ANNUAL REPORT



ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY

FOR 1867-68.



CALCUTTA:
PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.
1868.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

VARIOUS.

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION III.—REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

CUSTOMS.

SALT.

OPIUM.

EXCISE.

STAMPS.

LICENSE TAX.

VARIOUS.

SECTION IV.—FINANCIAL.

SECTION V.—EDUCATION.

SECTION VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTION VII.—RAILWAY.

SECTION VIII.—MARINE.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION.

MEDICAL.

AGRICULTURE.

MINES.

FAMINE.

CYCLONE.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

NEPAL.

BOOTAN.

DOOARS.

SIKKIM.

NAGAS.

KOOKIES.

COSSYAH AND JYNTEAH HILLS.

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY

DURING THE YEAR 1867-68.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

The British territory under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, comprises Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa including the Tributary Mehals, Assam, Chota Nagpore, and the native states of Hill Tipperah and Cooch Behar.

It extends from the meridian 82° to 97° east of Greenwich, and lies within the parallels of 19° 40′ and 28° 10′ north latitude.

From the Chumparun District as far eastwards as the recently annexed Bootan Dooars, the Himalaya range, running through the independent states of Nepal, Sikkim, Thibet, and Bootan, forms the northern boundary of the Province. Further east, along the northern frontier boundary of Assam, lies a tract inhabited by the Akhas, Duflas, Meeries, Mishmees, and other wild tribes; along the eastern frontier lies a part of the independent Province of Burmah; below that the Munipore State; still lower are various hill tribes, such as the Nagas, Looshais, Khyens, Meekirs, &c.; and at the extreme south-east is British Burmah. On the south of Chittagong, which is the south-eastern district of the Province, is the Akyab District of Arracan. Between Chittagong and Orissa lies the Bay of Bengal. In the south-west Orissa is bounded on the south by the Madras Presidency; and on the west by certain Tributary Estates, and by the Sumbulpore and Belaspore Districts of the Central Provinces. Further north, abutting on the western frontier of the Lieutenant-Governorship, are the native state of Rewah in the Indore Agency, and the districts of Mirzapore, Ghazeepore, and Goruckpore of the North-Western Provinces.

The area is given in Table A. in the Appendix. The figures have this year been furnished by the Surveyor-General, as the result of the Surveys.

The entire territory of the Lower Provinces, as was stated in last year's report, comprises both Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces, the former being divided into eight Commissionerships and the latter into three. The eight divisions of the Regulation Provinces comprise 36* districts, each of which is under a Magistrate-Collector. The Non-Regulation districts are 19† in number, including the native state of Cooch Behar, now under the management of our Government; and each of them is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner, with the exception of the Garrow Hills District, which is under the management of an Assistant Commissioner.

*

Bhaugulpore Division.
- Bhaugulpore.
- Monghyr.
- Purneah.

Burdwan Division.
- Bancoorah.
- Beerbhoom.
- Burdwan.
- Hooghly.
- Howrah.
- Midnapore.

Chittagong Division.
- Bhulloosh.
- Chittagong.
- Tipperah.

Cuttack Division.
- Balasore.
- Cuttack.
- Pooree.

Dacca Division.
- Backergunge.
- Dacca.
- Furreedpore.
- Mymensing.
- Sylhet.

Presidency Division.
- Jessore.
- Nuddea.
- 24-Pergunnahs.

Rajshahye Division.
- Bograh.
- Dinagepore.
- Malda.
- Moorshedabad.
- Pubna.
- Rajshahye.
- Rungpore.

Patna Division.
- Chumparun.
- Gya.
- Patna.
- Sarun.
- Shahabad.
- Tirhoot.

---

†

Assam Division.
- Cossyah Hills.
- Durrung.
- Kamroop.
- Luckimpore.
- Nowgong.
- Seebsaugor.
- Naga Hills.

In Bhaugulpore Division.
- Sonthal Pergunnahs.

In Chittagong Division.
- Hill Tracts of Chittagong.

Chota Nagpore Division.
- Hazareebaugh.
- Lohardugga.
- Maunbhoom.
- Singbhoom.

Cooch Behar Division.
- Western Dooars.
- Darjeeling.
- Gowalparah.
- Garrow Hills.
- Cooch Behar.

In Dacca Division.
- Cachar.

The late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Cecil Beadon, retired on the 23rd April 1867, and was succeeded by Mr. W. Grey.

The following statement shows the staff of officers who were employed on the 31st March 1868 in the administration of justice and in ordinary duties connected with the Land Revenue. It does not include the Police, nor the officers employed in the smaller special departments, such as Salt, Customs, Opium, &c.

Number of Officers.	Designation of Officers.	Attached to	REMARKS.
12	Judges of the High Court of Judicature.		
1	Registrar to the High Court.		
2	Members of the Board of Revenue.		
2	Secretaries to the Board of Revenue.		
1	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.		
8	Divisional Commissioners ...	Regulation Provinces.	
3	Ditto ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
26	Civil and Sessions Judges ...	Regulation Provinces.	
4	Additional Civil and Sessions Judges ...	Ditto.	
2	Judicial Commissioners ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
23	Magistrates and Collectors, 1st Grade ...	Regulation Provinces.	
13	Magistrates and Collectors, 2nd Grade ...	Ditto.	
4	Deputy Commissioners, 1st Grade	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
6	Ditto, 2nd Grade	Ditto.	
6	Ditto, 3rd Grade	Ditto.	
2	Ditto, 4th Grade	Ditto.	
2	Magistrates of Calcutta ...	Regulation Provinces.	
1	Coroner of Calcutta* ...	Ditto ...	* Held by one of the Magistrates.
22	Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 1st Grade ...	Ditto.	
11	Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 2nd Grade ...	Ditto.	
3	Cantonment Magistrates ...	Ditto.	
56	Honorary Magistrates, Calcutta...	Ditto.	
61	Honorary Magistrates, Mofussil...	Ditto.	
32	Ditto ditto ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
5	Small Cause Court Judges, Calcutta ...	Regulation Provinces.	
16	Small Cause Court Judges, Mofussil ...	Ditto.	

Number of Officers.	Designation of Officers.	Attached to	Remarks.
27	Principal Sudder Ameens ...		Since named Subordinate Judges under Act XVI. of 1868.
3	Temporary ditto ...		
20	Sudder Ameens ...	Both Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.	Since included under the head of 1st Grade Moonsiffs.
8	Moonsiffs, 1st Grade ...		
73	Ditto, 2nd Grade ...		
77	Ditto, 3rd Grade ...		
8	Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
1	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade ...	Ditto.	
16	Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Grade ...	Ditto.	
49	Covenanted Assistants passed by 2nd Standard ...	Regulation Provinces.	
19	Covenanted Assistants passed by 1st Standard ...	Ditto.	
17	Covenanted Assistants not passed by 1st Standard ...	Ditto.	
3	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1st Grade ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
2	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Grade ...	Ditto.	
5	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Grade ...	Ditto.	
8	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 4th Grade ...	Ditto.	
10	Officers, Subordinate Executive Service, 1st Grade ...		
17	Officers, Subordinate Executive Service, 2nd Grade ...		
28	Officers, Subordinate Executive Service, 3rd Grade ...		
45	Officers, Subordinate Executive Service, 4th Grade ...	Both Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces.	
56	Officers, Subordinate Executive Service, 5th Grade ...		
65	Officers, Subordinate Executive Service, 6th Grade, including Probationers ...		
2	Extra Deputy Collectors ...	Regulation Provinces.	
1	Ditto ditto ...	Non-Regulation Provinces.	
6	Ditto ditto ...	Regulation Provinces.	
3	Supernumerary Deputy Magistrates, (late City Cazees and Pundits) ...	Ditto.	
5	Supernumerary Deputy Magistrates, (late Law Officers) ...	Ditto.	

A portion of the salary of the Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division is paid from the revenues of the independent state of that name, which is under his management during the minority of the Rajah.

Of the 26 Civil and Sessions Judges, 17 have jurisdictions which embrace one district each, eight* exercise jurisdictions over two districts each, and one† over three districts.

* Judges of Bhaugulpore, Hooghly, Tipperah, Dacca, Sarun, Rajshahye, Rungpore, and Dinagepore.

† Judge of Cuttack.

The two Judicial Commissioners exercise the powers of Civil and Sessions Judges in the Non-Regulation Provinces of Assam and Chota Nagpore. The Deputy Commissioners of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills and of the Naga Hills also exercise the same powers within their respective jurisdictions; and the Assistant Commissioner of the Garrow Hills has the powers of a Sessions Judge. All these officers moreover, as well as the Deputy Commissioners of Luckimpore, Hazareebaugh, Maunbhoom, Singbhoom, and Lohardugga, exercise powers under Act XV. of 1862, to try, according to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, all offences not punishable with death, and to pass sentences of imprisonment not exceeding seven years. The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar also exercises powers under Act XV. of 1862 and powers of a Civil Judge. In the Cooch Behar Division the criminal sessions are held and the judicial appellate and controlling authority exercised in all the districts comprised in it by the Commissioner.

At the close of the year the Uncovenanted Civil Judges were of four classes, *viz.*, (1) Small Cause Court Judges, (2) Principal Sudder Ameens, (3) Sudder Ameens, and (4) Moonsiffs. But this arrangement has been somewhat modified on the passing of Act XVI. of 1868, as is noticed in the Judicial Section of this report, and the Uncovenanted Judges in the Mofussil are now of three classes only, *viz.*, (1) Small Cause Court Judges, (2) Subordinate Judges, and (3) Moonsiffs.

In the City of Calcutta there are two Stipendiary Magistrates and 56 Honorary Magistrates.

In the interior the 36 Collectors of Revenue in the Regulation districts are also Chief Magistrates in their respective districts. There are also 33 Joint-Magistrates and 327 Magistrates of lower grades. Of these latter 61 are Honorary and 266 Stipendiary Magistrates. Of the Stipendiary Magistrates in the Regulation districts 3 are Military Officers, *viz.*, the Cantonment Magistrates of Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, and Dinapore, 79 are Covenanted Assistants, and 184 are members of the Uncovenanted Executive Service.

In the Non-Regulation Provinces, besides the Deputy Commissioners who are in charge of districts, there are 89 Magisterial Officers, of whom 32 are Honorary and 57 Stipendiary. Of the Stipendiary Magistrates 25 are Assistant Commissioners and 18 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 14 being members of the Subordinate Executive Service.

The total number of Magisterial Sub-Divisions in the Regulation Provinces is 77, and in the Non-Regulation Provinces 13.

The table on the margin shows the proportion of Native Officers employed in the subordinate Judicial and Executive Services at the close of the year, as compared with the officers of European extraction, including a few who are Native Christians.

	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.
Small Cause Court Judges	9	2	10
Other Subordinate Judges	18	6	6
Moonsiffs	140	45	2
Subordinate Executive Officers ...	109	31	81
Extra Assistants	6	0	12
Extra Deputy Collectors and Deputy Magistrates	8	9	0
	290	93	111

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

High Court.—Original Jurisdiction.

Cases tried and disposed of during the year.

The following statement shows the number of cases under trial before the High Court on its original side during the year 1867, the number disposed of within that period, and the number pending at its close :-

Class of Cases.	Pending on 31st December 1866.	Instituted in 1867.	Total number of cases under trial.	Decided on their merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Pending on 31st December 1867.
Original suits, including Vice-Admiralty, Equity, and Ecclesiastical cases ...	416	891	1,337	599	415	1,014	323
Insolvency cases ...	76	111	187	77	26	103	84
Appeals from Division Courts	3	47	50	41	3	44	6
Reference from Small Cause Court under Act XIX. of 1850 ...	......	1	1	1	......	1	......
Total ...	525	1,050	1,575	718	444	1,162	413

Besides these, 1,427 miscellaneous orders were passed which do not appear in the above return.

High Court.—Appellate Jurisdiction.

Appeals instituted during the year.

Description of Appeals.	1866.	1867.
Regular	460	393
Special	3,442	3,492
Miscellaneous	795	669
Total ...	4,697	4,554

On the appellate side of the High Court the total number of appeals instituted in 1867 was 4,554, of which 393 were regular, 3,492 special, and 669 miscellaneous. Compared with the figures of the previous year the number of regular appeals shows a decrease of 67 cases, or 14·57 per cent., and the number of miscellaneous appeals a decrease of

126 cases, or 15·85 per cent.; but the number of special appeals shows a slight increase of 50 cases, or 1·45 per cent. The total number of cases which were appealable to the High Court in regular or in special appeal was 20,895 against 18,090 in the preceding year, as is shown on the margin.

Cases Appealable.	1866.	1867.
In Regular Appeal ...	2,530	2,647
In Special Appeal ...	15,560	18,248
Total ...	18,090	20,895

The number of appeals decided and pending in 1866 and 1867 are compared in the annexed return. The result gives an increase of 2·406 per cent. in the number of regular appeals decided in 1867, and a decrease to the extent of 21·29 per cent. in the number of special appeals and of 15·76 per cent. in the number of miscellaneous appeals disposed of during the same period. The return of pending cases exhibits an increase under every head, and as regards regular and special appeals the files of the Court were, at the close of the year, heavier than they have been since 1863.

Appeals decided and pending.

Description of Appeals.	Decided in		Pending on 31st December	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
Regular ...	374	383	338	348
Special ...	3,296	2,594	1,471	2,369
Miscellaneous ...	774	652	278	296

The following table shows the years in which the appeals pending on the 31st December 1867 were instituted :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Regular Appeals	1	1	2	7	8	38	291
Special ditto...	...	1	1	...	...	37	2,386

and the figures show that the number of old cases has been materially reduced.

The following table contains the results of the appeals decided by the High Court in 1866 and 1867:—

Results of the Appeals decided.

	In Regular Appeal.		In Special Appeal.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
Order of Lower Court confirmed	189	238	2,111	1,656
Ditto ditto reversed	98	70	168	202
Ditto ditto modified	33	34	66	43
Cases remanded	27	26	771	604
Ditto struck off on default	25	10	173	76
Ditto compromised or withdrawn	2	5	7	13

The figures show a considerable increase in the proportion of regular appeals in which the judgment of the lower courts was confirmed, while the reversals and remands had become fewer. There was a large decrease also in the number of cases struck off for default. As regards special appeals, there was a decrease in the proportion of those confirmed and modified, while the reversals had increased.

Value of Stamps filed in legal proceeding

The value of stamps filed in legal proceedings on the appellate side of the High Court was Rs. 3,28,373 against Rs. 2,70,438 of the preceding year, so that the receipts had increased during the year reported upon by Rs. 57,935, or 21·45 per cent., which result was attributed mainly to the operation of the new Stamp Act.

Value of property under litigation.

The value of the property which formed the subject matter of litigation in the appeals decided by the High Court in 1867 was Rs. 89,14,475 against Rs. 1,22,86,634 of the previous year.

The amount of work which came before the ordinary Civil Courts in the Mofussil other than Courts of Small Causes is given in the annexed return. The number of suits instituted in 1867 exhibits a decrease of 7,823 cases, or 5·52 per cent., the rate of diminution being nearly the same in suits of the Small Cause Court class and in other cases, or in the proportion of 5·56 and 5·48 per cent. respectively. The decrease in the number of suits instituted in the Courts of Small

OPERATIONS OF THE ORDINARY CIVIL COURTS IN THE REGULATION PROVINCES.

Suits instituted and pending.

Description of suits.	Suits instituted in		Suits pending at the end of	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
Small Cause Court class	80,922	76,429	6,147	5,135
Other cases	60,815	57,485	18,847	15,224
Total ...	141,737	133,914	24,994	20,359

Causes (which is not included in the marginal statement) was 7·41 per cent. The decrease in the number of cases pending in the Civil Courts other than Courts of Small Causes was 4,635, or 18·57 per cent., the diminution in cases of the Small Cause Court Class being at the rate of 16·47 per cent., and in other cases at the rate of 19·23 per cent.

In the superior district courts, *viz.*, those of the Judges, Additional Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens, the number of suits instituted exhibits a decrease of 1,532 cases, or 6·204 per cent. The decrease in original suits was, however, only 4·67 per cent., while that in appeals was 6·52 per cent.

Suits instituted in the superior District Courts.

Description of suits.	1866.	1867.
Original	3,666	3,495
Appealed	20,866	19,505
Total ...	24,532	23,000

In the inferior courts, that is, in those of Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, the number of suits instituted was less by 6,291 cases, or 5·36 per cent., the falling off in the Sudder Ameens' Courts being as high as 12·34 per cent., while in the courts of Moonsiffs it was only 5·08 per cent.

Suits instituted in the inferior District Courts.

In Courts of	1866.	1867.
Sudder Ameens	4,728	4,145
Moonsiffs	112,477	106,769
Total ...	117,205	110,914

Resumé of above results.

The general result of the tables above set out may be shown as follows :—

Decrease in the total number of cases instituted ...	5·52	per cent.
Decrease in the suits not of the Small Cause Court class	5·48	„
Decrease in the suits of Small Cause Court class instituted in the ordinary Civil Courts	5·56	„
Decrease in suits instituted in Small Cause Courts ...	7·41	„
Decrease in appeals	6·52	„
Decrease in original cases before District Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens	4·67	„
Decrease in original cases before Sudder Ameens ...	12·34	„
Decrease in original cases before Moonsiffs	5·08	„

The falling off in the number of cases instituted was general, but was not nearly proportionate in each court or in each class of suits. In Sarun, Midnapore, Cuttack, Chittagong, Purneah, Patna, Backergunge, and Rungpore there was a decrease in the institutions in the Moonsiffs' courts; and in Patna and Rungpore there was a decrease in the courts of the Sudder Ameens also. In Rajshahye, Bhaugulpore, East Burdwan, Hooghly, Nuddea, and Mymensing there was a falling off in the suits of both high and low values; while in Gya, Dacca, and Jessore the

decrease was in the higher denominations only. In East Burdwan there was an increase in the number of appeals; in Shahabad and Dinagepore there was an increase in suits of nearly all classes; while in Moorshedabad and the 24-Pergunnahs there was no material variation. With this want of uniformity apparent in the returns of the several districts, it is scarcely possible to assign the general decrease in the total of all classes of cases to any one particular cause. But it is believed that it was partly owing to the operation of the new Stamp Act (Act XXVI. of 1867). There was a sudden increase in the institutions between the passing of the Act and its coming into operation, many plaintiffs taking advantage of the interval to escape the higher stamp duty; and this was followed by a lull during the latter eight months of the year.

The table on the margin shows the fluctuations of the different classes of cases during the four years from 1864 to 1867, and the statement below exhibits further the number of suits instituted in the courts of several grades during 1867 and the number disposed of during the same period, distinguishing those which were decided on their merits.

Fluctuations in the different classes of suits during the past four years.

Total number of suits instituted and disposed of in 1867.

CASES INSTITUTED.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Other than those of Small Cause Court class ...	52,102	56,757	60,815	57,485
Small Cause Court class in Regular Courts ...	80,906	81,862	80,922	76,429
Ditto in Small Cause Courts	33,823	38,266	39,090	36,185
Appeals	19,904	19,928	20,866	19,505
Original cases before Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens	3,384	3,975	3,666	3,495
Ditto before Sudder Ameens.	4,228	4,822	4,728	4,145
Ditto before Moonsiffs ...	105,492	109,894	112,477	106,769

IN COURTS OF	SUITS INSTITUTED.			SUITS DECIDED ON THEIR MERITS.			TOTAL NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.		
	Original.	Appeals.	Total.	Original.	Appeals.	Total.	Original.	Appeals.	Total.
Judges	17	19,499	19,516	323	10,400	10,723	340	11,248	11,588
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	3,478	6	3,484	3,746	9,945	13,691	4,183	10,318	14,531
Sudder Ameens...	4,145	...	4,145	4,235	...	4,235	4,805	...	4,805
Moonsiffs ...	106,769	...	106,769	97,255	...	97,255	111,851	...	111,851
Total ...	114,409	19,505	133,914	105,559	20,345	125,904	121,179	21,596	142,775

It will be perceived from the above figures that, of the total number of appeals decided during the year, the Judges and Additional Judges disposed of 11,248 cases, or 52·08 per cent., while the Principal Sudder

Ameens disposed of 10,348, or 47·92 per cent. of the appellate litigation of the Regulation Provinces; also, that out of 121,179 original cases disposed of, the Judges and Additional Judges decided 340, or 0·28 per cent.; the Principal Sudder Ameens 4,183, or 3·45 per cent.; the Sudder Ameens 4,805, or 3·96 per cent.; and the Moonsiffs 111,851, or 92·31 per cent.

The abstract on the margin exhibits a comparison of the number of cases decided by the courts of different grades in 1866 and 1867, the total number of cases disposed of in the year under review being 2,394, or 1·65 per cent. less than the number disposed of in the preceding year. This is sufficiently accounted for by the decrease in the number of cases instituted. In the courts of the Judges there was an increase, which is to be ascribed more particularly to the fact of their being released from the unusual demand on their time for sessions work, which, as stated in last year's report, was the result of the increase of crime in several districts arising from the famine. In the courts of Principal Sudder Ameens there was also an increase of work done, showing that those officers exerted themselves satisfactorily during the year. The total decrease was therefore confined to the courts of Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, and was attributable to the falling off in the number of cases instituted, which has been already noticed.

Comparison of the number of suits decided in 1866 and 1867.

Cases decided by	1866.		1867.	
	Suits decided on their merits.	Total disposed of.	Suits decided on their merits.	Total disposed of.
Judges—Original ...	189	221	323	340
Judges—Appealed ...	9,365	10,141	10,400	11,218
Principal Sudder Ameens —Original ...	3,609	4,027	3,716	4,183
Principal Sudder Ameens —Appealed ...	9,469	9,831	9,945	10,318
Sudder Ameens ...	4,754	5,338	4,235	4,805
Moonsiffs	101,073	115,611	97,255	111,851
Total ...	128,459	145,169	125,904	142,775

The arrears in the courts of more than one year's standing are marginally shown, the aggregate having fallen from 749 to 513, which shows an abatement of 30·77 per cent. A comparison* of the results of four years exhibits a progressive and marked improvement under this head. The number of these cases on the files of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs at the end of 1867 was inconsiderable. The great bulk of the arrears was on

Arrears.

In Courts of	1866.	1867.
Judges	598	312
Principal Sudder Ameens	94	156
Sudder Ameens	24	14
Moonsiffs	33	31
Total ...	749	513

*	Pending cases of more than one year's standing.
1864	1,260
1865	642
1866	749
1867	513

the files of the Judges, Additional Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens to whom remands are made directly from the High Court; and an analysis of the cases before them is shown on the margin. The heaviest arrear files were those of Bhaugulpore (79 cases), Jessore (61 cases), and Tirhoot (114 cases). The Bhaugulpore files were so unsatisfactory in other respects that an Additional Judge was deputed to that district after the close of the year. The improvement in Tirhoot was less than had been expected. The result was better in Backergunge, Hooghly, and Nuddea; and in West Burdwan the whole of the arrears had disappeared.

Description of arrear cases.	1866.	1867.
Original Suits	202	6
Appeals under Act X. of 1859	80	139
Appeals from Subordinate Civil Courts ...	316	167

The annexed statement exhibits the number of cases pending in the courts of different grades for periods exceeding six and not exceeding twelve months, the number pending at the end of 1867 being 257, or 10·85 per cent. less than the number pending at the end of the previous year. The decrease was common to all courts, but was greatest in those of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs. The districts in which the files were heaviest in this respect, together with the number of cases pending in each respectively, are given on the margin.

In Courts of	1866.	1867.
Judges	1,003	982
Principal Sudder Ameens	1,073	1,016
Sudder Ameens	177	93
Moonsiffs	295	200
Total ...	2,548	2,291

Backergunge	251
Bhaugulpore	154
Chittagong	179
Dacca	141
Jessore	491
Mymensing	203
Sarun	106
Tirhoot	159
24-Pergunnahs	115

The average duration of suits in 1867, as compared with the preceding year, shows an improvement in the disposal of business in the courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs. The average duration of civil cases in the courts of the Judges and Additional Judges ranged from ten months and eleven days in the court of the Additional Judge of Jessore down to one month and three days in the court of the Judge of Dinagepore; in the courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens from five months and 26 days in East Burdwan to one month and 28 days in Dinagepore; in the courts of Sudder Ameens from two

Average duration of suits.

In Courts of	1866.		1867.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Judges	4	19	4	21
Principal Sudder Ameens	3	20	2	23
Sudder Ameens ...	2	28	4	8
Moonsiffs	1	20	1	19

months and 17 days in Cuttack to one month and 19 days in Purneah; and in the courts of Moonsiffs from three months in Tirhoot to one month and four days in Dinagepore. The causes of the very remarkable differences of average in different districts, and sometimes in the same district, were being enquired into by the High Court at the close of the year.

The total value of suits decided during the year and of those pending at the close of it is given on the margin. The value of those decided during the year fell short of that of the previous year by Rs. 15,74,876, or 3·7 per cent.; while the value of those pending at the end of the year exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 32,50,503, or 14·4 per cent. The value of the original suits decided during both years was nearly equal, while that of the appeals decided in 1867 fell considerably short of the returns of 1866.

Value of suits.

Description of suits.	Value of suits decided.	Value of suits pending.
	Rs.	Rs.
Original suits	3,44,58,132	1,98,22,647
Appeals	57,65,415	27,51,783
Total ...	4,02,23,547	2,25,74,430

The amount of stamp fees realised on the institution of suits is given on the margin. The net revenue derived from this source amounted to Rs. 21,11,154-11-4, which is an increase of Rs. 3,04,001-15-4, or 16·83 per cent. on the net revenue (Rs. 18,07,152-12) derived in the preceding year.

Stamp fees realised during the year.

Stamp fees realised from Courts of	Amount paid in			Amount refunded.			Balance.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Judges ...	4,89,516	7	6	11,941	8	0	4,77,574	15	6
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	5,77,558	12	0	10,403	2	0	5,67,155	10	0
Sudder Ameens ...	2,35,000	2	0	2,947	8	0	2,32,052	10	0
Moonsiffs ...	8,35,929	3	10	1,557	12	0	8,34,371	7	10
Total ...	21,38,004	9	4	26,849	14	0	21,11,154	11	4

The cost of the Civil Courts, as it has been actually incurred, is also shown marginally, the aggregate expenditure amounting to Rs. 17,67,110-6-1 which is Rs. 25,161-0-3 in excess of the expenditure incurred on this account in the preceding year. Since the close of the year the

Cost of Civil Courts to Government.

Cost of the Courts of	Salary of Presiding Officer.			Cost of Establishment.			Total.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Judges ...	8,80,070	15	7	1,98,609	8	9	10,78,680	8	4
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	1,52,013	9	7	48,857	9	11	2,00,871	3	6
Sudder Ameens ...	79,702	12	3	29,465	7	8	1,09,168	3	11
Moonsiffs ...	2,71,836	12	1	1,06,553	10	3	3,78,390	6	4
Total ...	13,83,624	1	6	3,83,486	4	7	17,67,110	6	1

increase to the salaries of Uncovenanted Judicial Officers has been sanctioned with retrospective effect from 1st January 1867, which will raise the expenditure by, it is estimated, a further sum of Rs. 3,23,098-9-5, making the total cost of the Civil Courts for 1867 Rs. 20,90,208-15-6, and giving a total increase of Rs. 3,48,259-9-8 on the aggregate of 1866. Even this enhanced aggregate, however, will still be within the income realised from stamp fees by a margin of Rs. 20,945-11-10.

The annexed table shows the number of appeals preferred to the Lower Appellate Courts in 1867. The number of appeals under Act X. of 1859 still continues to fall off, the decrease in the year under report as compared with 1866 being to the extent of 440 suits, or 7·94 per cent. In the other appeals also there was a decrease. In appeals from Principal Sudder Ameens there was a falling off of 230 cases, or 16·80 per cent.; in those from Sudder Ameens a decrease of 253, or 15·97 per cent.; while in appeals from Moonsiffs there was only a diminution of 435, or 3·68 per cent. The number of appeals from Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs had diminished for the first time during several years. The largest number of appeals under Act X. of 1859 was instituted in the following districts, *viz.*, Backergunge 632, Chittagong 423, Dacca 307, Hooghly 301, Jessore 364, Nuddea 456, and Tipperah 322. The number of appeals from Principal Sudder Ameens in no district exceeded 78, that being the number instituted in Bhaugulpore. The number of appeals from Sudder Ameens was largest in Tirhoot and in the 24-Pergunnahs, in which districts there were 112 and 100 respectively. In none of the other districts did the number come up to 100. The highest number of appeals from Moonsiffs was in the following districts, *viz.*, Backergunge 424, Beerbhoom 487, Chittagong 1,803, Dacca 682, Hooghly 632, Mymensing 662, Sylhet 530, Tipperah 578, and 24-Pergunnahs 604. In none of the other districts did the number exceed 400.

Classification of Appeals.

Year.	Appeals under Act X. of 1859.	Appeals from Principal Sudder Ameens.	Appeals from Sudder Ameens.	Appeals from Moonsiffs.
1866 ...	6,077	1,369	1,584	11,827
1867 ...	5,637	1,139	1,331	11,392

The out-turn of miscellaneous work during 1866 and 1867, and the state of the miscellaneous files at the close of those years, are shown on the margin. The total number of cases under trial had diminished by 15,610 cases, or to the extent of 6·23 per cent., while the total number of cases

Out-turn of Miscellaneous Work.

Year.	Total number of cases under trial.	Decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Pending above one year's duration.
1866	250,551	113,387	102,916	34,248	251
1867	234,941	108,537	97,742	28,662	122

pending at the close of the year had been reduced by 5,586 cases, or 16·31 per cent. The work done during the year exceeded therefore the number of cases instituted within the same period. The number of cases pending more than a year had been reduced from 251 to 122, or 51·39 per cent. The largest number of these pending cases were in the following districts, *viz.*, Bhaugulpore 32, Cuttack 21, and Nuddea 15. In other districts the number in no instance exceeded 9.

A Statement (B. 1) in the Appendix exhibits in detail a comparative view of the different descriptions of original suits instituted during the year, and the table on the margin shows approximately the proportion borne by each different kind of suit to the whole number of original cases, *viz.*, 114,409. As has been observed in the reports for previous years, some particular classes of cases predominated in certain districts. For example, the number of suits for *real property* in Cuttack was more than treble the number in any other district except Tirhoot, where there were 507 cases of that description. There were in Tirhoot 44 and in East Burdwan 38 suits for *real property by conveyance on gift*; and in those two districts together there were as many of these institutions as in all the other districts besides. The bulk of the *mortgage suits* was in Bhaugulpore, Chittagong, Jessore, and Midnapore, while in other districts there were not as many as half a dozen suits of this class. Twenty-one out of the 72 *will cases* were in Jessore, while in no other district were there more than eight, and in some districts there were none at all. Out of the 295 *dowry cases* under the Mahomedan law, there were 111 in Chittagong alone, 26 in Bhaugulpore, 52 in Sylhet, and 48 in Tipperah, while in no other district did the number exceed 15, and in several districts no suits of this nature were instituted. Jessore and Sylhet were distinguished for cases of *inheritance* under the Mahomedan law; and Jessore and East Burdwan for similar cases under the Hindu law. Twelve out of the 23 *adoption cases* were in Nuddea, the stronghold of the Hindu religion in Bengal. The largest number of cases connected with *caste, the rights of priests, and other religious grounds of dispute* was in Chittagong; the largest number of suits for *house-rent* in East Burdwan; and the largest number for *damages* in the 24-Pergunnahs,

Characteristics of the litigation in different districts.

Nature of Suit.	Proportion per cent.
For real property or conveyance by Sale	3·688
Ditto ditto by Gift	0·159
Ditto ditto by Mortgage ...	0·696
Ditto ditto by Will	0·064
Ditto ditto by Dowry	0·257
Ditto ditto by right of pre-emption	0·214
Inheritance under Mahomedan Law	1·074
Inheritance under Hindu Law	0·984
Claims in right of adoption	0·021
Lakhraj suits under Section 30, Regulation II, of 1819	0·032
Claims regarding dependent tenures	5·652
Suits to contest sales for arrears of Government dues	0·137
Boundary suits and other suits for land not otherwise specified	10·488
Suits about religion, caste, &c.	0·437
Suits for recovery of money embezzled	1·138
Money claims on bond or contract	64·877
Suits for house rent	0·195
Claims for personal property	7·555
Claims for damages	2·302
Total ...	100·

The disposal of the original suits decided by Judges of all grades is shown in the annexed return, and it will be perceived from the figures that 72·75 per cent. of the cases were decided in favor of plaintiffs, and 27·25 per cent. in favor of defendants. It will be observed further, that of the whole number of original cases disposed of by the Judges, 24·45 per cent. only were decided in favor of plaintiffs; while those decreed for plaintiffs by the Principal Sudder Ameens were 79·89 per cent., those by Sudder Ameens 99·38 per cent., and those by Moonsiffs 71·807 per cent. of the whole number decided by them respectively. The original cases decided by the various grades of judicial officers bear the proportion noted on the margin to the whole number of original cases disposed of. The total number of cases decided in favor of plaintiffs in 1866 was 79,179 and in favor of defendants 27,607, and this shows that the decisions in favor of plaintiffs in 1867 had slightly decreased.

Results of Original Suits decided.

Decided by	In favor of Plaintiffs.	In favor of Defendants.
Judges	79	244
Principal Sudder Ameens	2,992	754
Sudder Ameens	3,362	873
Moonsiffs	69,836	27,419
Total	76,269	29,290

	Per cent.
Judges	0·305
Principal Sudder Ameens ...	3·55
Sudder Ameens ...	4·012
Moonsiffs	92·133
	100·

An analysis of the cases in which the parties appeared in person or by counsel, and of those in which the defendants entered no appearance, is given on the margin. In 7·72 per cent. only of the cases the plaintiffs appeared in person, while in 92·28 per cent. they appeared by counsel. Out of the whole number of cases in which the

Description of Cases.	Total number of cases decided.	Number of cases in which Plaintiffs appeared personally.		Number in which Plaintiffs appeared by Counsel.	Number of cases in which Defendants attended.				Total of last four columns.	Number of cases in which defendants entered no appearance.
					In Person.		By Counsel.			
		Voluntarily.	By order of Court.		Voluntarily.	On notice of Summons.	Voluntarily.	On notice of Summons.		
Small Causes ...	78,724	3,942	2,068	72,711	1,834	12,858	1,414	24,022	40,128	38,596
Other Cases ...	63,567	3,353	1,634	58,580	1,191	4,500	1,954	45,203	52,848	10,719
Total ...	142,291	7,295	3,702	131,291	3,025	17,358	3,368	69,225	92,976	49,315

plaintiffs appeared personally their appearance was in one-third of the cases due to the order of the court. The defendants appeared personally in 14·32 per cent. of the cases, and in the great majority of instances only on the order of the court. In 34·65 per cent. of the cases they did not enter appearance at all.

OPERATIONS OF THE ORDINARY CIVIL COURTS IN THE NON-REGULATION PROVINCES.

The statistics of civil justice given above have reference only to the Regulation districts of Bengal. The statistics of the Non-Regulation districts are given below, but do not include those of the Garrow Hills, the Western Dooars, and Darjeeling, from which no returns had been received at the close of the year, nor those of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which are not subject to the jurisdiction of the High Court.

Suits instituted and disposed of.

The statement below shows at a glance the number of suits instituted in the courts of several grades and the number disposed of during the year:—

In Courts of	Suits instituted.			Suits decided on their merits.			Total number of cases disposed of.		
	Original.	Appeals.	Total.	Original.	Appeals.	Total.	Original.	Appeals.	Total.
Judicial Commissioners ...	1	1,341	1,342	1	327	328	1	424	425
Deputy Commissioners and Principal Sudder Ameens ...	401	106	507	432	990	1,422	530	1,126	1,656
Assistant Commissioners ...	1,716	...	1,716	1,446	...	1,446	2,040	...	2,040
Moonsiffs ...	11,017	...	11,017	8,705	...	8,705	10,976	...	10,976
Total ...	13,135	1,447	14,582	10,584	1,317	11,901	13,547	1,550	15,097

Of the 14,582 suits instituted, 8,072 were of the Small Cause Court class against 7,198 in the preceding year, and 6,510 were suits of other descriptions against 6,763 in 1866.

Comparison of the number of suits instituted and disposed of in 1866 and 1867.

Instituted in Courts of		1866.	1867.
Judicial Commissioners	...	1,221	1,342
Deputy Commissioners	...	626	507
Assistant Commissioners	...	2,007	1,716
Moonsiffs	...	10,107	11,017

The statement on the margin exhibits a comparison of the number of suits instituted in the different courts during 1866 and 1867, and a similar comparison is also shown of the number of cases decided on trial and of the total

In Courts of	Disposed of in 1866.		Disposed of in 1867.	
	On their merits.	Altogether.	On their merits.	Altogether.
Judicial Commissioners ...	306	364	328	425
Deputy Commissioners ...	1,284	1,586	1,422	1,656
Assistant Commissioners ...	1,622	2,335	1,446	2,040
Moonsiffs ...	7,980	10,017	8,705	10,976

number altogether disposed of by the different grades of Judicial Officers.

Arrears.

The total number of suits pending at the close of 1867 was 1,295 against 1,509 of the previous year, and of these, 441 were suits of the Small Cause Court class and 854 suits of other descriptions. The number of arrear cases pending for more than one year was 8 only against 16 of the preceding year, and 3 of these were pending in the files of the Judicial Commissioners and 5 in the files of the Deputy Commissioners and Principal Sudder Ameens. The number of cases pending for more than six and less than twelve months was 33 against 142 in the preceding year.

Average duration of suits.

In Courts of	1866.		1867.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Judicial Commissioners ...	3	20	1	26
Deputy Commissioners ...	2	16	2	14
Assistant Commissioners ...	1	13	1	21
Moonsiffs ...	...	26	1	...

The average duration of suits in the courts of different grades was as shown on the margin, a comparison with the results of 1866 being favorable to the courts of the Judicial and Deputy Commissioners but unfavorable to the courts of Assistant Commissioners and Moonsiffs.

A classification of the appeals instituted during the year 1866 and 1867 is shown on the margin. It will be seen that there was an increase in all classes of appeals except those from Assistant Commissioners, and that the returns of 1867 show an increase of 143 cases, or 10·96 per cent.

Classification of Appeals.

Year.	Appeals under Act X. of 1859.	Appeals from Deputy Commissioners.	Appeals from Assistant Commissioners.	Appeals from Moonsiffs.	Total.
1866	102	108	321	773	1,304
1867	169	114	285	879	1,447

The annexed abstract exhibits a comparison of the out-turn of miscellaneous work by the courts of different grades during 1866 and 1867, and it will be observed that though the work in the latter year had considerably increased, the number of cases pending for more than one year had decreased from 56 to 24.

Out-turn of Miscellaneous Work.

Year.	Total number of cases under trial.	Decided on their merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Pending above one year's duration.
1866	55,639	46,069	7,700	1,870	56
1867	56,649	46,344	7,885	2,420	24

The results of the original suits decided by Judges of all grades in 1867 is shown in the annexed return. The aggregate number of cases decided in favor of plaintiffs in the preceding year was 7,877, and in favor of defendants 2,183.

Result of Original Suits decided.

Decided by	In favor of Plaintiffs.	In favor of Defendants.
Deputy Commissioners and Principal Sudder Ameens	336	97
Assistant Commissioners	1,120	326
Moonsiffs	6,774	1,931
Total ...	8,230	2,354

The statement on the margin exhibits the number of cases in which plaintiffs or defendants appeared in person or by counsel, whether voluntarily or by order of court; and also the number of cases in which defendants entered no appearance.

Description of Cases.	Total number of cases decided.	Number of cases in which Plaintiffs appeared personally.		Number of cases in which Plaintiffs appeared by Counsel.	Number of cases in which defendants attended.				Total of last four columns.	Number of cases in which defendants entered no appearance.
					In Person.		By Counsel.			
		Voluntarily.	By order of Court.		Voluntarily.	On notice of Summons.	Voluntarily.	On notice of Summons.		
Small Causes	8,241	5,686	349	2,183	159	4,697	51	746	5,658	2,560
Other Cases..	6,763	2,542	165	3,980	145	2,593	130	2,306	5,183	1,554
Total ...	15,004	8,228	514	6,163	304	7,290	181	3,052	10,841	4,114

Litigation in which Government was concerned.

The total number of suits in which the Government was concerned, that were pending on the 1st of April 1867, was 416, of which 320 were original suits and 96 appeals. The number of suits instituted in the courts of first instance during the year under review was 232, and in the appellate courts 202, making a total of 434 suits; and these, with the suits previously pending, showed an aggregate of 552 original suits and 298 appeals, or altogether 850 cases.

Of the original suits 364 were decided in favor of Government, 39 were compromised, and 71 decided against Government, making a total of 474 suits decided, which left 78 pending. Of the 71 adverse decisions, 52 were appealed on behalf of Government, and in 23 the decisions of the lower courts were reversed, the actual number lost in litigation being 48. Of the appeals 107 were decided in favor of Government, 41 against it, and 12 were remanded for retrial, making a total of 160 cases decided, which left 138 pending. The total number of judgments favorable to Government was 494 against 89 judgments which were unfavorable to it, and the total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 216. In 19 cases the Government was cast in the courts both of first instance and of appeal.

The amount expended in litigation during the year was Rs. 1,46,348 in the Land Revenue Department, and Rs. 1,496 in the Salt and Opium Departments, making a total of Rs. 1,47,844. The amount realised under decrees of court was Rs. 38,897 in the Land Revenue Department, and Rs. 592 in the Salt and Opium Departments, which gave a total of Rs. 39,489. The outstanding balances due to Government are noted on the margin.

		Rs.
Revenue decrees	...	65,146
Salt ditto	...	61,913
Opium ditto	...	2,813
Total	...	1,29,872

WORKING OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Small Cause Court during 1867-68 was 30,214 against 37,204, the number instituted during the corresponding twelve months of the year ending on the 31st March 1867, and this shows a decrease of litigation to the extent of 6,990 cases. The amount of property under litigation was Rs. 16,45,704-4-10 as against Rs. 19,11,384-12-1 for the twelve months last above mentioned, the decrease in the value of property in litigation amounting to Rs. 2,65,680-7-3. The average number of suits for each day in 1867-68 was 118·95.

The total number of cases set down for hearing during the year was 31,880,* of which 13,008 were decided in favor of plaintiffs, including 6,368 cases which were tried ex-parte, 1,565 decided in favor of defendants, and 3,698 were non-suited. Of the rest 9,552 were

*Pending from 1866-67	...	1,666
Instituted in 1867-68	...	30,214
		31,880

compromised, 3,018 were struck off for non-appearance of the plaintiffs, and 1,039 were pending trial at the close of the year.

Of the total number of suits instituted, 39 were for sums in excess of a thousand Rupees. In one of these Rs. 400 was abandoned, in five sums ranging from Rs. 200 to less than 400, in five others sums from Rs. 100 to less than 200, and in the remaining 28 sums less than Rs. 100 were given up to bring them within the jurisdiction of the court.

The table on the margin shows the classes of cases that had decreased during the year, the greatest decrease being in suits for sums ranging from 1 Re. to Rs. 10. The classes of cases above Rs. 500 show an increase.

Class of Cases.	For 12 months from April 1866 to March 1867.	For 1867-68.
Under 10 Rupees	21,602	16,298
Ditto 20 "	6,161	5,257
Ditto 50 "	3,508	3,542
Ditto 100 "	2,528	2,014
Ditto 200 "	1,296	1,093
Ditto 300 "	697	576
Ditto 400 "	487	357
Ditto 500 "	245	288
Ditto 600 "	162	187
Ditto 700 "	140	153
Ditto 800 "	114	137
Ditto 900 "	104	128
Ditto 1,000 "	112	145
Above 1,000 "	48	39
Total	37,204	30,214

The receipts on account of fees, &c., during the year amounted to Rs. 2,16,595-13-5, while the cost of establishment including house-rent was Rupees 1,56,277-4-4, which left a balance of Rs. 60,318-9-1 to the credit of the court, against a surplus of Rs. 74,856-4-10 during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Changes introduced in the Court during the year.

The surplus revenue annually derived from the Small Cause Court of Calcutta has been shown in the Administration Reports from year to year. With reference to these savings a suggestion to reduce the scale of fees was considered during the year, but rejected on the ground that the rates were already so low as to make the institution of a suit with even a remote chance of success a profitable speculation. The Secretary of State suggested for consideration whether the surplus could not be applied to some purpose consistent with the objects of the court and useful to those concerned with or resorting to it, and in connection with this suggestion the following propositions were considered, *viz.*, (1) the erection of a new court house, (2) the formation of a good library for the court, (3) an increase to the salary of the Judges, (4) the appointment of a Fifth Judge, (5) an increase to the salaries of the Head Clerk and Deputy Clerk, and (6) a general re-organization of the establishment of the court. The settlement of the first question was postponed until it should be ascertained whether the new buildings being erected for the High Court would not also accommodate the Small Cause Court: enquiries on the point were being made by the Public Works Department at the close of the year. The second proposition has been sanctioned, and an outlay of Rs. 10,000 authorized for the purchase of

books and furniture for the library, and also the employment of an establishment for it at a cost of Rs. 40 per mensem. On the third point it was proposed by this Government that the salary of the first three Judges should be raised by annual increments in the manner already adopted with regard to other appointments, to the extent noted in the margin; but the proposal has been adopted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State in respect to the first Judge only. The appointment of a fifth Judge was also proposed by this Government, but was subsequently withdrawn in consequence of proposals which were brought forward in connection with the sixth proposition as noted below. The salaries of the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the court have been raised from Rs. 600 and Rs. 300 to Rs. 750 and Rs. 500 respectively, by annual increments of Rs. 50 per mensem. To carry out the sixth proposition, the Assistant Secretary to this Government was directed to draw up, in communication with the Judges, a scheme for remodelling the establishment of the court. The report prepared under these orders embraced many suggestions, of which the most important were (1) the substitution of stamps for fees, as being, apart from the question of saving, a much simpler and readier means of collecting the court dues, and (2) the appointment of a Registrar with judicial powers for the disposal of undefended cases and routine business, so as to save the necessity of appointing a Fifth Judge. Both these propositions have been approved by this Government, but had not been introduced at the close of the year, requiring as they did a previous alteration of the law. The first has since been provided for by Act XV. of 1868, and is now only awaiting the completion of arrangements for the supply of stamps. To provide for the second, pending an amendment of the Small Cause Court Act, the Registrar of the Court has been temporarily appointed Fifth Judge, that the experiment involved in the proposition may be tried. A re-organization of the establishment of the court has been sanctioned at a mean decrease of cost to the extent of Rs. 965-8, the salaries of the incumbents being raised on a classified scale and their number reduced. The salaries of the bailiffs of the court have also been raised. And an improved system has been sanctioned for carrying on and recording the monetary transactions of the court, which however, being based on the system of levying fees by stamps instead of in cash, had not been introduced at the close of the year.

		Rs.		Rs.
1st Judge from	...	2,000	to	2,500
2nd ditto	...	1,500	"	2,000
3rd ditto	...	1,250	"	1,500

The Trades' Association have suggested some other changes, of which the most important are (1) that the limits of the court's pecuniary jurisdiction should be raised to Rs. 2,000, and (2) that its local jurisdiction should be extended to all cases in which the cause of action shall have arisen within the district of the court, whether the defendant be a resident in it or not. These suggestions have met with the approval of this Government, and have been submitted to the Government of India for consideration with the proposed amendment of the Small Cause Court Act. Many minor changes in the practice and procedure of the Court,

some of which were suggested by the Assistant Secretary to this Government and others by the Trades' Association, have been approved, and, not requiring any amendment of the law, were being carried out.

Courts of Small Causes in the Mofussil.

There were in the Mofussil for a portion of the year 22 Judges of Courts of Small Causes who held sittings at 36 places, and a Statement (B. 2) in the Appendix exhibits the working of these courts in detail. Three of these courts (*viz.*, those at Comercolly, Nattore, and Chittagong), were however closed during the year, and two of the Judges transferred to the regular Judicial Department for employment as Principal Sudder Ameens. The work of a fourth court, *viz.*, that at Kooshtea, was also made over to the Judge who held sittings at Chooadanga and Meherpore.

Number of suits instituted during the year as compared with the number instituted in four previous years.

The total number of suits instituted in these courts during the year was 36,168, the aggregate being, as has been observed elsewhere, 7·41 per cent. less than that of the preceding year. The decrease was not limited to any particular class of cases, but extended alike to all. The table on the margin shows the number of cases litigated under each of the four description of cases cognizable by such courts during the last five years, but in exhibiting this comparison it is necessary to state that the variations in the total number of suits from year to year are partly owing to the variation in the number of courts from time to time.

Class of Cases.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Money Claims	25,454	30,641	34,244	34,994	32,124
Claims of house-rent ...	396	373	528	549	481
Ditto personal property	1,327	1,757	2,062	2,557	2,606
Ditto damages	1,357	1,052	1,432	980	957
Total ...	28,534	33,823	38,266	39,080	36,168

Total number of suits under trial, and their disposal.

In addition to the 36,168 cases instituted during the year, there were 2,346 pending from the previous year, making a total of 38,514 cases under trial. Of these, 36,796 were decided during the year, leaving 1,718 pending at the close of it, and of these latter only 25 were pending for more than six weeks. Of the total number decided 24,151, or 65·62 per cent., were decreed for the plaintiffs. The table on the margin shows the ratio borne to the whole number of suits disposed of by those decreed in favor of plaintiffs either on trial, or ex-parte, or by confession; by

How decided.		Number of suits.	Per-centage.
For Plaintiff.	Defended cases	5,483	14·90
	Ex-parte	9,080	24·68
	By confession...	9,588	26·06
For defendant on merits		4,603	12·51
Otherwise disposed of		8,042	21·85
Total ...		36,796	100·

those decreed in favor of defendants; and by those otherwise disposed of.

The largest number of suits was instituted in the courts named on the margin. There were 10 courts in which the number of cases instituted fell short of 500.

Amount of work in different Courts.

Jessore	4,089
Seáldah	1,417
Bhaugulpore	1,856
Jenidah	1,837
Nurail	1,786
Kishnaghur	1,710
Monghyr	1,699

The cost to Government of the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil amounted* to Rs. 2,45,144-14, while the net income (after deducting refunds of stamps under Section 26 of Act X. of 1862) amounted to Rs. 2,18,379-11, leaving a net charge to Government of Rs. 26,765-3, which is less than the net charge incurred in 1866 by Rs. 32,787.

Cost of the Small Cause Courts to Government.

	Rs.	As.	P.
* Salary of Judges	1,65,518	8	0
Cost of Establishment ...	79,626	6	0
Total ...	2,45,144	14	0

The system of administration hitherto followed in the Sonthal Pergunnahs has been improved by the introduction, with the necessary modifications, of Act VIII. of 1859 (the Civil Procedure Code) and Act XXIII. of 1861 (an Act to amend the Civil Procedure Code).

Extension of Acts VIII. of 1859 and XXIII. of 1861 to the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The Secretary of State having sanctioned a general increase of pay to Uncovenanted Judges of the Civil Courts in Bengal, the salaries of the Judges of different grades have been raised to the extent noted on the margin, the increase being allowed to have retrospective effect from 1st January 1867.

Improvement in the pay and position of Uncovenanted Judges.

Salary of 10 Principal Sudder Ameens raised to Rs. 800 each.
Salary of 15 Principal Sudder Ameens raised to Rs. 600 each.
Salary of 3 temporary Principal Sudder Ameens raised to Rs. 600 each.
Salary of 37 Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs raised to Rs. 400 each.
Salary of 73 Moonsiffs raised to Rs. 300 each.
Salary of 77 Moonsiffs raised to Rs. 250 each.

The position of Uncovenanted Judges has been further altered by the passing of Act XVI. of 1868, (an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs) which has enlarged the jurisdiction of Moonsiffs, abolished the office of Sudder Ameen, and empowered the Government to invest Subordinate Judges with all powers of Judges of Small Cause Courts; and Moonsiffs with similar powers up to the amount of Rs. 50.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The statement on the margin shows the number of persons committed to, and tried by, the High Court in its Original Criminal Jurisdiction during the years 1866 and 1867, together with the results of those trials. Of the 253 persons convicted during 1867, 19 were sentenced to transportation for periods varying from 7 to 14 years, 10 to penal servitude for periods varying from 4 to 10 years, 14 to rigorous imprisonment for terms of 4 to 7 years, 15 to the same punishment for 3 years, 39 for terms of 2 years to 2 years and a half, 35 for 15 to 18 months, and 110 for one year and under. Besides these, one person was sentenced to simple imprisonment, and six persons were fined.

High Court.—Original Jurisdiction.

Year.	Number of persons committed for trial.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons discharged without trial.	Number of persons under trial at the end of the year.
1866	355	257	86	12	...
1867	359	253	89	13	4

A comparison of the criminal appeals heard by the High Court from the Regulation districts during the same two years is shown below:—

High Court.—Appellate Jurisdiction.

	1866.	1867.
Trials referred under Chapter XXVIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code	77	77
Trials revised under Chapter XXIX. of the Criminal Procedure Code	107	220
Trials appealed under Chapter XXX. of the Criminal Procedure Code	947	1,023
Miscellaneous cases not coming under the foregoing headings	98	104
	1,229	1,424

This shows a large increase. Including the appeals from the Non-Regulation districts the aggregate figures for 1867 were as under:—

Trials referred under Chapter XXVIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code	89
Trials revised under Chapter XXIX. of the Criminal Procedure Code	247
Trials appealed under Chapter XXX. of the Criminal Procedure Code	1,059
Miscellaneous cases not coming under the foregoing headings ...	115
	1,510

The 89 cases which came before the Court for confirmation of sentence of death under Chapter XXVIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code, involved 115 persons. The sentences in regard to 106 of them were confirmed, in regard to one person the Sessions proceedings were quashed and the case remanded for new trial, 7 persons were acquitted, and the case of the remaining one person was pending at the close of the year.

247 cases were adjudicated by the High Court as a Court of revision, and in 81 of these the sentences passed by the lower courts were confirmed, in 11 modified, and in 135 reversed; while 20 cases remained under trial at the close of the year.

In appeals under Chapter XXX. of the Criminal Procedure Code, the orders of the Sessions Judge were confirmed in 840 cases, modified in 68, and reversed in 54; while 2 cases were remanded for re-trial, and 95 remained undecided at the close of the year.

The total number of miscellaneous cases heard by the Court was 115; in 49 of which the petitions were rejected, while in 65 the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, and in one reversed.

The annexed return exhibits a comparison of the number of commitments tried by the Courts of Session in the Regulation districts during the past two years, with the results of those trials, and the number of cases pending at the close of each year. The decrease shown was owing to the exceptionally large amount of crime in 1866 consequent on the famine. Including the returns of the Non-Regulation districts, with the exception of those for Cooch Behar which had not been received at the close of the year, the total figures for 1867 were as under:—

Courts of Session.—Original Jurisdiction.

	1866.		1867.	
	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.
Convicted and sentenced to fine, imprisonment, or transportation ...	1,436	4,031	1,119	2,629
Referred for confirmation of sentence to High Court ...	62	84	69	99
Acquitted	590	2,698	506	1,676
Commitments pending at the end of the year ...	338	1,150	193	474
Total ...	2,426	7,963	1,887	4,878

	Cases.	Persons.
Convicted and sentenced to fine, imprisonment, or transportation	1,267	2,888
Referred for confirmation of sentence to the High Court	79	110
Acquitted	549	1,807
Commitments pending at the end of the year... ...	206	508
	2,101	5,313

Courts of Session.—Appellate Jurisdiction.

The number of appeals heard by the Sessions Courts in the Regulation districts during the years 1866 and 1867 were as under:—

	1866.	1867.
Appeals in criminal trials	3,558	3,364
„ „ miscellaneous cases	149	188
	3,707	3,552

Including the returns of the Non-Regulation districts the aggregate figures for 1867 were as follows:—

Appeals in criminal trials	3,649
„ „ miscellaneous cases	195
	3,844

Of the 3,649 appeals from orders passed by Magistrates in criminal trials, 485 were rejected, while in 2,245 cases the orders were confirmed, and in 919 either modified or reversed. Of the 195 miscellaneous appeals, 94 were rejected, while in 64 cases the orders appealed from were confirmed, and in 37 modified or reversed. The number of appeals pending at the end of 1867 was 128.

Punishments awarded by Sessions Judges.

The different degrees of punishment awarded, and the number of persons sentenced by the Sessions Judges during 1867, were as under:—

Sentenced to death		105
„ to transportation or imprisonment	for life	194
„ „	for 14 years ...	23
„ „	for 12 „ ...	1
„ „	for 10 „ ...	215
„ „	for 8 „ ...	7
„ „	for 7 „ ...	451
„ „	for 6 „ ...	32
„ „	for 5 „ ...	480
„ „	for 4 „ ...	138
„ „	for 3 „ ...	378
„ „	for 2 „ ...	249
„ „	for 1 year ...	215
„ „	for less than one year	293
Fined and discharged, &c.		81
	Total ...	2,862

The number of cases in which capital sentence was passed, was 74 in 21 districts, the number of persons sentenced being 105. The largest number of persons so sentenced in any one district was in Dinagepore, where 10 persons were sentenced to death. No capital sentences were passed in Beerbhoom, Chittagong, Moorshedabad, Purneah, Rungpore, Tipperah, 24-Pergunnahs, Cachar, and the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills.

The number of cases tried by the Magistrates in the Regulation districts during 1866 and 1867, and the results of the trials, are noted on the margin. The comparison shows a decrease in the numbers both of cases and persons tried during the year as compared with the preceding year, which is to be attributed, as already stated, to the statistics of 1866 having been materially affected by the famine which was then raging in several districts, and which caused an unprecedented increase in the number of robberies and thefts. The total number of persons brought to trial in the Regulation districts in 1867, exclusive of arrear cases of the preceding year, was 123,622 against 147,303 brought to trial in 1866, and this shows a decrease of 23,681, or 16·08 per cent., the result of a very considerable diminution in the number of persons brought to trial in the districts of Backergunge, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, Jessore, Midnapore, Nuddea, and the 24-Pergunnahs, the abnormal state of crime in which in 1866 was due to the consequences of the famine. The figures on the margin exhibit the aggregate number of cases and persons tried in 1867, including the returns of the Non-Regulation districts.

Courts of Magistrates.—Number of cases tried, and results of trials.

Year.	Number of cases tried by Magistrates.	Number of persons under trial.	Convicted.	Committed.	Released.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Percentage of persons convicted and committed to number under trial.	Percentage of persons released.
1866...	80,920	150,431	76,372	7,560	62,072	1,017	3,410	58	42
1867...	68,382	127,098	65,390	3,833	53,661	494	3,714	54	46

Number of cases tried by Magistrates	75,673
Number of persons under trial ..	141,028
Number of persons convicted ...	72,984
Number of persons committed ...	4,136
Number of persons released ...	59,559
Number of persons otherwise disposed of	517
Number of persons remaining under trial at the end of the year	3,832
Percentage of persons convicted and committed to number under trial	54
Percentage of persons released...	42

Cases pending at the close of the year.

The total number of cases pending before the Magistrates at the close of 1867 was 1,752, concerning 3,832 persons, of whom 937 were in jail, 1,959 on bail, and 936 on recognizance. Of these cases 14 had been on trial for more than a year, 3 for more than six months, and 35 for more than three months; the total number of cases pending beyond three months being 52 against 57 of the preceding year.

Percentage of persons convicted, &c., and of persons released.

The percentage of persons convicted and committed to the number tried was 54, and of persons released 42. The percentage of the aggregate of convictions and

committals was highest in the districts of Bhaugulpore (71), West Burdwan (78), Sylhet (79), Seebsagur (71), and Nowgong (71) ; and it was lowest in Backergunge (40), East Burdwan (41), Jessore (47), Moorshedabad (47), Pubna (47), Rungpore (47), Bograh (39), Shahabad (46), Maunbhoom (47), and Cachar (47).

Number of witnesses examined.

The total number of witnesses examined by Magistrates in 1867 was 268,489, of whom 244,995 were reported to have been discharged on the first day, 19,528 on the second day, and 3,436 on the third day, the number detained for more than three days being 530. The total number of witnesses examined in the Regulation districts was 249,776 against 279,074 in the preceding year, or less by 29,298 persons.

Punishments awarded by Magistrates.

	Rs.
For two years	322
For from one year to less than two years	1,420
For from six months to less than one year	2,121
For less than six months ...	15,367
Total ...	19,230

Of the 72,984 persons convicted after trial, 19,230 were sentenced to various* terms of imprisonment, 8,515 were visited with lighter punishments, inclusive of whipping under Act VI. of 1864, which was administered in 3,915 cases, and 45,239 were fined. The Statements C. 1 and C. 2 in the Appendix show that sentences of whipping were passed altogether (that is, by Magistrates and Sessions Judges) on 4,180 persons, of whom 3,987 were adult and 193 juvenile offenders, and the table on the margin distinguishes between the different degrees of severity with which the punishment was awarded. The total amount of fines imposed by Magistrates was Rs. 5,01,051, of which Rs. 3,49,050 was realised.

	Adult Offenders.	Juvenile Offenders.
Up to 10 stripes	952	141
„ 20 „	2,043	47
„ 30 „	992	5
Total ...	3,987	193

Average duration of a case in the Magistrate's Court.

The figures on the margin show the average duration of each case before the Magistrates in 1866 and 1867, respectively. The general average for 1867 may be approximately taken at 11 against 12 days as the average of the preceding year, and this shows a slight improvement.

	1866.	1867.
In which Police Agency was employed ...	14 days.	14 days.
In which Police Agency was not employed ...	10 „	8 „

Entire amount of criminal business disposed of by, and pending before, the Magistrates.

The entire amount of criminal business disposed of and pending before the Magistrates in the Regulation districts during the past two years is shown below:—

	1866.		1867.	
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Cases of non-bailable and bailable offences and appeals	80,159	1,708	67,679	1,683
Miscellaneous cases	179,088	2,602	145,677	2,051
Cases under Chapter XXII. of the Criminal Procedure Code	452	36	454	39
Total ...	259,699	4,346	213,810	3,773

The result is a falling off in the number of criminal and miscellaneous cases, with a very small increase in the number of cases tried under Chapter XXII. of the Criminal Procedure Code. Including the returns of the Non-Regulation districts, the figures for 1867 were as under:—

	Disposed of.	*Pending.*
Cases of non-bailable and bailable offences and appeals	75,247	1,764
Miscellaneous cases	180,508	2,238
Cases under Chapter XXII. of the Criminal Procedure Code	495	42
	256,250	4,044

The appeals from the orders of Subordinate Magistrates heard by Magistrates of districts during 1867 were altogether 1,412 in number, of which 89 were rejected; while in 840 the orders of the Subordinate Magistrates were confirmed, and in 483 modified or reversed.

Work done by Honorary Magistrates.

In addition to the Stipendiary Magistrates, the Honorary Magistrates in the Regulation districts decided, during the year, 881 cases concerning 1,579 persons. Thirty-seven appeals were preferred from their decisions, of which 2 were rejected; while their orders were confirmed in 15 cases, and modified or reversed in 20 cases.

During the same period, the Honorary Magistrates in the Non-Regulation Provinces decided 318 cases concerning 680 persons. Eight appeals were preferred from their decisions, of which one was rejected; while their orders were confirmed in 2 cases, and modified or reversed in 5.

Arrangements for the prosecution of criminal cases in the High Court.

A European British subject, committed by the Assistant Commissioner of Cachar for trial at the Sessions of the High Court, having been discharged in consequence of the failure of the European witnesses to arrive in time for the trial, and the absence of any application for a postponement of the case, the attention of Government was drawn to the want of proper agency for attending to such prosecutions. A public prosecutor was accordingly appointed in 1866, and a distinct department added to the office of the Solicitor to Government for the conduct of criminal business. In connection with these arrangements, a code of rules has been laid down during the year for the guidance of Magistrates who have occasion to send up cases for trial before the High Court in its Original Criminal Jurisdiction. Arrangements have also been made for enabling the public prosecutor to watch every serious case passing through the Police Court of Calcutta, and for facilitating the execution of his duties in regard to such cases.

Circulars regarding the infliction of whipping.

The attention of Magistrates has been more than once drawn to the extreme caution which they ought to exercise in sentencing offenders to whipping. The class of criminals for whom this punishment is chiefly fitted has been pointed out, and stringent injunctions laid down to prevent any violation of the provisions of the law sanctioning its infliction.

Extension of the Jury system to the district of Gowalparah.

The separation of the district of Gowalparah from the province of Assam rendered inapplicable to its courts the orders of Government introducing trial by Jury in Assam. A separate notification under Section 322 of the Criminal Procedure Code has therefore sanctioned the introduction of the system in Gowalparah itself.

POLICE.

Different bodies of Police.

The Police Establishments in Bengal are now of four kinds, *viz.*, (1) the Regular District Police; (2) the Municipal Police; (3) the Village Police; and (4) the Railway Police.

The strength and cost of the Regular Police as it stood at the end of 1867 are shown on the margin, and further detailed information in regard to the force will be found in the Statements D. 1 to D. 3 in the Appendix. The total cost of Rs. 42,06,936 as exhibited in the marginal statement, includes Rs. 1,43,010 sanctioned for the Police maintained in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Naga Hills, the Garrow Hills, and the Frontier posts in Assam.

Regular Police.

Number.	Rank.	Annual cost.
		Rs.
1	Inspector-General, on Rs. 2,500 ...	30,000
6	Deputy Inspectors-General of two grades	97,200
50	District Superintendents of five grades	3,96,000
78	Assistant Superintendents of three grades	2,86,800
261	Inspectors of four grades	4,93,800
878	Sub-Inspectors of four grades... ...	6,24,840
3,105	Head Constables of four grades ...	5,34,516
24,108	Constables of five grades	17,16,240
91	Sowars of ten grades	27,540
25,578	Total Rs. ...	42,06,936

The strength and cost of the Municipal Police enrolled under Act V. of 1861 are shown on the margin.

Municipal Police.

Number.	Rank.	Annual cost.
		Rs.
8	Inspectors of three grades	15,000
20	Sub-Inspectors of four grades... ...	14,280
230	Head Constables of five grades ...	34,836
3,476	Constables of five grades	2,69,448
3,734	Total Rs. ...	3,33,564

Village Police.

The return of Village Police gives a total number of 184,846 Chowkeydars, who received Rs. 36,17,104 in payment of their services, besides the value of chakran lands held by many of them.

The strength and cost of the Railway Police are shown in the annexed statement. The total cost amounted to Rs. 1,12,572, of which Government paid one-fourth, the balance being defrayed by the Railway Company.

Railway Police.

Number.	Rank.		Annual cost.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Assistant Inspector-General, on Rs.	800	9,600
7	Inspectors of four grades		15,000
10	Sub-Inspectors of four grades...		7,080
88	Head Constables of three grades		14,880
6	European Constables, on Rs. 80 each ...		5,760
578	Constables, at Rs. 7 each		48,552
	Good conduct allowance, at Rs. 60 ...	720	
	Fixed contingencies	2,400	
	Office Establishment	3,252	
	Clothing allowance	5,328	
			11,700
690			
	Total Rs.		1,12,572

Proportion of Police to area and population.

The strength of the Regular Police and the organized Municipal Police combined was in the proportion of one policeman to every 1,364 of the inhabitants, and to 7·3 square miles of country, at a cost of about 2 annas and 1 pie per head of population.

Drill.

In consequence of the number of Constables having been very much reduced since the first organization of the Police force in 1862, it has not been found practicable to carry out the original intention of bringing men in from Mofussil stations to the reserve for a short time in each year that the whole force might have an opportunity of being well drilled. The result has been that a portion of the force is but slightly drilled. The question of separating the portion of the Police required for guards, escorts, and other semi-military duties, from those engaged in the detection and prevention of crime and in other purely civil work, was considered, but had not yet been finally decided at the close of the year.

Arms.

The proportion of fire arms allowed to the Police in the regular districts is two for every five men. The arms are, as a rule, kept at Head-Quarters under lock and key, with the exception of such as are absolutely necessary for guards, escorts, and parties engaged in other similar duties. The order is, that no man is to retain in his possession any weapon, except a baton, for one hour longer than is necessary with regard to the special duty on which he is employed. The patrols along the Grand Trunk Road and in the Salt Tracts are supplied with swords; at the frontier posts the men are fully armed.

Uniform.

The uniform of the Police has been reduced to the most rigid plainness, and every precaution is taken to ensure that the men are put to the least possible expense on this account. Every Constable is provided with an account book, and the maximum rate of deduction which can be made from his pay has been fixed at Rs. 12 per annum for the first year and Rs. 6 for each succeeding year. The men are encouraged to get their own clothing themselves, provided it be of the regulation pattern. The Government allowance to each Constable on this account is Rs. 4 per annum.

The extent to which the Police has supplied guards for the protection of jails and treasuries during the year is noted on the margin. In addition it has also furnished 9 Head Constables and 185 Constables as extra guards required in consequence either of the crowded state or the faulty construction of particular jails.

Guards and Escorts furnished by the Police.

Jails.		*Treasuries.*	
Sub-Inspectors ...	14	Head Constables ...	188
Head Constables ...	221	Constables ...	990
Constables ...	2,033		
	2,268		1,178

The Police has also furnished escorts for the conveyance of treasure and prisoners to the extent marginally shown, exclusive of guards furnished to Commissioners and Magistrates when on tour.

Sub-Inspector	1
Head Constables	39
Constables	273
	313

Occupation of frontier posts.

The force employed in holding the posts along the North-Eastern Frontier, from the northern point of Luckimpore to the southern end of Chittagong, and in occupying the Garrow Hills, is shown in the statement below, the charge amounting, as has been already stated, to Rs. 1,43,010 :—

District.	Number of frontier posts.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Total of all ranks.	Average monthly pay. Rs. As. P.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	17	3	7	32	350	392	4,630 0 0
Kamroop	1	...	...	2	12	14	125 0 0
Gowalparah	7	...	...	9	52	61	684 5 0
Garrow Hills	...	2	2	6	100	110	1,290 0 0
Durrung	1	...	...	2	16	18	155 0 0
Luckimpore	12	...	1	14	120	135	1,205 0 0
Seebsagur	3	...	...	6	30	36	330 0 0
Nowgong	1	...	1	2	12	15	190 0 0
Samoogoodting	1	2	3	8	150	163	1,735 0 0
Cachar	8	...	...	14	120	134	1,152 0 0
Sylhet	3	...	...	6	52	58	521 0 0
Total ...	54	7	14	101	1,014	1,136	11,917 5 0

The number of Police cases under trial in the Criminal Courts, and the manner in which they were disposed of, is shown in the following comparative return, the results for 1867 being more fully exhibited in Statement D. 4 in the Appendix :—

Disposal of cases under trial.

Year.	Persons arrested without warrant.							Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrates.				
	Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted, including released on appeal to Sessions.	Ordered to find security.	Convicted or committed.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied by each case.	Number of informations lodged.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find security.	Number convicted.
1866 ...	79,257	4,415	23,105	2,985	53,502	40,978	·12	87,368	91,881	39,086	2,648	47,934
1867 ...	55,941	2,784	18,660	536	32,744	31,434	4·32	55,361	70,821	32,480	743	35,107
Decrease in 1867	23,316	1,631	4,445	2,449	20,758	9,544	7·68	32,007	21,060	6,606	1,905	12,827

Decrease of crime accounted for.

It will be seen that altogether there has been a great decrease in the crime returned, which may be generally ascribed to two causes, *viz.*, first, the cessation of the famine, and secondly, the operation of the clause in the new Stamp Act under which petty complaints must be instituted by a petition on stamped paper. The decrease in heinous offences is shown in the annexed return.

Nature of Crime.	Cases in 1866.	Cases in 1867.	Decrease.	Increase.
Murder ...	489	420	69	...
Culpable homicide ...	316	226	90	...
Dacoities ...	1,759	552	1,207	..
Robbery with hurt ...	34	18	16	...
„ other cases ...	557	436	121	..
Kidnapping ..	168	188	...	20
Rape ...	151	164	...	13
Unnatural offences ...	13	21	...	8
Exposure of infants ..	124	70	54	...
Receiving stolen property ...	2,702	1,962	740	..
Selling girls for prostitution ...	80	47	33	...
Mischief with aggravating circumstances ...	368	330	38	...
Total ...	6,761	4,434	2,368	41

A comparison of offences against the person committed within the last three years shows the results noted on the margin, *viz.*, a considerable increase in 1867 in the number of cases reported, the increase in the number of convictions not being by any means in proportion.

Comparison of statistics with those of two previous years.

Offences against the person.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Cases reported	2,405	2,552	4,578
Arrests made	4,379	4,650	7,484
Convictions	2,155	2,284	3,177

A similar comparison of offences against property exhibits more satisfactory results, the numbers under both sub-divisions of this crime, *viz.*, offences with and without violence, having fallen back to what they were in 1865, while the results as regards convictions had improved as compared with that year, though the percentage of convictions to offences was much less than in 1866, probably owing to the very numerous cases of grain dacoity committed for the sake of procuring food, on which the plunderers, being neighbours, were recognised and confessed as soon as they were arrested.

Offences against property with violence.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Cases reported	1,291	2,333	1,006
Arrests made	3,545	12,149	4,749
Convictions	1,542	6,460	2,215
Offences against property without violence.			
Cases reported	38,212	44,998	37,383
Arrests made	27,503	39,171	21,034
Convictions	12,736	21,732	12,906

The total number of offences, including those cognizable and those not cognizable by the Police without the special orders of a Magistrate, ascertained to have been committed during 1867, as compared with the results in 1865 and 1866 respectively, is shown on the margin, where a return of the amount of property stolen and recovered during the same periods is also given.

Year.	Total of cases cognizable and not cognizable.	Convictions.	Percentage.
1865	154,794	79,302	51·
1866	152,935	96,694	60·
1867	111,307	66,541	59·

Year.	Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1865	9,18,578	2,41,924	26·33
1866	12,18,955	3,51,354	28·82
1867	10,93,816	3,20,272	29·30

Statement shewing the greatest decrease of crime.

The following statement shows in a concise form the districts in which the greatest decrease in crime was apparent, as well as the particular descriptions of crimes in which such decrease had occurred:—

Circle.	Name of District.	Cognizable cases in 1866.	Cognizable cases in 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.	Non-cognizable cases in 1866.	Non-cognizable cases in 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
First Circle.	24-Pergunnahs...	2,026	1,760	...	266	9,382	1,764	...	7,618
	Howrah ...	3,015	2,035	...	980	1,535	175	...	1,360
	Midnapore ...	2,560	1,696	...	864	1,105	946	...	159
	Balasore ...	3,435	1,046	...	2,389	313	426	113	...
	Cuttack ...	2,321	1,726	...	595	1,620	1,142	...	478
	Gurjats ...	377	240	...	137	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	1,644	990	...	654	395	337	...	58
	Chittagong ...	982	519	...	463	3,153	2,291	...	862
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	7	38	31	...	62	99	37	...
	Noakholly ...	849	805	...	44	3,374	3,085	...	289
	Backergunge ...	670	771	101	...	2,427	1,787	...	640
	Jessore ...	1,333	1,628	295	...	3,011	2,592	...	419
Second Circle.	Kamroop ...	219	230	11	...	1,318	11	...	1,307
	Gowalparah ...	205	557	352	...	280	87	...	193
	Garrow Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durrung ...	152	156	4	...	326	325	...	1
	Luckimpore ...	243	266	23	...	322	416	94	...
	Seebsagur ...	252	380	128	...	457	1,366	909	...
	Cossyah Hills ...	51	57	6	...	32	45	13	...
	Nowgong ...	180	200	20	...	298	571	273	...
	Cachar ...	216	546	330	...	722	614	...	108
	Sylhet ...	451	1,613	1,162	...	1,287	6,371	5,084	...
	Samoogoodting ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third Circle.	Bhaugulpore ...	2,612	1,721	...	891	301	386	85	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	735	349	...	386	...	23	23	...
	Shahabad ...	1,777	1,512	...	265	695	444	...	251
	Chumparun ...	1,459	1,320	...	139	462	273	...	189
	Sarun ...	3,910	2,693	...	1,217	568	461	...	107
	Tirhoot ...	2,771	2,374	...	397	509	628	119	...
	Behar ...	2,613	1,107	...	1,506	688	668	...	20
	Purneah ...	724	1,507	783	...	793	647	...	146
	Monghyr ...	3,079	3,131	52	...	1,306	1,676	370	...
	Patna ...	2,230	2,475	245	...	538	860	322	...
	Darjeeling ...	179	148	...	31	275	206	...	69
	Western Dooars.	184	538	354	...	72	252	180	...
	Carried over ...	43,461	36,134	3,897	11,224	37,626	30,974	7,622	14,274

Circle.	Name of District.	Cognizable cases in 1866.	Cognizable cases in 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.	Non-cognizable cases in 1866.	Non-cognizable cases in 1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Brought forward	43,461	36,134	3,897	11,224	37,626	30,974	7,622	14,274
Fourth Circle.	Burdwan ...	1,576	1,354	...	222	2,831	2,068	...	763
	Lohardugga ...	698	759	61	...	726	753	27	...
	Bancoorah ...	2,325	1,793	...	532	764	686	..	78
	Hazareebaugh ...	903	532	...	371	232	276	44	...
	Maunbhoom ...	1,572	804	...	768	340	646	306	...
	Singhboom ...	512	254	...	258	155	83	...	72
	Beerbhoom ...	977	575	...	402	507	700	193	...
	Hooghly ...	2,589	2,177	...	212	2,139	2,393	254	...
	Moorshedabad ...	1,964	1,392	...	572	2,746	2,474	...	272
Fifth Circle.	Rajshahye ...	2,474	1,770	...	704	1,255	976	...	279
	Dacca ...	1,698	1,517	...	181	4,864	4,161	...	703
	Mymensing ...	1,628	814	...	814	1,758	84	...	1,674
	Furreedpore ...	1,222	795	...	427	4,104	841	...	3,263
	Tipperah ...	1,167	1,117	...	50	3,071	44	...	3,027
	Rungpore ...	1,060	819	...	241	919	402	...	517
	Dinagepore ...	1,228	809	...	419	1,928	649	...	1,279
	Malda ...	380	416	36	...	426	563	137	...
	Bograh ...	770	880	110	...	1,102	992	...	110
	Pubna ...	2,123	1,555	...	568	934	726	...	208
	Nuddea ...	2,991	1,402	...	1,589	955	1,021	66	...
	Total ...	73,118	57,678	4,104	19,544	69,382	51,512	8,649	26,519

The decrease under the heads of dacoities, house-breakings and thefts, and breaches of special laws was principally observable in the districts named in the annexed return, in nearly all of which the presence of the famine was felt in 1866, which accounted for the increase of those crimes in that year.

Name of District.	Dacoities.		Thefts and House-breaking.		Breaches of Special Laws.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
Midnapore ...	252	92	1,045	458	...	...
Cuttack ...	163	17	945	887	915	217
Pooree ...	51	3	1,172	645	...	...
Balasore ...	149	17	625	263	2,236	647
Bhaugulpore ...	...	...	2,278	1,357	...	...
Sarun ...	...	...	3,245	2,152	...	...
Beerbhoom ...	...	...	675	326	...	...
Maunbhoom ...	197	28	821	423	...	...
Bancoorah ...	125	19	1,315	840	...	...
Singhboom ...	57	7	354	172	...	...
Behar ...	63	12	2,222	812	...	...
Howrah ...	...	...	960	343	1,373	1,020
Moorshedabad ...	...	...	1,449	997	...	...
Rajshahye ...	25	11	2,137	1,435	...	...
Nuddea ...	23	11	2,063	933	...	...

Working of the Detective Department.

Description of cases.	Number of cases.	Number of men arrested.	Number of men discharged.	Number of men made Queen's witnesses.	Number of men convicted and commited.
Poisoning cases ...	6	12	5	1	6
Receiving property obtained by drugging ...	1	1	1	...	...
Dacoity cases in Midnapore ...	1	13	...	2	11
Dacoity cases in Hooghly ...	9	49	5	...	44
Opium smuggling cases...	23	34	8	...	26
Total ...	40	109	19	3	87

The re-organization of the Detective Department was noticed in last year's report. The table on the margin shows the work done by that Department during the year.

Registration, &c., of bad characters.

The important subject of the due registry and watching of bad characters received careful attention during the year, and a set of rules has been issued with a view to ensure the registers being kept up in an efficient state, and a form of index prescribed by which it can be seen at a glance how many bad characters reside in any particular village.

Circular regarding arrest and detention of persons by the Police.

Instances having occurred where suspected persons having been summoned to a Police Station for enquiry, had been detained all night without any report being made of the circumstance, it has been explained to the District Superintendents that such detention is irregular, and constitutes an "arrest" which should be reported as such.

Apprehension of a gang of Sonarias in Bengal.

The capture at Nagpore of a large gang of thieves of a tribe called Sonarias was communicated to this Government by the Government of India, with intimation that several sections of the tribe were believed to have emigrated to different parts of Bengal, where they were actively practising their vocation. Measures were thereupon at once taken to trace them out and bring them to justice, and these were so far successful that one gang of 15 Sonarias was apprehended at Dacca by the Detective Department, and convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. All these men have since been removed to the Howrah Jail, with the exception of one who has

been transferred to the Detective Department to point out members of the gang who are said to be in Backergunge and Sylhet. In the meantime, as it was originally contemplated to bring as many of the Sonarias as possible together under surveillance at Lulleetpore in Bundlekund, the head-quarters of the tribe, the Government of India has been asked to authorize the transfer of the prisoners to that place.

Dacoities in Tirhoot.

A large number of dacoities having been reported in Tirhoot a close enquiry was made into the matter, and it was ascertained that the crimes were committed on a systematic plan by organized dacoits, many of whom formerly resided in British territory but had lately taken up their quarters within the Nepal frontier, and were supposed to carry on their depredations in complicity with the inferior Nepal officials. Several of these gangs have since been broken up, and in one case considerable co-operation was received from the higher Nepalese authorities in bringing the offenders to justice.

Establishment of patrol boats for the rivers of the Dacca Division, &c.

The absence of adequate protection for passengers and traffic on the large rivers of the districts of Dacca, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Sylhet, Tipperah, and Pubna was brought to the notice of Government, and a system of river patrol has been introduced on those rivers on the plan followed with much success in the Soonderbuns and Hooghly. The number of river dacoities in the first named districts reported during the years 1865 and 1866 was thirty, while in the Soonderbuns there was only one case within the same period, and in Hooghly none at all. The efficiency of the measures taken in the latter districts for the repression of the crime having thus been fairly established, the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to the organization of a strong establishment of patrol boats for service on the rivers of Dacca and the adjacent districts, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 8,040 per annum, besides an outlay of Rs. 6,400 for the purchase of new boats; and it is expected that this will have the effect of securing on those rivers greater safety to life and property than there has been hitherto.

Amalgamation of the Municipal and Regular Police.

The orders issued for the amalgamation of the Municipal with the Regular Police were noticed in last year's report. Since then the measure has been carried out in most districts, and in some with considerable saving to the imperial revenue. The saving of expenditure, however, has not been general, a consideration for the due efficiency of the Police having prevented a reduction of the charges in many places. The aggregate savings will, however, it is expected, more than cover all such charges, including pensions.

A great want of uniformity having been observed in the arrangements made in different towns and municipalities in giving effect to the

scheme, the plan hitherto followed has been revised, and a uniform course laid down for general adoption. The main feature of the new plan is the employment of constables and officers on a lower scale of pay than that of the Regular Police, so that municipalities may, as a rule, bear the whole cost of their own Police. No fixed standard has been laid down either as to the number of men to be employed or in regard to the amount of salaries to be given to them, since these must vary with the circumstances of each town. It has only been suggested that, as a general rule, the number of watchmen hitherto employed in each town should be adhered to, and their pay raised where it is insufficient. It has been also determined that the Constables to be employed in towns and municipalities may be of two grades, receiving salaries of Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 respectively, and that over every 20 Constables there should, if the funds admit, be one Jemadar or Head Constable on Rs. 10; further, that the watchmen of both grades are to be enrolled under Act V. of 1861 and be considered members of the general Police force, as required by Act VI. (B. C.) of 1867, but that those receiving Rs. 5 a month are not to be called upon for any but local service, while those on Rs. 6 are to be held eligible for transfer as though they had been originally enrolled for the District Police. The proceeds of the tax raised in each town (except in the case of towns which have been formed into "unions") are to be treated as a perfectly distinct fund, the surplus of one town not being available for expenditure in another, in which respect considerable irregularity had hitherto occurred.

Proposed introduction of the new Police in the jungle mehals of Jhargaon.

The Police maintained by the Rajah of Jhargaon within his estate, in the district of Midnapore, having been found to be utterly useless, it has been proposed to replace it by the regular constabulary. The Rajah himself has expressed his consent to this change, and as the powers now exercised by him do not appear to have been conferred by law, it is expected that there will be no difficulty in effecting a compromise with him as to the responsibilities and obligations of which he is to be relieved, and the annual payment he should make for such relief. The local officers have accordingly been directed to draw up a scheme for giving effect to the change proposed, distinctly specifying what Village Police it would be necessary for the zemindar to maintain, and what duties they would have to perform, and also what sum he should pay to Government towards defraying the cost of the new Police which is to be introduced in his zemindaree.

Measures taken for preventing dacoity approvers from engaging in the commission of crimes.

It was stated in the report for 1863-64 that, on the abolition of the special Dacoity Department, the approvers who had been living under the surveillance of that department were distributed throughout

the sudder stations of the different districts, in gangs of not more than ten to each station, and were placed under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, with permission to engage themselves as servants in and about the Government offices, but subject, as a rule, to inspection at frequent intervals during the day and night by some officer of the Police. The attention of the Government having been afterwards drawn to the fact of some of these approvers in certain districts having been implicated in the commission of crimes at night, it was ordered that all approvers thus retained should be required to sleep at night within the Police lines; and, when further enquiry led to the belief that, notwithstanding this precaution, they still managed to slip out and assist in the commission of dacoities, it was further ordered that no approvers should be allowed to remain more than three years in any district, and that in re-distributing them care should be taken that men of the same gang are not allowed to remain together. This general transfer was completed during the year under review, and has had the desired effect of breaking up criminal associations both among the approvers themselves and between them and the bad characters of the neighbourhoods in which they were settled.

Dismissal of Ghatwals.

The utilization of the Ghatwali Police as an auxiliary Police force in the districts of Maunbhoom and Singbhoom was noticed in the Report for 1865-66. The question of the competency of the District Superintendent to dismiss a Ghatwal having been raised during the year, it has been decided that, as his dismissal would necessarily involve the confiscation of his estate, it is not desirable that his position as a proprietor or holder of land should be disturbed except under orders of the Revenue authorities of the district, but the District Superintendent has been vested with power to fine the Ghatwali Police, subject to such rules as may be laid down by Government.

Revision of Hospital Establishments attached to the Police.

The revised allotment of the Police force of the several districts was noticed in the report of 1865-66. In connection with those arrangements the Hospital establishments attached to the Police have been recast during the year, the changes in different districts being regulated according to the strength of the Police force maintained in each. By the arrangements now sanctioned the Native Doctors attached to Police Hospitals will be allowed to draw pay up to Rs. 25 a month according to the grade to which they belong, besides which an extra monthly allowance of Rs. 5 will be given to those who have obtained certificates of knowledge of the English language and have completed a service of seven years.

Appointment of Baboo Juggodish Nath Roy to be District Superintendent of Police.

During the year the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed Baboo Juggodish Nath Roy to be a District Superintendent of Police. He is the first native gentleman who has held this post; the number of native assistants to District Superintendents has lately been added to.

Selection of candidates for employment in the Police.

The Resolution of the local Government dated the 30th January 1856, relative to the selection of apprentices in Government offices in the Mofussil from among educated candidates, has been made applicable to the selection of candidates for employment in the Police. Men who have had an English education are, *cæteris paribus*, to be selected for employment in the offices of Deputy Inspector-General and District Superintendents. For the grade of constables, a like preference will be given to youths who can read and write the vernacular.

Duty of the Police in reporting outbreak of sickness, &c.

The great prevalence of sickness in the interior of the Burdwan District was brought to the notice of Government. Further enquiry showed that the Police officer of the station near the affected villages, though cognizant of the fact, had never reported it to his official superiors. He was thereupon severely reprimanded, and the opportunity was taken to impress on Police officers generally the very great importance of this portion of their duties, and to explain to them that they are bound to report to their immediate official superiors, as early as possible, all matters of public importance coming to their knowledge within their several jurisdictions.

Police officers prohibited from borrowing money from zemindars, &c.

Police officers have been prohibited from borrowing money from zemindars and others residing within their jurisdictions. Measures have also been taken to prevent their being appointed to districts in which they may hold land.

Report to the Government of India as to how far Colonel Bruce's suggestions for improving the Bengal Police have been carried out.

A detailed report has been submitted to the Government of India, showing precisely in what respects the re-adjustments and alterations in the Police Establishments of the Lower Provinces, suggested by the late Colonel Bruce, Inspector-General of Police in India, have been carried out, how far they are still under consideration, and in what respects it has been decided not to follow them. It is not, however, necessary to recapitulate the contents of that report in this place, since all the more important re-adjustments and alterations of the Police have been already noticed in the Administration Report from year to year.

The annexed statement exhibits the nature and number of heinous crimes ascertained to have been committed in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1867, as compared with the results in the preceding year.

Calcutta and Suburban Police.

	Calcutta.		Suburbs.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
Murder	3	3	2	1
Attempt at ditto...	3	1	1	...
Ditto at suicide	5	18	6	2
Culpable homicide	7	2	2	5
House-breaking	110	51	170	120
Theft	3,149	2,516	1,087	727
Rape	4	6	...	...
Kidnapping	15	19	9	1
Causing grievous hurt	17	32	37	8
Other cases	1,072	1,048	241	147

The total number of cases of all descriptions brought to trial in Calcutta during 1867 was 15,507; while the total number of persons who passed through the hands of the Police was 27,002, of whom 238 were convicted and 81 acquitted by the High Court; 17,613 were convicted and 7,783 acquitted by the Magistrates; 31 were awaiting trial before the Magistrates at the close of the year; and 1,226 were released by the Commissioner of Police without being brought to trial. The total number of convictions was 17,881 and of acquittals 7,864, showing a ratio of 66·2 per cent. convictions to 21·7 per cent. acquittals. The computed value of property stolen in Calcutta was Rs. 1,33,716-11-7, of which property to the value of Rs. 52,839-11-0, or 39·5 per cent. had been recovered by the Police.

In the Suburbs the total number of cases brought to trial was 2,957, while the total number of persons arrested was 4,528, of whom 13 were convicted and 10 acquitted by the High Court, and one was pending trial at the close of the year; 3,694 were convicted and 593 acquitted by the Magistrates, and 8 awaiting trial; and 209 were released by the Commissioner without being brought to trial. The total number of convictions was 3,707, and of acquittals 603, convictions being to acquittals in the ratio of 81·8 per cent. to 13·3 per cent. The computed value of property stolen in the Suburbs was Rs. 28,802-6-11, of which property to the value of Rs. 13,274, or 46 per cent. had been recovered.

Superannuation Funds for the Calcutta and Suburban Police.

The formation of a superannuation fund for the Bengal Police under Act V. of 1861 was noticed in the report for 1865-66. A superannuation fund for the Calcutta Police had been in existence from a much earlier date, but the passing of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1866 having offered an opportunity for revising the conditions for the payment of superannuation and retiring allowances from this fund, it has been determined that the men of the Calcutta Police

force should be allowed to receive pensions equal to one-third of their salaries after a service of 15 years, and pensions equal to one-half of their salaries after a service of 20 years, in modification of the less liberal arrangements which were hitherto in force. A superannuation fund for the Suburban Police was also formed during the year on the same principles as those authorized for the Calcutta Police force. Sanction was further given to the formation of a separate fund from which half pay might be allowed to officers and men drawing 20 Rs. and less when absent on leave; but the rules for the administration of this fund were still under consideration at the close of the year.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Inspection of Jails.

Forty-three Jails, eleven Lock-ups, and five Lunatic Asylums were visited by the Inspector-General of Jails and other officers acting on his behalf during the year 1867. The Jails at the Presidency and the Darjeeling Jail were inspected frequently, and seven of the district Jails twice.

Prisoners in custody.

* Male ...	84,314
Female ...	4,806
Total ...	89,120

The total number of prisoners in custody during the year was 89,120* against 90,333 in 1865. The total number of prisoners in custody in 1866 was 114,870, but it has been thought best to leave out the figures of that year in the comparisons exhibited throughout this chapter, it having been marked by exceptional circumstances arising from the famine, which led to an unprecedented increase of the Jail population and of the amount of sickness and mortality that prevailed in Jails. Of the aggregate number in custody in 1867 the number remaining in Jail on the last day of 1866 was 22,083, while the number admitted into Jail during 1867 was 67,037 against 72,617 admitted in 1865, the total decrease in the number of admissions amounting to 5,580.

Disposal of prisoners.

	1865.	1867.
* Executed	70	84
Died in prison	1,129	1,187
Escaped	294	162
Released	55,335	55,683
Remaining in confinement	33,508	32,004
Total ...	90,333	89,120

Eighty four persons were capitally punished, 1,187 died in prison, 162 escaped from confinement, and 55,683 were released, the total number remaining in confinement at the end of the year being 32,004, of whom 13,424 were transferred to districts other than those in which they were originally confined. A comparison of these results* with those in 1865, shows an increase in the number of capital punishments and in releases and deaths, but a decrease under the other headings.

The following statement exhibits a comparison of the sickness and mortality in Jails in 1865 and 1867 respectively:—

Sickness and mortality.

	1865.	1867.
Daily average of prisoners, or mean population of Jail	18,842	20,183
Total number of sick during the year	29,824	27,691
Number discharged from Hospital	27,082	23,260
Number died	1,122	1,187
Number remaining in Hospital on the last day of the year	970	813
Ratio of total sick to average of prisoners in Jail	158·28	137·19
Ratio of prisoners discharged from Hospital to total sick	91·81	83·90

The causes of the casualties in 1867, and the ratio of deaths to total sickness, are shown on the margin. The total number of deaths in 1867 was 1,187, against 1,122 in 1865, the ratio on the daily average number of prisoners in custody being as 5·88 per cent. to 5·95 per cent. The average rate per cent. of mortality for the last seven years is given on the margin, and it will be seen from the figures that the mortality in 1867 has been less than in any year during that period.

Causes of deaths, and ratio of deaths to total sickness.

	Total sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to number in Jail.	Ratio of deaths to total sick.
Zymotic diseases.				
Cholera	414	179	·89	43·23
Bowel diseases, dysentery, diarrhœa, &c.	6,974	550	2·72	15·60
Fever	10,058	80	·40	·79
Other cases	2,685	26	·13	·96
Total ...	20,131	835	4·14	4·14
Constitutional diseases ...	814	126	·62	15·47
Local diseases	5,539	184	·91	3·32
Developmental diseases .	278	33	·16	11·87
Violent diseases or deaths	929	9	·05	·96
Grand Total ...	27,691	1,187	5·88	4·28

1861	8·88
1862	7·50
1863	9·52
1864	6·17
1865	5·95
1866	10·59
1867	5·88

Of the 67,037 prisoners admitted into Jail during the year, 154 were fairly educated for their position in life, 5,150 could barely read and write, while 61,733 were entirely ignorant.

Education of prisoners.

Escapes and re-captures during the year.

The escapes and re-captures of prisoners that occurred during the year, as compared with those of 1865, are shown in the annexed statement :—

Year.	Daily average strength in Jail.	Number of Escapes.	Ratio of escapes to daily average strength.	Number of re-captures.	Ratio of re-captures to escapes.
1865...	18,842	291	1·54	154	52·92
1867...	20,183	162	·80	150	92·59

Disposal of the laboring strength in Jail.

The daily average of prisoners sentenced to labor in 1867 was 17,245, and the table below shows the manner in which these prisoners were employed :—

	In 1867.
Employed in ordinary manufactures	9,631
„ in the Alipore Jail Press	392
Hired to Public Departments	651
Employed as Jail servants	1,703
„ as work overseers, warders, and guards	808
„ on miscellaneous duties	1,241
Sick in Hospital, inefficient from age, &c.	2,819
Total ...	17,245

It will be seen from the above figures, that 55·85 per cent. of the entire number sentenced to labor, or more than half, were employed in remunerative and useful handicrafts, 2·27 per cent. were employed in the Alipore Jail, 9·88 per cent. were employed as Jail servants, and 4·79 per cent. remained unemployed.

The subjoined table shows the results of the labor of the 9,631 prisoners who were employed in ordinary manufactures :—

Results of the labor of prisoners.

	In 1867.
	Rs. As. P.
Sale proceeds of Jail manufactures	5,35,082 2 11
Value of articles consumed for public purposes... ...	9,475 5 10
Ditto ditto in store at the close of the year ...	3,14,959 0 2¾
Total ...	8,59,516 8 11¾
Deduct value of articles in store at the close of the preceding year	2,94,471 1 11¼
Gross receipts ...	5,65,045 7 0½
Deduct charges ...	3,70,436 14 8
Net profits ...	1,94,608 8 4½

As the above statement is for the calendar year, while those given in the reports for previous years were for the official year, it is not practicable to exhibit any accurate comparison of financial results.

The out-turn of the typographic and lithographic departments of the Alipore Jail Press amounted to Rs. 2,76,180-6-6 at an outlay of Rs. 59,094-5-0, which left a net profit of Rs. 2,17,086-1-6. The number of prisoners employed in the press was 392. The earning of each prisoner therefore amounted to Rs. 553-12-7.

Out-turn of the Alipore Jail Press.

The cost incurred for maintaining the prisoners in Jail during the year is exhibited in the margin. The outlay was very heavy, owing entirely to the calamitous influences of the preceding year not having altogether ceased to operate on the cost of food and the other necessaries of life during 1867.

Cost of maintenance of prisoners.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Rations	6,54,366	0	0
Fixed Establishments...	1,59,438	8	2½
Extra ditto ...	15,634	5	11
Contingencies	2,15,769	9	0½
Total	10,45,208	13	8

In addition to the above amount, an expenditure of Rs. 2,26,787-3-9 was incurred for Police guards required for Jails, of Rs. 2,02,173 for public works executed in connection with Jail buildings, and of Rs. 42,248-9-9 for the general superintendence of Jails, the total expenditure of the year amounting to Rs. 15,16,417-11-2.

The most expensive Jail during the year was the European Penitentiary at Hazareebaugh, in which each prisoner cost Rs. 383-4-4;

while the prison most economically managed was that at Bancoorah, where the outlay per prisoner amounted to Rs. 35-2-8.

The net expenditure incurred by the State is shown in the annexed return. It will be seen that much more than a fourth of the expenditure was covered by the produce of the labor of a portion of the prisoners.

Net expenditure of the year.

Gross cost of Maintenance.	Rs.	As.	P.
Cost of food, clothing, establishment, and contingencies	10,45,208	13	8
Cost of Police guards not paid by the Jail Department, and of general superintendence	2,69,035	13	6
Cost of public works executed for Jails ...	2,02,173	0	0
Total ...	15,16,417	11	2
Deduct income from all sources.			
Net profits on manufactures, inclusive of the profits of the Alipore Jail Press ...	4,11,694	9	10½
Credit to Jails for hire of convicts to public departments, &c.	29,543	12	4
Total ...	4,41,238	6	2½
Net cost of maintenance ...	10,75,179	4	11½
Net cost of maintenance per prisoner ...	53	4	4·1

Separation of juvenile prisoners from other offenders.

The subject of separating juvenile offenders from the rest of the prisoners in Jails and of taking measures for their reformation was carefully considered during the year. At present the Presidency Jail is the only prison in the Lower Provinces in which juvenile delinquents are separated from the rest of the criminal population, it being the only prison possessing the means of effectually separating the inmates by night. The education of these children was hitherto carried on out of working hours, but it has been since ordered, in modification of that arrangement, that the hours of labor should be reduced to six, and that three hours in the morning should be devoted to instruction. It has further been ordered in regard to labor that the juvenile prisoners should be mainly taught some handicraft, and that a small portion of the Jail garden should be set apart for them for out-door exercise.

As regards Mofussil Jails, nothing has yet been done to separate juvenile criminals from the rest of the Jail population, and no scheme can be devised in detail until the numbers and other circumstances of the prisoners likely to be subjected to such separation has been accurately ascertained. Steps have been already taken to collect information on this point. In the meantime instructions have been issued to include a juvenile ward in the plan for Central Jails, and also to build a small juvenile ward at a few centrally situated District Jails where it may appear necessary to do this with reference to the number of such prisoners in those Jails. In the other District Jails it is believed that it will be quite possible to separate the juvenile offenders from others without special arrangements, by removing a large number of the adult prisoners to the Central Jails. The best mode of

employing juvenile offenders in Mofussil Jails, was still under consideration at the close of the year.

Adoption of separate earthen beds in all the Jails in the Lower Provinces.

The subject of providing raised beds in prison wards has been for a long time under the consideration of Government, much difficulty having been experienced in devising a plan which would elevate the bed above the exhalations of the earth without facilitating the escape of the prisoner or supplying him with the means of offence. This difficulty has been at last overcome in Bengal by the introduction of separate earthen beds with a fresh leeped earthen surface. These beds are easily constructed and as easily kept in repair, and they dry rapidly, and if at all damp during the rains, the ill effects of this damp are effectually obviated by the supply of an inexpensive grass mat. They are regarded as a great comfort by the prisoner himself, inasmuch as they do not abstract the natural heat of his body, and they secure to him his proper allowance of wall and ground space. Above all, they deodorize thoroughly all the volatile and some of the fixed secretions of the body, and thus assist materially in keeping the air of the ward pure and free from offensive animal odour. The adoption of these beds in all the Jails in the Lower Provinces has been authorized.

Course laid down for adoption on the overcrowding of Jails.

The practice of transferring prisoners from one Jail to another to prevent overcrowding has been found to be attended with danger and much increase of sickness and mortality, and also with increase of expenditure on account of guards and other charges. Orders have therefore been given for its general discontinuance. The officers in charge of Jails have been authorized, in case of overcrowding, to hut the excess prisoners on the spot and, where practicable, within the Jail enclosure. These orders will not prevent the transfer of prisoners to receiving Jails, and of convicted prisoners of more than fifteen days' sentence from sub-divisional Lock-ups to Sudder Jails. Neither will they apply to the transfer of convicts to Central Jails, whenever such may be established.

Placing of district Jails under the administrative charge of Medical Officers.

The sanction of the Government of India has been obtained to the transfer of the administrative charge of the Jails of the Lower Provinces from the Magistrates to the Medical Officers of the districts, with a view to secure a more efficient supervision than the multifarious duties of the Magistrate allow him to exercise. To afford some additional remuneration to the Medical Officers for the extra work thrown upon them by this arrangement, it has been proposed to divide the Jails into three or four classes according to the number of prisoners confined in them, and to attach suitable allowances to the charge of the Jails of each class. The settlement of

the scale of their allowances was still under consideration at the close of the year. The Jails which are in charge of special Superintendents are not affected by this arrangement.

Management of the Presidency Jail.

The Hon'ble J. P. Norman, S. Hogg, Esq., Dr. F. J. Mouat, and Major W. Reveley.

In consequence of a presentment made by the Coroner's Jury, with reference to an inquest held on the dead body of a native prisoner of the Presidency Jail, a Commission was formed of the gentlemen named on the margin, to enquire generally into the management of that Jail and the discipline maintained therein. The report of the Commission, while bringing to light some irregularities and objectionable features in the modes of punishment adopted in the Jail, was on the whole favorable to the Superintendent's management. Censure was undoubtedly due on account of the introduction of punishments not warranted by the Jail Code, and the Superintendent was reprimanded and warned accordingly; but the Commission admitted that not a single prisoner complained of cruelty or ill-usage, and the general result of the Superintendent's management was said to be most creditable to him.

Separation of habitual prisoners from others in the Presidency Jail.

An experiment having been carried out in the Presidency Jail of separating the re-convicted criminals and habitual thieves from other inmates of the prison and from each other, and this having been attended with the best results both in its effect on the health of the prisoners and on the discipline of the prison, the separate confinement in permanence of habitual offenders has been authorized, care being taken that the separation is not in any case continued to the injury of the prisoner's health.

Medical supervision of the Presidency Jail.

The Presidency Jail not having hitherto been subject to inspection by officers of the medical department, it has been ordered that the medical authorities should exercise the same supervision over its professional management as they do over that of other prisons in Bengal.

Extra-mural employment of short-term prisoners of the Chyebassa Jail.

The circumstances under which the general rule prohibiting the extra-mural employment of prisoners was relaxed in Assam were noticed in last year's report. For the same reasons, sanction was accorded during the year under review to the out-door employment of a certain number of short-term prisoners of the Chyebassa Jail for the purpose of keeping the station clean, the difficulty of procuring free labor in Chyebassa being almost as great as in some of the stations in Assam.

Applications for making the Claude Martin Fund and the Baretto Fund available for the relief of criminal prisoners, &c.

By an order of the High Court dated the 2nd March 1866, certain funds belonging to the estate of General Claude Martin, and standing to the credit of two accounts entitled "for release of prisoners" and "for the relief of prisoners," were made available for the purpose of providing relief for European prisoners of the Presidency Jail on the expiration of their sentences. As the majority of the prisoners at the European Penitentiary at Hazareebaugh consist of men drafted from the Presidency Jail, the Advocate-General has been requested to move the High Court for an extension of the order of March 1866, so as to make the funds available for the relief of time-expired European convicts at Hazareebaugh. He has also been asked to make an application for the similar appropriation of the balance standing to the credit of the Baretto fund towards the relief of the criminal prisoners discharged from the Presidency Jail, the Penitentiary at Hazareebaugh, and the other Mofussil Jails in Bengal. But these questions had not yet been finally disposed of at the close of the year.

Rules for the regulation of convict ships, &c.

A revised code of rules has been laid down for the regulation of convict ships and the management of convicts in transit to Penal Settlements. The rules are classified under different heads, and provide for the survey and fitting up of the convict ship, the supply and examination of provisions and water, and the general management of the convicts on board from the time of embarkation until they reach their destined settlement. The duties of the different officers who are required to carry out the arrangements are clearly defined.

Prohibition about deportation of old men, &c., to Port Blair.

The transmission to Port Blair of convicts who are above 45 years of age, or who are sickly, infirm, or unfit for labor, was prohibited under the orders of the Government of India, as such convicts succumb in a short time to the climate of that settlement, and are besides of little use there. The rule has been since so far relaxed, that it has been left discretionary with the local Government to send to Port Blair convicts above 45 years of age who are strong and healthy and likely to bear up against the hardships of transmarine deportation and the climate of the place.

VARIOUS.

WORKING OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Results of the year.

There have been no changes in the law as regards registration during the year, and only two slight modifications in the schedule of fees,—the first of which came into force in September 1867, raising the minimum fee payable for the registration of any document from 4 to 8 annas; and the second in the following month, imposing an extra copying fee at the rate of 4 annas a page on all documents that may occupy when

copied more than two pages of the registers. These modifications have not, however, materially affected the results of the year, which has been altogether an average one, and well adapted to test the natural and legitimate expansion of the system.

The total number of registrations effected during the year was 187,850 against 166,979 during the eleven months of the previous year, or adding one-eleventh to the latter total for the purposes of comparison, against an aggregate of Rs. 182,158. These figures give an increase of 5,692 registrations, or upwards of 3 per cent. per annum. Of the above total 119,700 were compulsory and 68,150 optional registrations, against 92,970 and 74,009 respectively in the preceding year. Of the optional registrations 41,335 affected immoveable property, the balance of 26,815 relating to money, lands, and personal contracts.

The receipts from all sources of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 3,39,781 against an expenditure of Rs. 2,50,181, leaving a surplus of Rs. 89,600. Against this, however, was to be set printing and stationery charges, which amounted to Rs. 29,565-1, reducing the net surplus to Rs. 60,034-15.

The average cost to the public of registering each document has increased from Rs. 1-12 in 1866-67 to Rs. 1-13, but this calculation includes every description of receipts. The *ordinary* fee actually paid on registration has averaged 15½ annas as against 15 annas during the previous year. The cost to Government of registering each deed has also increased from Rs. 1-4 during 1866-67 to Rs. 1-5. Taking the ordinary fees alone into consideration, there is thus a loss of 5½ annas upon each registration, which however is made up to Government by the extra and additional fees and penalties. The increase in the cost of registration to the public was owing to the modifications in the schedule of fees above noted, and the increase in cost to Government to the expenses of an improved and extended agency.

The table on the margin shows the proportion of the total number of registrations effected, of the receipts realised, and of the expenditure incurred, as well as the proportion which the cost of registration bore to the receipts in each division of the Lower Provinces and in the General and Calcutta Registry Offices—the aggregate for the whole province being represented by 100. It will be seen that excepting Cuttack, Chota Nagpore

DIVISION.	Proportion of registrations.	Proportion of receipts.	Proportion of cost.	Percentage of cost on receipts.
Chittagong	18·7	10·3	8·4	60·4
Presidency (excluding Calcutta) ...	16·	13·8	12·2	64·9
Burdwan	15·6	13·	12·2	69·3
Patna	15·1	19·6	15·6	58·9
Dacca	10·9	11·8	8·8	55·2
Bhaugulpore	6·2	6·4	5·3	61·4
Rajshahye	6·1	7·9	6·8	62·9
Cuttack	5·1	3·5	4·9	102·7
Chota Nagpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs	3·2	2·6	3·6	101·1
Calcutta Office	1·6	6·7	5·3	57·6
Assam and Darjeeling ...	1·3	1·4	2·4	125·
General Registry Office ...	·2	3·	14·5	356·3

and the Southal Pergunnahs, and Assam and Darjeeling, every division was self-supporting. In Calcutta and the Patna and Rajshahye Divisions the receipts were greatest, and in the Chittagong, Burdwan, and Presidency Divisions the least, as compared with the work performed. The cost again in Calcutta and the Patna and Rajshahye Divisions amounted only to three-fifths of the receipts, while in Cuttack, Chota Nagpore, and Assam the cost, especially in the latter division, exceeded the receipts. In the two latter divisions, however, the proportion of cost to receipts has been considerably reduced as compared with the preceding year, while on the other hand Cuttack has ceased to be self-supporting. A large proportion of the cost of the General Registry Office is to be set against the receipts of the whole province, and the heavy percentage of cost over receipts in this office, as shown in the table, is to be attributed to the large expenditure incurred during the year in the compilation of indexes for 1865-66, a charge properly belonging to the previous year.

Re-construction of the offices of District Registrar and Sub-Registrar during the year.

The proposal for re-constructing the offices of District Registrar and Sub-Registrar in the manner stated in last year's report having been sanctioned by the Government of India experimentally for one year, the necessary alterations have been made in the limits of the registration districts, and three new registration districts have been formed, named respectively the Behar, Burdwan, and the Presidency district, each being placed under a special Registrar. The scheme of grouping two or more Sub-Registry Offices under one special Sub-Registrar was also introduced at the same time in the groups named on the margin, a special Sub-Registrar being appointed to each group; and a code of rules has been passed for their guidance.

1. Patna and Arrah.
2. Bhaugulpore and Monghyr.
3. Burdwan and Hooghly.
4. Howrah and Serampore.
5. Kooshtea, Chooadanga, and Ranaghat.
6. Mozufferpore and Durbhanga.
7. Purneah and Kissengunge.
8. Balasore and Bhuddruck.

Opening of new Registry Offices, and inspection of Registry Offices during the year.

Four new Registry Offices have been opened during the year, at Tajpore in Tirhoot, Sooteah in Durrung, Nazir-ka-hat in Chittagong, and Juggutsingpore in Cuttack. The Registrar-General inspected personally upwards of 80 offices during the year, the only portions of Bengal which were not visited being the districts of Tipperah, Backergunge, Mymensing, and Noakhally. The Special Registrars also inspected nearly all the offices in their respective divisions.

Rules for the preservation and inspection of Wills filed under the Indian Succession Act.

A code of rules has been prepared under the provisions of Section 259 of the Indian Succession Act for the preservation and inspection of wills filed under the Act, and notified for general information.

Compulsory registration of Agricultural leases.

The registration of leases of immoveable property for any term exceeding one year is compulsory under Section 17 of Act XX. of 1866, and, as the term "leases" is defined to include counter-deeds, the registration of kuboolyuts is also

compulsory. It was represented to Government that the compulsory registration of such documents is felt as a great hardship by the ryots and their under-tenants, involving as it does the trouble of a journey to and from the Registry Office and its attendant expenses, besides the loss which ensues from their absence from the places of their labor. The report of the Registration Department further showed that the stringency of the law had not resulted in a general registration of agricultural leases, but on the contrary tended to check that interchange of written agreements between landlords and tenants which it was desirable to encourage. On the other hand, had the result been a general influx of registration work, the machinery which Government has at its command for disposing of it would have been quite unequal to the task. For these reasons it has been proposed to the Government of India that the provisions of the law should be altered so as to exempt agricultural leases from compulsory registration. If that, however, cannot be permitted, it has been suggested to provide a simpler form of registration, such for instance as the recording of an abstract of the lease only and filing a copy of it. The Government of India was opposed to any present alteration of the law; but the question had not yet been finally determined at the end of the year.

Prosecutions against Joint Stock Companies under Act X. of 1866.

Some difficulty having been experienced by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in respect to the institution of prosecutions for defaults under Act X. of 1866 against Joint Stock Companies whose registered offices are situated in places other than Calcutta, all Sub-Registrars of Assurances in the Lower Provinces have been appointed Assistant Registrars of Joint Stock Companies for the purpose of conducting these prosecutions on the requisition of the Registrar. When prosecutions have to be conducted against Companies whose registered offices are situated in any place not within the Lower Provinces, the cases will be sent up by this Government to the Government within the jurisdiction of which such offices may be situated, with a request that the necessary proceedings may be taken in the matter.

The Indigo disputes in Chumparun.

The indigo disputes in Tirhoot were noticed in last year's report. During the year under review there was a strong demonstration against the cultivation of indigo in the district of Chumparun, accompanied by instances of illegal violence. The real causes of dissatisfaction on the part of the ryots were believed to be (1) the unusual trouble, hard labor, and constant call on their energy required to carry on the high system of cultivation necessary for the successful production of the Indigo plant; (2) the constant harassment caused to the ryots by the factory servants who, besides committing other acts of oppression, are alleged to be in the habit of taking a very large percentage of the payments made to the ryots as their own perquisites under the general name of *dustooree*; (3) the fact that the rates which were then being paid for indigo cultivation (apart from all contingent and indirect advantages which the planters

are able to give the cultivators) did not give adequate remuneration for the labor expended on the task; (4) the wide spread knowledge existing among cultivators that enormous profits are derived from indigo, and the natural desire on their part to obtain a larger share of this profit; (5) the existing high prices of food which has raised the profits of the production of food-grains, and therefore made indigo still more unpopular than it was; and (6) the absence on the part of the present race of managers of factories of that sympathy with the ryots which used formerly to be felt by the old proprietor planters, who paid much more attention to the well-being of their tenantry. These causes had for some time prepared the minds of the ryots for the present movement, to which, it is believed, they were immediately instigated by certain persons who had their own interests to serve; and this belief appeared to be borne out by the fact that the open opposition to the planters was mainly confined to the estates of the Maharajah of Bettiah, with which the persons referred to were connected as farmers. The present management of the Bettiah estate by an English gentleman is said to have given rise to much dissatisfaction among the influential natives of the Rajah's household, whose opportunities of enriching themselves at the expense of the Rajah have been restricted thereby; and the combination among the ryots was said to have been got up by them mainly with the object of involving the manager of the estate in difficulties, so that the Rajah, disgusted with the management, might allow his affairs to revert to their former neglected condition.

The opposition of the ryots showed itself by the exhibition of a general determination not to sow indigo, and in some cases by the forcible appropriation of the lands already prepared for the cultivation of indigo to other crops. The first instance of such proceedings occurred in a village called Jokeeteyah, the ryots of which, in defiance of the contract into which they had entered with the Lall Serayah Factory, sowed their lands with cold-weather crops; and this example was rapidly followed by other villagers. The aim of the Government authorities under these circumstances was confined (1) to preserving the peace between the contending parties, in which they were so far successful that the factory people were not aggressors in a single instance; and (2) to inducing the planters to raise the rates of remuneration, which has resulted in their having agreed to pay Rs. 12 per beegah where they had hitherto paid from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 9. The planters were urged to put a stop to the practice of the factory servants deducting a percentage as *dustooree* from the advances given to the cultivators. As the interests of the planters at stake were very consisiderable, and it was very necessary that they should receive prompt and final decisions on their complaints, the Government at their request established a Small Cause Court at Moteeharee, with jurisdiction over the entire district of Chumparun, for the trial of all cases of breach of contract between them and the ryots; and, having regard to the strong feeling of excitement existing between the two parties, the Court was composed of two Judges, the one a Covenanted Civil Servant and the other a Native gentleman selected for his ability, independence, and judicial experience, and these two officers were directed to sit together

for the trial of all suits connected with the indigo question. Although the result of this measure belongs more properly to the report for next year, it may be here mentioned that it has been entirely satisfactory. But few suits were instituted, the mere knowledge that such a court was at hand to enforce promptly the payment of damages for breach of contracts being apparently sufficient to deter the ryots from wantonly breaking them. Within nine weeks of the establishment of the court the Lieutenant-Governor was able to put an end to its special constitution, leaving the Native Judge only to preside over it. It is satisfactory to state that before it was too late to retrieve the prospects of the indigo season, all open opposition to the cultivation had ceased.

Forcible impressment of labor at certain Indigo Factories in Dacca.

On an enquiry instituted in connection with an allegation made in a native newspaper as to the forcible impressment of laborers at certain indigo factories between Dacca and Mymensing, it was ascertained that, although the statement as given in the newspaper was greatly exaggerated, there were seasons at which recourse was had to arbitrary and illegal means in order to compel boatmen and others passing along the Luckya River to assist in getting in the indigo crop. Measures have been adopted to prevent any interference with the traffic in future.

Case of Alexander Murphy, a British subject charged with the commission of culpable homicide not amounting to murder on board the American ship *Novantum*, and general ruling on the extradition of British subjects charged with crime committed on board of American vessels on the high seas.

A British subject named Alexander Murphy having been apprehended on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder committed on board the American ship *Novantum* while on the high seas, and the Magistrate of the Southern Division, Calcutta, before whom he was brought for examination having committed him for trial to the Sessions of the High Court, the Consul General of the United States questioned the legality of the Magistrate's proceedings, and demanded the extradition of the prisoner, on the ground that the alleged crime had been committed on board an American vessel whilst upon the high seas and under the American flag. Such extradition was, the Consul urged, provided for by the treaty for the rendition of criminals existing between the British Government and the Government of the United States. The demand of the Consul General was set aside on the objection, that the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was not among the offences enumerated in the treaty referred to by him, as those in which extradition could take place. With a view however to avoid complications in future, a reference was made to the Secretary of State for an authoritative ruling in respect to the interpretation to be given to the terms of the extradition treaty in cases of a similar nature. This ruling has been since communicated, and is to the effect that the words in the treaty "committed within the jurisdiction of either" mean the jurisdiction of one and not of the other, and that therefore, although the offence was committed on board an American Merchant ship on the high seas, and the offender was by reason of the national character of

the ship subject to the jurisdiction of the United States at the time of committing the offence, yet as he was a British subject, and a British Court would take cognizance of the offence by means of the national character of the offender as soon as he came within British territory, the case would not lie within the scope of the treaty.

Extension of the Gambling Act.

City of Patna and its suburbs, town of Behar, and the Dinapore Nizamut in the Patna District,
Towns of Gya, Tikaree, Daoodnugger, and Aurungabad in the Gya District,
Town of Purneah in the Purneah District,
Towns of Deoghur, Nulla, Saruth, and Rohnee in the Deoghur District; and
Towns of Kishnaghur and Santipore in the Nuddea District,

The passing of the Gambling Act (II. B. C. of 1867) was noticed in last year's report. The provisions of the Act have since been extended to the places named on the margin.

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

Session of 1866-67.

THE Report of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations for the Session of 1866-67 was brought down to the conclusion of the official year terminating on the 31st day of March 1867.

Up to that period but three Acts had been completed during the Session, but the Report shows the several Bills which were then pending.

The Council continued to sit till the 6th July 1867, and during that period the following Acts were passed:—

An Act to explain and amend Act VI. of 1862 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 30th April 1867, and of the Governor-General on the 21st May 1867.)

Act No. IV. of 1867.—This Act was rendered necessary in consequence of a mistaken construction of Act VI. of 1862 on which many appeals had been decided. It was believed that by that Act, power had been conferred upon Collectors to refer appeals in proceedings under Act X. of 1859 to Deputy Collectors, and that Deputy Collectors in charge of districts had power to hear such appeals; and this construction had received the sanction of a decision in the High Court. A subsequent decision of that Court having, however, ruled that no appellate jurisdiction was conferred on Deputy Collectors by that Act, it was deemed expedient by legislation to give validity to decrees pronounced on the faith of the former erroneous decision. The Act also empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to confer appellate jurisdiction in such cases upon qualified Revenue Officers, not Collectors of districts whenever he may deem it expedient.

Act No. V. of 1867 provides that in future Acts of this Council certain words and expressions shall receive a peculiar interpretation. It merely dispenses with the necessity of repeating in each separate Act certain clauses which are almost invariably introduced in legislation, and is based on an English Act of the same effect.

An Act for shortening the language used in Acts passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 23rd May 1867, and of the Governor-General on the 30th idem.)

Act No. VI. of 1867 provides that all Police employed in towns shall be a portion of the general Police establishment, and that they shall cease to be appointed or employed under the provisions of Act XX. of 1856; and it makes provision for raising the expense of such Police from the town in which they may be employed.

An Act for the better regulation of Police in Towns and Municipalities in the Territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 30th April 1867, and of the Governor-General on the 3rd June 1867.)

Act No. VII. of 1867 remedies some difficulties which were found in levying rates imposed under Act III. (B. C.) of 1864 (the District Municipal Improvement Act.) It appeared that when the owner of a house or property in a Municipal town was non-resident or could not be found, it was frequently impossible to collect the rates payable in respect of such house or property; and this Act provided that in such cases the Municipal Commissioners might enforce the rate against the occupier, who may deduct the amount paid from any rent due to the proprietor. This Act also provided that proceedings under the Municipal Act should not be affected by a mere mistake or error when the provisions of the law were substantially fulfilled. It enacted that every District Superintendent of Police should be an ex-officio Municipal Commissioner for all places in his district; it empowered the Government to appoint non-resident owners of property to be Municipal Commissioners; and it legalized expenditure from Municipal rates for Hospitals, for vaccination, and for lighting streets.

An Act to amend Act III. of 1864 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 30th May 1867, and of the Governor-General on the 17th June 1867.)

Act No. VIII. of 1867.—This Act was passed to carry out an agreement which had been made between the Secretary of State and the East India Irrigation and Canal Company, and to make arrangements for the supply of water by that Company. It provides that rates payable for water supplied for irrigation under that agreement shall be deemed to be rent, and that suits respecting water for irrigation and payments for it shall be heard in the Revenue Courts according to the provisions of Act X. of 1859. It provides for the agreements to be made with the cultivators in respect of irrigation water; it imposes criminal liability on persons negligently permitting to escape, or abstracting irrigation water; and gives power to enter lands for purposes connected with irrigation.

An Act to provide for the recovery of rates for water supplied by the East India Irrigation and Canal Company. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 13th June 1867, and of the Governor-General on the 27th idem.)

Act No. IX. of 1867.—This Act was passed to remedy some defects in the Calcutta Municipal Acts which had been discovered in the course of their operation. Difficulties had been found in enforcing the tax upon horses and carriages, and provision was made to remove such difficulties. Powers were also conferred on the Justices of Calcutta to enable them better to discover persons liable to the License Tax on trades, and professions. The Justices were also empowered to purchase lands outside Calcutta if required for the purposes of the Calcutta Municipality, and to demise lands vested in them. The sum to be raised under their borrowing powers was restricted to 55 lakhs. Power was given to proceed against offenders against the Municipal Acts in default of their appearance. The provisions respecting the intended water-supply of Calcutta were amended. Power was given in certain cases to assess for the lighting and water rates the owner instead of the occupier, giving to the owner the power to recover from the occupier payments made on account of such rates.

An Act to amend Act VI. of 1863 and Act VI. of 1866 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 22nd June 1867, and of the Governor-General on the 1st July 1867.)

The Justices were also empowered to make arrangements for demising any Railway made by them or for giving working powers over it.

Act No. X. of 1867 provided for the extension for thirty years of the then existing settlement of Orissa, which was on the eve of expiry, as it was not deemed expedient at present to introduce a permanent settlement into the Province.

An Act to continue the existing settlement of the Land Revenue in the Districts of Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore, until the expiration of the year 1304 Umlee. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 6th July 1867, and of the Governor-General on the 10th idem.)

Act No. XI. of 1867 imposes on the rates of Calcutta the expense of the Police Force in that town. It provides for the preparation of estimates of the amount to be charged to the Town of Calcutta for Police, and authorizes the levy from occupiers of houses or lands in Calcutta of a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. This Act also empowers the Justices to apply a portion of the Municipal Fund in the support of a Pauper Hospital.

An Act to provide from rates to be levied in the Town of Calcutta the expense of the Police of that Town, and to enable the corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta to apply a portion of the Municipal Fund of the said Town for the support of a Pauper Hospital. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 30th May 1867, and of the Governor-General on the 1st July 1867.)

Two Bills, one to enable the Justices of Calcutta to exercise their borrowing powers for the purpose of improving the Port of Calcutta before a complete scheme of improvement had been adopted, and one to amend the law relating to the transport of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and their employment therein, were also passed by the Council; but to both of these Bills the Governor General refused his assent.

Bills which did not receive the assent of the Governor General.

Bills withdrawn.

Two other Bills, one for the better regulation of lodging-houses in Pooree, and one for making better provision for the regulation of boats plying for and carrying passengers within the Port of Calcutta, were withdrawn.

Session of 1867-68.

On the 18th January 1868 the Council re-assembled, but none of the Bills introduced since the commencement of the Session had passed into law at the close of the official year.

A Bill had been introduced early in the Session to provide for the conduct of sales of tenures in satisfaction of public demands recoverable as arrears of land revenue. This Bill was, however, withdrawn on the 21st March; and at the close of the official year the following Bills were pending:—

A Bill to make further provision for the survey of Steam Vessels plying within the Provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. This Bill was introduced on the 18th January 1868, and referred to a Select Committee on the 15th February, who made their report on the 19th March.

A Bill to amend and consolidate the law for the regulation of Police in Towns under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof. This Bill was introduced on the 7th March 1868, and referred to a Select Committee on the 21st idem.

A Bill to make further provision for the recovery of Land Revenue and public demands recoverable as arrears of Land Revenue. This Bill was introduced on the 28th March 1868.

A Bill to amend the provisions of Act IX. of 1867 (an Act regarding the assessment of lands gained from the sea or from rivers by alluvion or dereliction within the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.) This Bill was introduced on the 28th March 1868.

As none of these Bills had passed at the close of the official year, and as they all received considerable modification after they had passed through the Select Committee, it is not necessary to give a summary of their provisions as they stood on the 31st of March. In the Appendix will be found a Statement (E. 1) of the Acts passed by the local Legislature during the year, and another (E. 2) of the Bills proposed or pending before the Legislature at the close of the year.

SECTION III.—REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Demands and collections of Land Revenue.

The annexed return shows the demands, collections, remissions, and balances of Land Revenue for the year 1867-68, compared with the year immediately preceding it, and with

three anterior quinquennial periods. The figures given for 1866-67 are for twelve, instead of eleven months, *viz.*, from April 1866 to March 1867, to admit of a fair comparison. The current demand continues to exhibit a steady increase. The collections also have increased, while the remissions have been considerably reduced. A large increase is shown in the balances at the close of the year.

YEAR.	Number of estates.	Current Demand.	Total including Arrear Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1852-53	182,540	3,63,35,073	4,05,43,577	3,61,62,551	5,00,260	38,80,763
1857-58	182,153	3,67,21,286	4,00,73,051	3,65,38,028	2,77,162	32,57,861
1862-63	193,472	3,71,89,135	4,05,27,146	3,71,15,827	1,39,158	32,72,161
1866-67	228,681	3,78,80,896	3,97,81,492	3,64,58,029	1,27,332	31,96,131
1867-68	229,140	3,79,96,642	4,12,51,495	3,72,10,624	98,544	39,42,327

A Statement (F. 1) in the Appendix exhibits the results of the year in detail on account of each division separately, the increase in balances being shown to be greatest in the Burdwan, Chittagong, Cuttack, and Dacca Divisions. In the Burdwan Division the recovery of only Rs. 12,116 was considered doubtful, the amount being due from the farmer of a canal which had been abandoned. In the Chittagong Division the realisation of upwards of Rs. 31,000 has been suspended on account of the Cyclone of November 1867, an account of which is given in a subsequent chapter; and Rs. 14,000 were due from Kootubdea, which has suffered from diluvion. The balance in the Cuttack Division was attributed to drought and inundation, on account of which large sums have been suspended and large remissions sanctioned. In the Dacca Division the balances were heaviest in Sylhet, and were due mostly from petty permanently-settled estates and from petty Jynteah farmers. The advance payments during the year amounted to Rs. 4,56,390 against Rs. 4,42,873 of the previous year.

Redemption of Government Revenue.

The number of petty estates redeemed during the year was 185, with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 286-0-9½, the price of redemption amounting to Rs. 4,481-10-3. The total number of estates redeemed up to the close of the year was 15,243, paying a revenue of Rs. 8,317-1-1, the value paid for redemption amounting to Rs. 96,117-5-1.

DISTRICT.	Number of Estates.	Government Revenue.	Amount paid for redemption.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Chittagong	62	21 10 9	216 11 6
Moorshedabad	1	0 11 7	7 3 10
Mymensing	7	2 15 2	29 7 8
Tirhoot	5	2 14 10	29 4 4
Calcutta	86	205 10 2½	3,305 14 7
Suburbs of Calcutta ...	24	52 2 3	833 0 4
Total ...	185	286 0 9½	4,481 10 3

It was mentioned in last year's report that the permission to redeem

petty estates had been withdrawn in all places with the exception of Chittagong, Calcutta and its Suburbs, and Chinsurah.* But the redemption money on account of the estates in Moorshedabad, Mymensing, and Tirhoot shown in the marginal table having been paid into the Collectorate before the receipt by the Collector of the orders withdrawing the concession, the estates were allowed to be redeemed.

Redemption of ground rent in Calcutta, &c.

The price paid for the redemption of land revenue in Calcutta and its Suburbs was hitherto fixed at 15 years' purchase, while the rate in the Mofussil generally was 20 years' purchase, the concession made in favor of Calcutta and its Suburbs being based on the expectation that it would serve quickly to diminish the number of petty rent-paying holdings, so as to admit of a considerable reduction in the expenses of collection. This anticipation has, however, not been realised, only 515 holdings out of 11,481 having been redeemed in Calcutta in thirteen years. The rate of redemption in Calcutta and Punchanogram has therefore been raised to 20 years' purchase, being the rate obtaining in other places.

The sale of proprietary rights in Government estates during the year, and up to the close of it, is shown in the annexed statement. The number of whole estates remaining for sale was 1,830, and of shares 37; the price expected from the former being Rs. 51,14,000, and from the latter about Rs. 2,70,000.

Sale of proprietary rights in Government Estates.

		Number of Estates sold.	Area in acres.	Government demand with which sold.	Annual revenue.	Price realised.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In 1867-68 ...	Whole	113	25,438	34,917	43,221	2,63,659
	Shares	7	438	353	529	36,675
Total to the end of 1867-68 ...	Whole	4,900	910,077	11,08,902	13,11,773	96,55,171
	Shares	314	43,996	36,569	44,312	11,26,753
Total ..		......	......	......	......	1,07,81,924

The result of the sale of plots made over temporarily to the Railway Company, but subsequently relinquished by them, is shown on the margin. At the close of the year there were 34 plots with an area of 279 acres ready for sale, the price expected to be realised by their sale being Rs. 23,207.

	Number of plots sold.	Area in acres.	Price realised.
			Rs.
In 1867-68	21	99	5,548
Up to the end of 1867-68	77	335	29,035

Grants and sales of Waste Lands, and commutation of revenue of Waste Lands.

The Statements F. 2 to F. 5 in the Appendix give all the particulars regarding the grants, &c., of waste lands up to the close of the year.

The number of grants under the old rules made during the year was 6, having an area of 8,789 acres, with an eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 2,673. The total number of these grants made up to the end of the year was 573, with an area of 1,268,663 acres, the present revenue received from them being Rs. 32,155, and the eventual maximum revenue Rs. 4,02,014.

The number of grants under the old rules redeemed during the year was 8, with an area of 19,596 acres, for which the price of commutation paid already amounted to Rs. 15,156, while the balance remaining to be gradually paid up was Rs. 59,626. The total number of these grants redeemed up to the end of the year was 98, with an area of 240,076 acres, for which the price of commutation already paid amounted to Rs. 2,79,592, and the unpaid balance to Rs. 3,40,135.

The sales of waste lands during the year were very few, the number of lots sold being 3 only, with an area of 1,518 acres, the price already paid for which amounted to Rs. 2,183, while the balance remaining unpaid was Rs. 1,614. The total number of lots sold up to the close of the year was 398, having an area of 376,716 acres, the price already paid for which amounted to Rs. 7,93,933, and the price remaining to be paid to Rs. 7,11,762.

Extension of the exceptional rule added to the Waste Land Rules.

It was stated in last year's report that an exceptional rule had been added to the Waste Land Rules permitting tea planters to throw up any one or more of their lots, and to accumulate all the payments made on account of lots so thrown up towards the payment for any particular lot which they wish to retain. At the suggestion of the Assam Tea Company the rule has been since further extended so as to permit the transfer of sums paid as purchase money for relinquished waste lands, to the credit of lots held under commutable leases under the old rules of Darjeeling, Assam, and Cachar. The indulgence has been further extended so as to admit of a grantee relinquishing a compact portion of any lot and retaining the remainder, but these partial resignations are to be permitted after

particular enquiry in each case, and the right of enquiring into and determining the proportionate value of the portions of lots which are to be retained and resigned respectively has been reserved to the Government.

Extent to which grantees have availed themselves of the permission to throw up lots.

	Acres.
Area of grants relinquished to end of 1867-68	72,806
Area of land sold and subsequently relinquished	274,541

It will be perceived from the memorandum on the margin, that proprietors of waste lands have availed themselves to a considerable extent of the concession accorded to them of relinquishing their lands.

Purchase of Waste Lands without pre survey.

The conditions under which the Government sanctioned the purchase of waste lands without pre-survey were noticed in the reports of 1863-64 and 1864-65. The Board during the year under review proposed that the concession in question should now be withdrawn, both because it had given rise to many misunderstandings in the identification of boundary, and also because it was no longer necessary, since no applications for fresh lands were being received. On the other hand, the Landholders' Association, though admitting that owing to the depression of the tea interest the withdrawal of the privilege was not likely to cause any present inconvenience, were strongly of opinion that the permission should be allowed to remain in force, as the demand for land was sure to revive with the revival of the prospects of tea cultivation, and because the withdrawal of the concession was likely to be received by the public as indicating a change in the liberal policy hitherto followed by Government in regard to tea cultivation. The question having been carefully considered it did not appear to Government that in the present position of affairs the continuance of the concession was really necessary, but since the Landholders' Association attached so much importance to its continuance, the Lieutenant-Governor decided that it should not be withdrawn altogether, but modified so as to remove the difficulties of identification. To this end it was ordered that before any lot should be put up to sale in anticipation of survey, the applicant should be expressly required to cut a boundary road round the lot to the satisfaction of the Collector, and to erect boundary pillars. To meet cases in which the original applicant may be outbid at the sale, and may not become the eventual purchaser of the lot, it has been further ordered, that it shall be made a condition of the sale that the purchaser shall refund to the original applicant the amount estimated by the Collector as representing the fair cost of clearing the boundaries. The propriety of withholding all lots for sale which have not been previously surveyed has again been brought under discussion by the Government of India, and is still under consideration.

Leases of Waste Lands taken during the year.

The number of cultivation leases taken up during the year under the ordinary settlement rules of the several districts was 115, with an area of 22,919 acres, of which the initial revenue was Rs. 705, and the eventual maximum revenue Rs. 11,947; and the number of these leases altogether taken up to the end of the

year was 826, with an area of 124,884 acres, of which the present income was Rs. 67,310 and the eventual maximum income Rs. 1,15,955.

Waste Land Rules—clearance conditions of the leasehold grants.

The terms on which leasehold grants are held in the tea districts of the Lower Provinces were noticed in the report for 1864-65. During the year under review the Landholders' and Commercial Association urged upon the Government the necessity of altering some of those conditions on the following grounds, *viz.*, (1) that the old rules of 1864 containing the clearance conditions were never suited to such lands as are taken for making tea gardens, the character of such lands being totally different from the lands in which rice will grow; (2) that the planter does not require for his tea garden so large an area as that on the clearance of which the conditions of the rules insist, while, on the other hand, he does require a large tract in forest to supply him with charcoal and with wood for his tea boxes; (3) that considerable tracts of other lands are cleared and brought under cultivation by settlers imported into the country by the planter as laborers, &c., for which he receives no credit, as they lie beyond the boundaries of his grant; and (4) that, in the more advanced period of the lease, the clearance conditions cannot be fulfilled from the very uncertainty of the tenure arising from the power of Government to resume the lands, which prevents capitalists from affording the assistance necessary for effecting that clearance. Under these circumstances the Association proposed that the Government should cancel the clearance conditions so as to release the lease-holders from every obligation but that of keeping up a *bonâ fide* tea garden. These propositions being considered reasonable, the rules were modified accordingly. The requirement of Section 6, Clause 1, of the existing Waste Land Rules (issued by the Board of Revenue, with the approval of Government) to the effect that no parcel of land held on lease under the old Rules of October 1854 can be commuted to freehold until all clearance conditions which may have fallen due have been fulfilled, was abandoned, and it was ordered that in future lease-holders will be allowed to commute to free-hold such compact parts of their holdings as they wish to retain, without question as to whether they have fulfilled the clearance conditions, and that lease-holders who may not wish to commute their holdings to free-hold shall be allowed to throw up portions of their holding and to select compact portions which they shall continue to hold under the Rules of 1854, but free from the clearance conditions of those rules. It was distinctly explained that the reduction of a holding to an extent at which the uncleared area should bear a reasonable proportion to that which was cleared, and the establishment of a *bonâ fide* tea garden would be conditions which must be fulfilled before the admission of any holding to the benefit of these concessions.

Proceedings under the Sale Law, Act XI. of 1859.

722 estates were sold during the year for the recovery of their own arrears, of which 51, with a revenue of Rs. 3,586, were purchased for Government at a total cost of Rs. 36,

while the remaining 671 bearing a revenue of Rs. 49,295, were purchased by private individuals for Rs. 8,89,040. The arrears of revenue for which the estates were sold amounted to Rs. 16,329. There were no sales in Beerbhoom, Pooree, Bograh, Pubna, and Rungpore. The districts in which the largest number of estates were sold were Burdwan, Chittagong, and Sylhet. The number sold in Burdwan was 106, in Chittagong 188, and in Sylhet 123. The aggregate Government revenue of these 417 estates was Rs. 9,638, while the price they fetched at sale was Rs. 1,46,741, or on an average of upwards of fifteen times the revenue.

In 55 cases deposits under Section 23 of the Act were forfeited by purchasers, and in 19 the proprietors regained their estates. 3,034 estates were exempted from sale under Section 18. Twenty shares separated under Sections 10 and 11 were sold with a revenue of Rs. 12,226 for Rs. 1,18,969, for dues amounting to Rs. 3,126. The rights and interests in ten estates were sold for Rs. 530, to recover arrears due from other estates amounting to Rs. 432. The rights and interests in 23 other estates were sold for Rs. 13,137, for the recovery of demands other than land revenue amounting to Rs. 13,460.

There were 28 appeals against sales under Section 25, and in four of these the sales were annulled.

998 separate accounts of shares, bearing a revenue of Rs. 3,17,191 were opened during the year under Section 10 of the Act, the number of such accounts opened to the end of the year being 4,059, bearing a revenue of Rs. 19,27,083. One hundred and eighty-nine separate accounts were opened under Section 11 for portions of estates bearing a revenue of Rs. 89,568, and the total number of accounts of this description opened to the end of the year was 694, bearing a revenue of Rs. 2,04,155.

The table on the margin shows the entries made in the *common* and *special* registers under Sections 39 to 42 of Act XI. of 1859 during the year, and up to the close of it. The parent estates affected were, under the head of common registry, 1,331 in all to the end of the year, and under the head of special registry, 138.

DESCRIPTION OF ENTRIES.		Tenures registered in 1867-68.			Tenures registered up to the close of 1867-68.		
		Number.	Area in acres.	Rent.	Number.	Area in acres.	Aggregate rent.
				Rs.			Rs.
Common	Modern ...	206	139,107	73,503	2,302	4,179,504	14,87,474
	Buildings, &c. ..	1	2	20	41	41	353
	Total ...	207	139,109	73,523	2,343	4,179,54[illegible]	14,87,827
Special	Istimrari ..	3	243,242	68,224	13	248,798	69,156
	Ancient rent not fixed .	...	......	...	...	.....	......
	Modern ...	10	4,364	3,919	224	323,559	2,18,262
	Buildings, &c. ...	..	.....	...	3	12	17
	Total ...	13	247,606	72,143	240	572,369	2,87,435

Proposed amendment of the Sale Law.

Several instances of great hardship caused by the provisions of the Sale Law, whereby sales after a brief period become irrevocable, whatever error of fact or law may be afterwards discovered, having been brought to the notice of Government, a Bill has been introduced in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations, with a view to amend the law as it stands at present, and to make such further provisions for the recovery of arrears of land revenue as seemed to be called for. The Bill was still under consideration at the close of the year.

Proceedings under the Rent Laws.

A Statement (F. 6) in the Appendix gives an abstract of the proceedings under the Rent Laws during the year. The number of suits instituted was 96,928 against 107,047 in the preceding year, the figures for the latter being augmented by one-eleventh to exhibit an approximately accurate comparison. A comparison under each head is shown on the margin. A second statement on the margin also exhibits a similar comparison of the number of applications and notices in 1866-67 and 1867-68 respectively. The number of suits instituted has been generally less than in the previous year, the only headings under which a marked increase is shown being those of notices of enhancement and relinquishment. The number of suits revived was 3,268 against 3,456 in the preceding year; and the number of suits re-heard was 1,773 against 2,200.

	In 1866-67.	In 1867-68.
For Pottahs or Kuboolyuts, &c. ...	7,997	8,041
„ Illegal exaction, &c.... ...	1,264	968
„ Abatement...	691	690
„ Arrears of rent	85,153	79,716
„ Ejectment	239	129
„ Arrears and ejectment ...	5,445	3,549
„ Re-instalment	2,946	1,068
„ Distraint	2,217	1,417
„ Accounts from Agents ...	1,078	657
„ Assessment of rent-free estates, &c.	14	5
Resistance of process cases ...	103	88
Total ...	107,047	96,928

	In 1866-67.	In 1867-68.
APPLICATIONS FOR		
Ejectment	1,753	1,281
Registry.	246	131
Leave to measure	388	265
Measurement by Collector ...	100	125
Record of tenures by Collector ...	6	5
Total ...	2,493	1,807
NOTICES OF		
Enhancement	7,153	24,011
Relinquishment	951	5,560
Deposit	22,638	16,663
Total ...	30,742	46,234

The disposals during 1867-68 were 103,125 suits and 2,046 applications, against 124,616 suits and 2,666 applications in 1866-67. The suits disposed of after final proceedings were 71,281 against 88,698 in the previous year. 7,866 suits were pending on the file at the close of the year, of which 6,068 had been instituted within the month. The number of pending suits at the end of the previous year was 9,024. The decrees executed through the Collector had fallen from 67,843 to 61,587.

The number of appeals filed before the Collectors was 5,279, to which are to be added the arrears of the previous year amounting to 605 cases. The total number of appeals on the file for disposal was therefore 5,884, and of these 5,381 were disposed of, leaving 503 pending. The appeals disposed of in 1866-67 were 6,064 out of 6,724 cases on the file. The value of new institutions during the year under report and the preceding year are compared on the margin.

	1866-67. Rs.	1867-68. Rs.
Suits ...	82,05,365	59,22,257
Applications ...	6,75,111	5,07,519

Proposed transfer of the trial of rent suits to Civil Courts.

The propriety of transferring the adjudication of rent suits to the Civil Courts having been considered, it has been deemed advisable to make over to the Civil Courts in the permanently-settled districts such of the business under Act X. of 1859 as is judicial in its nature; and a Bill to legalize the measure was under preparation in the Legislative Department after the close of the year.

Service of Processes.

The pay of the regular peons employed in the service of processes has been raised during the year from Rs. 5 and 6 to Rs. 6 and 7, respectively. The number of peons engaged in the service was 2,324, of whom 547 were paid at the rate of Rs. 7 a month, 1,063 at the rate of Rs 6, and 714 were hired as their services were needed. The number of processes paid for during the year was 359,862, and the number of processes issued free of charge was 45,097. A classification of these processes is shown on the margin. The number of processes actually served was 400,673, of which 38,535 were served singly. On 23,568 journies two processes were served, on 14,723 journies three, and on 41,532 journies more than three, the entire number of processes being served in 118,358 journies.

Issued free	45,097
" for 2 annas each ...	42,488
" for 4 " " ...	64,130
" for 8 " " ...	103,780
" for 1 Rupee " ...	121,565
" for 2 Rupees " ...	27,899
Total ...	404,959

The receipts and disbursements of the process fund during the year are noted on the margin. The districts showing a debit balance at the close of the year were those of Purneah, Balasore, Cachar, Sylhet, Bograh, Dinagepore, Maldah, Rajshahye, Soonderbuns, Gowalparah, Luckimpore, and Western Dooars. The largest balances were in Rajshahye,

	Rs.
Balance to credit of last year ...	2,98,272
Receipts in 1867-68 ...	2,62,753
Total ...	5,61,025
Charges of the year ...	2,04,492
Balance at the end of the year	3,56,533

Purneah, and Cachar, but in no one of them did the balance exceed Rs. 1,252. The greatest profits were shown in the districts of Bhullooah, Chittagong, Tipperah, and Jessore, the largest amount realised in them being Rs. 7,104 and the smallest Rs. 5,047.

Proposal for introducing the Punjab system of collecting process fees by means of distinctive stamps.

The expediency of introducing into the Lower Provinces the plan followed in the Punjab of collecting process fees by means of distinctive stamps in lieu of cash payments was considered at the suggestion of the Government of India. The conclusion arrived at was to the effect that, as the system now in force is working well and smoothly, nothing was to be gained by changing it in favor of the Punjab system, unless the Punjab *ad valorem* system were introduced in its integrity, and the process fee were levied with the institution stamps as is done there. This system, however, was condemned by the late Committee on Judicial Stamps, as being unsuitable for Bengal. A reply to this effect was communicated to the Government of India.

Settlement of Assam.

The question of the re-settlement of Assam was considered during the year in connection with the survey operations which are being carried on in that province, and it was decided, in consultation with the most competent authorities on the subject, that the assessment throughout the province should be raised to the rates noted on the margin, the fullest discretion being left with the Commissioner to carry out the measure within such time and in such manner as he may find expedient.

	Rs.	As.	P.	
Homestead or garden land	1	0	0	per beegah.
Roopeet or low rice land	0	10	0	ditto.
Faringatee or mustard and dry weather crop lands	0	8	0	ditto.

The rates hitherto in force throughout Assam ranged from 5 to 6 annas a beegah for *roopeet* or low rice lands; and from 4 annas to 4 annas and 6 pie for other lands.

The new settlement will follow the professional survey as closely as possible, and the principles on which it is to be made were laid down as under:

1. The term of settlement shall ordinarily be ten years, but it will be in the discretion of the Commissioner to make settlements for 15 years where, in his opinion, special local circumstances make such a term desirable.

2. The settlement for all lands which are found occupied shall be made directly by the settlement officers with the occupant ryots; the rates of assessment shall be fixed for the term of the settlement, but shall be liable to alteration in future settlements.

3. Holdings so settled with the ryots shall be hereditable and transferable, on the condition that transfers are registered in the office of the Deputy Commissioners or mouzahdars.

4. Lands which may be brought under cultivation during the currency of the settlement shall be assessed on actual measurements year by year. At the next settlement a hereditary and transferable title will be conferred on the cultivators who may be found in posses-

sion of land which they have so brought under cultivation, or on their representatives.

5. For the purpose of making collections directly from the ryots, the mouzahdars will be retained on their present footing. They will be renumerated by a commission of 15 per cent. on the rents which they may pay in; they will be liable to dismissal for misconduct. Ordinarily when a mouzahdar has performed his duties satisfactorily, the Deputy Commissioner will select a qualified successor from the members of his family, but this will be purely an act of favor in recognition of the mouzahdar's services.

6. In order to give the mouzadars an interest in using their influence to extend the cultivation during the currency of the settlement, they will receive an allowance of 50 per cent. on all rents which may be collected from lands brought into cultivation after the first settlement of the mouzah.

7. The ryots of each village, or of each cluster of villages, shall be required at the time of settlement to nominate a headman from among their number, whose duty it will be to assist the mouzahdar in collecting rents and pointing out lands newly brought into cultivation; he will also be required to report crime, to assist in apprehending offenders, and to give all local information which may be called for.

Subsequently, however, it was found that the ryots, so far from regarding the fixed settlement for 10 years as a boon, looked upon it as an additional hardship that not only should their rates be raised, but also that they should be called upon to bind themselves to these higher rates for several years. It was also represented that the rule was in many cases unsuitable to Assam, owing to the Assamese custom of frequently changing lands, and of not adhering to the same spot as Bengalee cultivators do. It was consequently pointed out to the Commissioner that the final settlement was designed entirely as a boon to the cultivators, and that when the boon was not appreciated it should certainly not be insisted on.

Strong objections were also raised against the 6th rule, which was altogether left out, as it was considered likely to give rise to a combination among the mouzahdars of neighbouring mouzahs to entice away the ryots of other villages in their endeavours to extend the cultivation within their own limits.

Re-settlement of the Damin-i-koh.

As the last settlement of the Damin-i-koh in the Sonthal Pergunnahs was to expire on the 30th April 1868, a re-settlement of the country has been authorized on the system to which the people are accustomed, *viz.*, based generally on the number of ploughs in each village; and the term of settlement has been fixed for six years. The new settlement, it is anticipated, will have the effect of considerably increasing the revenue; and it has been ordered that the opportunity should be taken to introduce a system of money payment to the heads of villages and pergunnahs for the execution of Police and other duties, a commission of 8 per cent. being paid to the manjees, and of 2 per cent. to the pergunnite. This, apart from the intrinsic justice of the

measure, will enlist the village heads, who have great influence with the people, on the side of Government. The re-settlement has been especially assigned to two Assistant Commissioners selected for the duty.

CUSTOMS.

Results of the year.

A Statement (G. 1) in the Appendix shows the entire revenue derived from duties of Customs at Calcutta and the out-ports of Chittagong, Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree, together with the expenditure incurred and the net revenue realised during the year 1867-68 as compared with the revenue realised during the corresponding twelve months of 1866-67 and four preceding years. The total net revenue derived during the year under review was Rs. 3,06,82,936 against Rs. 2,65,97,159 derived in the preceding year, including the month of April 1866, the result shown being an increase to the extent of Rs. 40,85,777. The gross collections in the Port of Calcutta are noted on the margin, and exhibit a net increase of Rs. 39,64,170-0-2.

Collections in Calcutta.	1866-67, including April 1866.	1867-68	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Import duty ...	71,12,940 4 0	85,93,183 15 10	14,80,243 11 10	......
Export duty ...	17,62,884 4 0	23,56,648 13 0	5,93,764 9 0	......
Salt duty ...	1,79,52,030 1 6	1,97,89,078 9 3	18,37,048 7 9	......
Wharf Rent ..	60,067 6 11	66,573 7 0	6,506 0 1	......
Other receipts	54,068 3 11	1,02,356 2 0	48,287 14 1	......
Salt Warehouse Rent...	27,206 15 4	25,526 4 9	....	1,680 10 7
Total ...	2,69,69,197 [illegible] 8	3,09,33,367 3 10	39,65,850 10 9	1,680 10 7
		Deduct decrease...	1,680 10 7	......
		Net increase ...	39,64,170 0 2	......

Trade of the Port of Calcutta.

The value of the trade of Calcutta during the year, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, is shown in the annexed return; and the Statements G. 2 and G. 3 in the Appendix exhibit, in a concise form, a comparison for the same periods of the quantity and value of the chief articles of import and export, both dutiable and free.

Value of	1866-67, including April 1866.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dutiable Imports ...	13,49,02,974	16,26,64,557	2,77,61,583	......
Free Imports ...	10,75,10,905	7,15,25,303	......	3,59,85,602
Dutiable Exports ...	5,55,67,715	5,30,60,659	......	25,07,056
Free Exports ...	19,24,68,955	20,35,72,295	1,11,03,340	......
Total ...	49,04,50,549	49,08,22,814	3,88,64,923	3,84,92,658

Rectification of errors in the returns for 1866-67.

It must be here stated, that in computing the value of imports for the year, the value of only goods received during the year have been taken into account, whether passed out for consumption or placed in bond. This procedure had been always followed also in previous years, but in the returns of the preceding year the value of dutiable goods passed out for consumption from bond as well as ship-board were erroneously entered by the Board of Revenue and adopted in the Administration Report. This error has been rectified in the figures now shown for 1866-67.

There were some other discrepancies also in the figures embodied in last year's report, owing to the omission, on the part of the Collector of Customs, to include in the value of dutiable imports the value of certain goods imported from British Indian Ports, and other miscellaneous items, and also on account of mistakes in converting the quantity of particular articles from maunds into hundred weights. All these errors have been corrected in the figures now shown for 1866-67.

Review of Imports.

A review of imports during the year exhibits an increase in value in the articles named on the margin to the extent noted therein; the most noticeable item being the enormous increase in the value of British Cotton Piece Goods, the importations of which were very heavy, and the clearances extraordinarily large in spite of a falling market for six months of the year. The extension in the imports of salt, twist, iron, copper, patent metals, and spelter was also very satisfactory. There was an increase likewise in the value of wines, spirits, and rum; and a very great increase in the value of the imports of hardware and ironmongery. In free imports the greatest increase was shown in the value of coke and coal, machinery, agricultural implements, and paper and books.

	Increase in value.
	Rs.
Dutiable Imports.	
Salt...	11,03,307
Piece Goods	1,64,98,086
Twist	6,99,982
Iron	9,92,795
Copper	22,88,570
Patent Metals	4,88,295
Spelter	6,14,741
Wines	1,03,202
Spirits	1,63,589
Rum	10,511
Hardware and Ironmongery	43,22,070
Millinery and Haberdashery	94,451
Oilman Stores	21,057
Provisions	79,540
Tea	47,216
Free Imports.	
Cotton	223
Machinery	47,60,518
Agricultural Implements ...	17,097
Paper and Books ...	1,16,848
Coal and Coke	9,73,062

Of the imports which showed a decrease in value* the most prominent were tin, in which the trade had been very much overdone in the preceding year, quicksilver, other metals, malt liquors, and groceries.

*	Decrease in value.
	Rs.
Dutiable Imports.	
Lead	54,732
Tin	9,76,327
Quicksilver	1,01,370
Other Metals	3,70 496
Malt Liquors	9,18·904
Groceries	81,647
Tobacco	26,113
Free Imports.	
Precious Skins	1,715
Hides and Stones	29,629

A review of the exports, dutiable and free, shows an increase in value in the items noted on the margin, the most noticeable being the increase in the value of rice and other grains, the export of which had increased in spite of the augmentation of duty from 2 or 3 annas per maund. The results of 1866-67 however do not afford a fair standard of comparison, as the price of rice in that and the preceding year was exceptionally high. A comparison of the quantity exported and duty realised from 1861-62 to 1867-68 is shown in the following return.

Review of Exports.

	Increase in value.
Dutiable Exports.	Rs.
Rice	3,86,711
Other Grains	1,72,858
Oil Seeds	14,78,230
Lac Dye	94,936
Free Exports.	
Opium	52,14,625
Jute	61,82,416
Hides and Skins	22,38,821
Tea	31,50,434
Sugar	55,880
Silk	65,58,961
Tobacco	13,766

Year.	Rice.			Other Grains.		
	Quantity in maunds.	Rate of duty per maund.	Amount of duty realised.	Quantity in maunds.	Rate of duty per maund.	Amount of duty realised.
			Rs.			Rs.
1861-62 ...	9,133,096	2 annas	11,41,637	901,132	2 annas	1,12,642
1862-63 ...	10,060,860	2 ditto	12,57,607	892,393	2 ditto	1,11,549
1863-64 ...	10,484,641	2 ditto	13,10,580	1,149,336	2 ditto	1,43,667
1864-65 ...	10,565,712	At 2 annas from 1st May 1864 to 31st March 1865, and 3 annas from 1st to 30th April 1865.	13,55,533	892,324	At 2 annas from 1st May 1864 to 31st March 1865, and 3 annas from 1st to 30th April 1865.	1,13,565
1865-66 ...	6,596,007	At 3 annas from 1st May to 22nd June 1865, and 2 annas from 23rd June 1865 to 30th April 1866.	8,86,353	451,993	At 3 annas from 1st May to 22nd June 1865, and 2 annas from 23rd June 1865 to 30th April 1866.	59,734
1866-67, including April 1866.	3,929,002	At 2 annas from 1st April 1866 to 5th March 1867, and 3 annas from 6th to 31st March 1867.	5,07,115	386,756	At 2 annas from 1st April 1866 to 5th March 1867, and 3 annas from 6th to 31st March 1867.	49,280
1867-68 ...	6,936,211	At 3 annas ...	13,00,540	660,371	At 3 annas ...	1,23,820

Of the other exports, oilseeds show a large increase in value, owing entirely however to the tariff rates having been raised, the quantity exported having decreased from 3,705,829 to 3,411,754 cwts. Among free exports, opium, jute, hides and skins, tea, and silk show the largest increase in value; but of these only jute, tea, and silk had increased in quantity. The rise in value in the case of hides and skins, and partly in that of jute, was owing to the value having been estimated in 1866-67 at the tariff rates then in force,

and in 1867-68 at the market rates, which have been considerably higher than those of the former tariff. The increase in the export of tea was very considerable, and shows that tea has actually become a very important article of export trade.

	Decrease in value.
Dutiable Exports.	Rs.
Indigo	26,06,310
Shell Lac	5,92,259
Free Exports.	
Cotton	80,20,342
Saltpetre	8,86,044
Gunny and Gunny Bags ...	10,54,944
Wool	23,579
Unmanufactured Tobacco ...	13,570
Bengal Rum...	1,394

The exports which showed a falling off in value are those named on the margin, the most prominent items among the dutiable articles being indigo and shell lac; and among free articles, cotton, saltpetre, gunny and gunny bags, and wool. There was also a decrease in the quantity of silk exported, but the price of this article had been kept so high that the value had increased by 80 per cent.

The import and export of bullion is shown on the margin. The figures show a decrease in the import of gold to the extent of Rs. 20,49,474, of silver to the extent of Rs. 3,56,49,564, and of crown to the extent of Rs. 41,28,946. The exports also show a decrease in gold of Rs. 9,38,186, in silver Rs. 26,88,314, and in crown Rs. 26,53,746.

Import and Export of Bullion.

	1866-67.	1867-68.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold	1,74,69,632	1,54,20,158
Silver	6,85,51,217	3,29,01,653
Crown	83,18,946	41,90,000
Exports.		
Gold	38,24,207	28,86,021
Silver	1,36,40,684	1,09,52,370
Crown	27,78,946	1,25,200

A Statement (G 4) in the Appendix exhibits a comparison of the interportal trade in 1866-67 and 1867-78 respectively, the result shown being a very great and continuous decrease both in imports and exports. The totals of imports and exports are noted on the margin for easier reference, the decrease in the former amounting to Rs. 12,88,610 and in the latter to Rs. 14,08,809. The bulk of the decrease was in the interportal trade with Burmah, the reason assigned being the bad way of conducting business in Burmah, and also that the Burman Ports, which used before to import and export through Calcutta, have commenced to import and export direct.

Interportal Trade.

	Imports.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1866-67, including April 1866....	1,22,76,169	4,62,58,885
1867-68	1,09,87,519	4,48,50,076

The total value of the trade with America is shown on the margin, and exhibits a net increase of Rs. 18,19,758. A Statement (G. 5) in the Appendix exhibits a comparison of the several items of import and export in 1867-68 with those in the corresponding twelve months of the preceding year.

Trade with America.

Value of	1866-67, including April 1866.	1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.
Dutiable Imports	5,12,182	4,38,718
Free ditto	1,14,300	52,649
Dutiable Exports	47,64,649	67,12,385
Free ditto	50,02,648	50,09,785
Total ...	1,03,93,779	1,22,13,537

The annexed statement shows the result of the trade with Australia, which has fallen off to the extent of Rs. 21,56,950. A more detailed return (G. 6) in the Appendix exhibits a comparison of the several items of import and export both dutiable and free in 1866-67 and 1867-68 respectively.

Trade with Australia.

Value.	1866-67, including April 1866.	1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.
Dutiable Imports	26,23,659	27,42,333
Free ditto	45,62,185	26,32,473
Dutiable Exports	8,77,785	6,07,124
Free ditto	2,58,033	1,83,782
Total ...	83,22,662	61,65,712

Shipping and Tonnage of the Port.

A comparative Statement (G. 7) of the shipping and tonnage of the Port of Calcutta will be found in the Appendix. The number of vessels, including Native craft, which arrived at the Port during the year was 982, and their total tonnage 786,181 tons. Of these 750 vessels were British, 68 French, and 35 American; the aggregate tonnage represented by them amounting to 762,906 tons. The number of vessels which left the Port during the same period was 988, with a total tonnage of 802,686 tons. Of these 768 were British vessels, 63 French, and 44 American; their aggregate tonnage amounting to 781,430 tons. The number of Native craft which entered the Port was 110, and the number which left it 95.

The annexed table shows the principal heads from which collections were realised in the Port of Calcutta other than from duty, the total receipt from such collections in 1867-68 amount to Rs. 1,94,455-13-9 against Rs. 141,342-10-2 realised during the corresponding period of 1866-67, which shows an increase of Rs. 53,113-3-7. The receipts from wharf rent show an increase, owing to the generally larger importations of goods during the year under review. On the other hand, the receipts from salt ware-house rent show a decrease, as the consequence of free clearances. A large increase is shown under the head of fines, chiefly owing to one item imposed for an attempt at fraud in passing indigo, having amounted to Rs. 10,000. The realisations from confiscated goods, unclaimed goods, and under-valued goods exhibit a large increase; but do not require particular explanation. A large decrease is shown under the head of demurrage, which was owing partly to vessels clearing more frequently within the days allowed by law, and partly to vessels taken up for the Abyssinian expedition not coming under the limits prescribed by the law.

Miscellaneous Receipts of the year.

	1867-68, including April 1866.			1867-68.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Salt Golah rent	27,206	15	4	25,526	4	2
Wharf rent	60,067	6	11	66,573	7	0
Realisations from fees ...	4,163	0	0	5,478	0	0
Realisations from fines ...	634	0	0	12,146	0	0
Realisations from confiscated goods	1,505	6	0	3,158	12	0
Realisations from unclaimed goods	4,494	14	4	8,615	12	9
Realisations from undervalued goods	839	13	9	12,676	4	9
Demurrage	19,195	0	0	10,295	0	0
Supervision of private warehouses	1,674	0	0	468	1	9
Fees for registry of cargo boats	6,200	0	0	6,590	0	0
Straits' light dues	3,978	4	0	4,747	11	0
Coast light dues	250	6	0	5,574	9	0
Crane hire	2,089	10	0	3,141	9	0
Savings from establishment	6,776	7	2	27,743	7	8
Other items	2,267	6	8	1,420	14	1
Total ...	1,41,342	10	2	1,94,455	13	9

Total Disbursements.

The total disbursements of the Customs Department during the year amounted to Rs. 11,55,644-9-8 against Rs. 9,66,018-0-9 of the preceding year, which shows an increase of Rs. 1,89,626-8-11, of which Rs. 1,68,303-9-0 was on account of salt refunds.

Proposed revision of the Tariff on Cotton Goods.

The necessity for an immediate revision of the Tariff valuations of British piece goods was strongly urged by the Chamber of Commerce in November 1867, and having been recognised both by this Government and the Government of India, a Committee was appointed to effect a temporary re-adjustment of the Tariff upon all cotton goods except bleached and fancy goods, and also to make such other amendments in the Tariff schedule

as might seem necessary. The Committee was not formed till March last, and reported that the reasons for which a revision of the schedule had been asked for by the Chamber of Commerce, *viz.*, the great fall in cotton and cotton manufactures, no longer existed, the supplies of cotton, particularly from America, having largely increased; the Committee recommended therefore that the revision of the Tariff schedule should be postponed till the value of cotton became steady. This has been agreed to and further consideration of the question deferred.

Measures taken to check indiscriminate importation and delivery of explosive and inflammable goods.

The risk involved in the indiscriminate importation and delivery of explosive and inflammable goods having been brought to the notice of Government, the permission of the Government of India was obtained to the strict enforcement of the provisions of Sections 33 and 34 of Act VI of 1863, for checking the objectionable and dangerous practice of importing prohibited articles under a vague and general description of them in the ship's manifest by the use of such terms as "merchandize," "sundries," &c. It has accordingly been notified that the above Sections of the Act, which require a true specification of the articles imported, will be strictly enforced from the 1st of April 1868, and a copy of this notification has been communicated to the Secretary of State for the information of shippers and others in Europe whom it may concern.

Proposal for declaring Morrellgunge a Port for the shipment and landing of goods.

A former project of establishing a port at Morrellgunge, on the Horungotta river, for the export of the produce of Eastern Bengal, was revived during the year by Mr. H. G. Morrell, who stated that the Captain of a brig at Rangoon was desirous of bringing his vessel there for the purpose of loading it with rice, if the Government would declare the place to be a port under Section 10 of Act VI. of 1863. The site possesses many advantages as a port, being situated in the route of steamers and boats from Sylhet, Dacca, Mymensing, Chittagong, &c.; it has also a large trade in rice, and a fair one in betel, cocoanuts, and jaggry; and it possesses further the great advantage of being situated on a fresh-water river within 35 miles of the sea. The great drawback to the establishment of a port there consists in the expense involved in the measure, since it would necessitate the maintenance of a preventive establishment, as well as that of the river being surveyed and the channels properly demarcated. It was on the consideration of expense only that the project as raised in 1860 was dropped after due enquiry. As Mr. Morrell's proposal was however much simpler than the original scheme, and as it was considered practicable to take measures through the agency of the district officers and with the assistance of the proprietors of the Morrellgunge estate to ensure the realisation of customs dues, the Lieutenant-Governor was disposed

to comply with the application, and declare the place a port under Section 10 of Act VI. of 1863 on Mr. Morrell's giving a positive assurance that a vessel would proceed thither for the purpose stated by him, and on his giving a guarantee to pay the amount of Government duty into the treasury. At this stage, however, it was ascertained that no steamer was available for the propose of laying down the necessary buoys and beacons; and as without these precautions the Government could not incur the responsibility of inviting vessels to proceed up the Horungotta, the measure has had to be postponed for the present, but will be taken up next year if the application is renewed.

SALT.

The total quantity of Salt cleared during the year was 7,888,241 maunds against 7,924,240 maunds cleared during the corresponding twelve months of the preceding year, the figures for April 1866 having been added to the actual results of 1866-67 to make the comparison approximately accurate. A comparison of the results of 1867-68 with those of the closing years of the three preceding decades is shown on the margin.

Clearance of Salt during the year.

Year.	Government Salt.	Excise Salt.	Imported Salt.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1846-47 ...	4,707,158	...	1,466,744	6,173,902
1856-57 ...	3,771,239	37,000	3,845,372	7,653,611
1866-67, including April 1866	2,154,749	2,054	5,767,437	7,924,240
1867-68 ...	1,710,877	12,013	6,165,351	7,888,241

Net Revenue realised; and decrease of revenue accounted for.

The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 2,50,45,738 against Rs. 2,64,03,901 as the revenue of the corresponding period in the preceding year, the result being a decrease to the extent of Rs. 13,58,163. This decrease was partly owing to a decrease (by 35,999 maunds) in the quantity of Salt passed for consumption, but more particularly to the great reduction (by 443,872 maunds) in the sales of Government Salt, the proceeds of which include value as well as duty. The decrease in the proceeds of sales of Government Salt is shown on the margin. There was also a small decrease to the extent of Rs. 2,459 under the head of Miscellaneous Receipts, not attributable to any special cause.

Proceeds of Sales of Government Salt.

	Rs.
In 1866-67, including April 1866	87,10,211
In 1867-68	64,23,956
Decrease Rs. ...	22,86,255

On the other hand the realisations from the sales of private Salt, both *imported* and *excise*, had considerably increased, as is shown in the annexed return, the sales of Excise Salt including the manufacture of the previous season which was not available for sale up to the 31st March of that year.

Increase in the realisations from the sales of private Salt.

	Duty on sale of Imported Salt. Rs.	Duty on sale of Excise Salt. Rs.
In 1866-67, including April 1866 ...	1,87,10,577	6,675
In 1867-68 ...	1,95,82,289	39,042
Increase ...	8,71,712	32,367

Comparison of financial results.

A Statement (H) in the Appendix exhibits a detailed comparison of the financial results of the year under report with those of three previous years.

Stock of Government Salt in store.

The balance of Government Salt in store at the end of the year amounted to 750,585 maunds.

Revision, &c., of the Salt Rules.

The working of the Rule which required the submission of monthly returns of sales by all Salt traders having been complained of as a hardship by petty retail vendors under char-chitties or retail rowannahs of the second class, it has been revised so as to include only the larger traders, it being at the same time determined that for statistical purposes all char-sold Salt shall be assumed to have already passed into consumption. With this revision the Salt Rules have been re-published for general information, with all the additions and alterations made in them from time to time since their first publication.

Supply of Salt in Orissa.

A sudden rise in the price of Salt in certain places in Orissa drew the attention of Government to the general question of the supply of Salt in that province, and to the expediency or otherwise of reviving the Salt manufacture on the part of Government or of Government undertaking the importation and retail sale of Salt. The first of these propositions was rejected at once. With reference to the second an enquiry was made, the result of which showed that the deficiency in Salt supply, where it did occur, was only temporary, and that even in the district of Cuttack, where the supply was said to be most scanty, a sufficient supply of Government Salt was stored to provide the estimated population for a much longer period than would be required for bringing there the stocks stored at Hidgelee and in Pooree. The interference of Government in the matter was for these reasons considered unnecessary, particularly as extraordinary measures adopted by Government were certain to be prejudicial to the

interests of both private traders and manufacturers. A proposal to supply the province with Government Salt at reduced rates in order to lessen the inducements to illicit manufacture or smuggling was also rejected after consideration.

Measures taken for the prevention of the illicit manufacture of Salt, &c., in the districts of Balasore and Cuttack.

The quantity of duty-paid Salt taken out of Balasore for consumption in the Tributary Mehals having considerably decreased within the last few years, it was ascertained upon enquiry that this decrease was attributable to two causes, *viz.*, (1) organized illicit manufacture in the Balasore District, in some parts of which the saliferous tract is separated from the Tributary Mehals by only 2 or 3 miles of intervening country; and (2) the introduction of low taxed Madras Salt into the Tributary Mehals by circuitous routes, by which the payment of the additional duty for Bengal is evaded. To obviate the second evil, it was proposed in 1866 to impose a higher rate of duty on Salt in that portion of the Madras Presidency which lies between the Bengal frontier and the Godavery river, but this was not agreed to by the Government of India, on the ground of the temporary pressure of the famine, and the consideration of the question was deferred till the country had recovered from the effects of that visitation. As regards the other question, the stoppage of illicit manufacture had become imperatively necessary, both because the consumption of illicit Salt so manufactured occasioned a loss to Government by displacing the duty-paid Salt, and also because the existence of smuggling acted as a check on the extension of private manufacture under the excise rules. The growth of the habit of smuggling obviously required to be put down and eradicated at once with a strong hand, and for these reasons the permission of the Government of India was obtained during the year to the preventive force maintained in the Balasore District being considerably increased experimentally for three years, at an annual cost of Rs. 31,852. A similar proposal for raising the preventive police establishment of the Cuttack District, at an additional cost of Rs. 16,552, has been submitted for the sanction of the Government of India. This increase will allow of the out-posts along the outer edge of the saliferous tract being increased from 9 to 28. It will also provide three patrol boats for the large rivers which run through the saliferous tract. The measures requisite for preventing Madras Salt from passing into consumption in the Tributary Mehals were still under consideration at the close of year.

Re-establishment of the Salt Pass Stations at Howrah and Sealdah.

In 1865 the pass stations of Howrah and Sealdah were abolished, and the establishments employed in checking the illegal transport of Salt through the Railways on either side withdrawn, owing to the terminus stations of the Railways having

been brought within the ring fence described in Section 4, and thus excluded from the operation of Sections 11 and 13 of Act VII. of 1864. As a portion of each Railway line, however, still remains within chowkey limits, and there is nothing to prevent any quantities of contraband Salt which may chance to find its way into Calcutta being carried out of it, it has been found necessary to re-establish both these pass stations for the purpose of checking illicit traffic in Salt, the guard at the Sealdah Station being divided into two bodies, one of which is placed at the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and the other at the terminus of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.

Allowances for wastage of Salt, and terms offered to bonders in private warehouses for placing them in the same position as bonders in Government Warehouses.

The subject of placing bonders of Salt in private warehouses in the same position as bonders in Government Warehouses as regards allowances for wastage was adverted to at some length in the report for 1864-65. In a despatch, dated the 25th February 1867, the Secretary of State recommended the issue of two classes of licenses for private warehouses according to the security of the golahs in each case, the first class licenses being granted to well-built golahs secure from depredation, and entitling the bonder to have his Salt dealt with according to the rules applied to Salt bonded in Government Warehouses, and the second class licenses to golahs of an inferior description, the bonders in them being held liable to pay duty on all excess wastage under the same rules as at present. It was ascertained, however, on enquiry, that at present there are no private warehouses which can be called really secure buildings, and to which first class licenses could be granted under the conditions suggested by the Secretary of State; and further, that it was very doubtful whether private individuals would find it to be worth their while to erect stronger or more secure houses, or to go to the expense of maintaining a strong and special guard for the advantages offered to them, as the loss at present seldom exceeded the liberal allowance made for wastage after a very careful enquiry. The option of doing this has nevertheless been offered them at the request of the Government of India, and the Chamber of Commerce have been furnished with a copy of the entire correspondence on the subject.

Claim of the French Government for an increase of the money payment made in lieu of Salt deliverable for consumption at Chandernagore.

A claim has been urged by the Government of Chandernagore for an increase to the money payment which is made annually by the British Government, under the Convention of 1839, in lieu of the Salt which it was bound by the Convention of 1815 to deliver at cost price to the French Government, for the consumption of the population of Chandernagore. The question was under consideration at the close of the year.

OPIUM.

Net Revenue.

The net revenue derived from Provision Opium in 1867-68 was Rs. 4,67,37,033 against Rs. 3,78,49,328 as the net revenue derived during the corresponding twelve months of the preceding year, that is, with the addition of the figures for April 1866 to the actual results of 1866-67, to make the comparison approximately accurate. The net revenue derived from Abkaree Opium during the same periods was Rs. 20,45,685 against Rs. 21,16,680. The actual increase of revenue during the year under review amounted therefore to Rs. 88,16,710, as noted on the margin.

	Rs.
Increase in revenue from Provision Opium	88,87,705
Decrease in revenue from Abkaree Opium	70,995
Net Increase ...	88,16,710

Comparison of results with previous years.

A detailed comparison of the results of the year with five previous years in the case of Provision Opium, and with three previous years in the case of Abkaree Opium, is shown in Statements I. 1 and I. 2 in the Appendix; and a third Statement (I. 3) in the Appendix shows a similar comparison with five previous years in the number and value of Provision chests sold; the number sold in 1867-68 was 47,999 against 42,010 during the corresponding period of the preceding year, which shows an increase of 5,989 chests.

Receipts from Opium sales, and gross receipts and charges.

The receipts from the sale of 47,250 chests of Opium, at an average price of Rs. 1,150 per chest, were estimated in the Budget of 1867-68 at Rs. 5,43,37,500; but the actual receipts from 47,999 chests sold during the year was Rs. 6,39,27,309, as is shown on the margin, the average per chest amounting to Rs. 1,331-13-6.

	Chests.	*Value.* Rs.
Behar ...	24,900	3,37,31,539
Benares ...	23,099	3,01,95,770
	47,999	6,39,27,309

The gross yield of Opium during the year, that is, inclusive of miscellaneous receipts on account of Opium supplied for Abkaree and Medicinal purposes, &c., was Rs. 6,51,36,983, and the gross charges Rs. 1,86,99,950, leaving the net revenue, as has been already stated, at Rs. 4,67,37,033, the highest amount ever realised from the cultivation of Opium in Bengal.

Increase in charges accounted for · Quantity of land under cultivation.

The comparison of charges during the past two years is shown on the margin, and exhibits an increase to the extent of Rs. 18,93,729, which is attributable entirely to the extension of cultivation, the aggregate quantity of land brought under cultivation in 1867-68 being* 723,622 beegahs against 702,076 beegahs of the preceding year, or 21,546 beegahs in excess of the latter. The area of cultivation sanctioned by Government, and for which the Agents were directed to engage, if possible, amounted to 750,000 beegahs.

	Rs.
Total charges in 1866-67, including charges incurred in April 1866	1,68,06,221
Total charges in 1867-68	1,86,99,950
Increase ...	18,93,729

	1866-67. *Beegahs.*	1867-68. *Beegahs.*
* Land under cultivation in Behar...	444,530	461,674
Ditto ditto in Benares...	257,546	261,948
	702,076	723,622

Out-turn of the season, and total quantity of Opium available for the China market during the ensuing year.

		Chests.
Behar	... ...	25,110
Benares	... ...	18,500
		43,610

The total out-turn of Provision Opium for the market of 1869 was estimated at 43,610 chests as noted on the margin, and this with a reserve of 1,305 chests of the season 1866-67 will give 44,915 chests for the China market during the ensuing calendar year. The small out-turn of the season, which is considerably below the average, was attributable to hail and storms accompanied with rain, which occurred in the early part of the season, and to the subsequent heavy rains which prevailed at the time of collecting the drug.

Provision of Bengal Opium to be brought forward for sale annually.

The subject of the quantity of Opium to be provided and brought forward annually for sale was considered in connection with a proposition made by Sir Cecil Beadon just before his resignation of the Government, and a note recorded thereon in the Financial Department of the Government of India. In 1865 it was proposed by Sir Cecil, and sanctioned by the Government of India, that the minimum quantity should be fixed at 45,000 chests. It was afterwards proposed by Sir Cecil, in the minute above referred to, to alter the amount to 48,000 chests, the demand in the China market having considerably increased; but the Government of India considering this an unsafe limit, the question was referred back for further consideration. The present Lieutenant-Governor, after careful consideration, was inclined to accept the conclusion arrived at by Sir Cecil Beadon, and has accordingly recommended that the provision be raised from 45,000 to 48,000 chests. His Honor has also concurred in the opinion that a reserve of not less than 10,000 chests should be maintained to meet the deficiencies of a bad season, and that the area of cultivation should not be reduced to less than 750,000 beegahs, which would produce 53,492 chests at the rate of 4·85 seers per beegah, an amount which, with the increasing demand for Abkaree Opium, would not do more than suffice to meet the requirements of Government. The final orders of the Government of India had not been received at the close of the year; but the sale of 48,000 chests in the year 1869 was sanctioned by that Government. For the reason above stated, however, *viz.*, the small out-turn of the season in consiquence of rain and hailstorms, the actual quantity notified for sale in 1869 is 44,915 chests, which includes the out-turn of the season and the reserve of the preceding year.

Measures taken for preventing the illicit traffic of Opium by Railway.

The necessity for making special arrangements for preventing the illicit traffic in Opium by Railway passengers having been represented to Government, the employment of an extra Police force for five months during the Opium season, at a cost of Rupees 130 per mensem, was sanctioned in February 1867. In addition to this arrangement a permanent expenditure of Rs. 217 per mensem was authorized in the April following, for preventing the

smuggling of Opium by means of the river into the town of Chandernagore. The working of the temporary establishment sanctioned for the first purpose having been very successful, the employment of an increased establishment on that account, at a cost of Rs. 309 per mensem, has been since sanctioned for a period of six months terminating with the 31st July 1868. The permanent force employed at Chandernagore has also been amalgamated with this temporary establishment, with a view to the establishment to guard Chandernagore being afterwards reorganized and remodelled from the best men of the temporary amalgamated force.

Measures taken for checking the illicit importation of Hill Opium.

It having been brought to the notice of Government that large quantities of Opium manufactured in the Hill States are brought annually for sale in the plains, the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab have been requested to institute enquiries into the subject, and take such steps as may be necessary to levy the full amount of duty on all Opium imported for sale into British territory.

EXCISE.

Revenue derived during the year.

The gross Excise revenue in 1867-68, after deducting Rs. 10,54,133 on account of the cost price of Opium, was Rs. 57,25,078; while the charges for collections amounted to Rs. 3,89,853, which left a net revenue of Rs. 53,35,225.

Comparison of results with preceding year.

The statement below exhibits a detailed comparison of the results of the year under review with those of the preceding year, the figures for the latter, which embraced eleven months only, being augmented by one-eleventh to make the comparison approximately accurate :—

Article.	1866-67, (12 months.)	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country Spirits ...	9,02,481	12,73,313	3,70,832	......
Rum	5,38,059	5,85,290	47,231	......
Imported Liquors ...	58,511	58,243	......	268
Tári	5,13,393	5,17,570	4,177	......
Páchwái	82,081	1,03,794	21,713	......
Charas	5,365	4,606	......	759
Siddhí, Subzí, &c. ...	6,587	6,811	224	......
Májum	2,362	2,161	......	201
Madad	58,968	58,735	......	233
Chandú	9,013	9,709	696	......
Spirits used in Arts, &c. ...	2,027	1,725	......	302
Gánjá	8,84,014	9,71,269	87,255	......
Opium	20,31,628	21,25,197	93,569	......
Miscellaneous	3,985	6,655	2,670	......
Total ...	50,98,474	57,25,078	6,26,604	......
Deduct charges ...	4,01,889	3,89,853	......	12,036
Net Revenue ...	46,96,585	53,35,225	6,38,640	......

The result shown is an increase of gross revenue to the extent of Rs. 6,26,604, and of net revenue to the extent of Rs. 6,38,640, the increase being principally attributed to the returning prosperity of the people and the reduction in the percentage of general charges on the gross revenue from Rs. 7-8 in 1866-67 to Rs. 6-8 in 1867-68, which has occurred under the head of "Contingent Charges" including expenditure on public distillery buildings and the purchase of hydrometers, &c.

Increase accounted for.

The revenue derived from Country Spirits has recovered itself by Rs. 3,70,832, and that from Rum by Rs. 47,241, while the Tári revenue, which in 1866-67 had increased by Rs. 4,422, has further advanced by Rs. 4,177. The increase contributed by Páchwái for 1867-68 was Rs. 21,713. In the revenue from Gánjá and Opium there was an increase of Rs. 87,255 and Rs. 93,569 respectively, together with a larger consumption of both articles. The Miscellaneous Excise Revenue has increased by Rs. 2,670, which was due in some measure to the amount of realised fines or forfeitures having been credited, in many cases, to Government, pending the appearance of the informers or apprehenders to receive payment of their rewards. But from the commencement of 1868-69 this practice has been changed, and all realisations of fines and penalties imposed by judicial officers under the Excise laws are now credited to "Law and Justice," while the awards hitherto paid out of the sale proceeds of confiscations are debited to the head of "allowances, refunds, and drawbacks."

Recapitulation of the principal items of increase.

STAMPS.

The revenue realised from the sale of stamps in the Lower Provinces during the year was Rs. 68,62,392, and a Statement (J) in the Appendix shows a comparison of results for each district with three antecedent years, the figures for 1866-67 being for eleven months only, while those for the other years are for twelve months. A more approximately accurate comparison is shown on the margin, by adding one-eleventh to the actual figures for 1866-67, the net increase exhibited being Rs. 8,23,140.

Receipts from the sale of Stamps in Bengal.

	Rs.
Figures for 1866-67, as increased by one-eleventh of the actual results ...	60,39,252
Figures for 1867-68 ...	68,62,392
Increase ...	8,23,140

The only treasuries at which there was a falling off of revenue were those of Calcutta, Bancoorah, Luckimpore, and Midnapore, the decrease having been greatest at the Presidency, owing, it was believed, to the continued depressed state of the trade. The amended Stamp Law (Act XXVI of 1867) came in force on the 22nd March 1867, but it was not till May following that the first issues of stamps under Schedule B of the new Act were made, and it was some months before all the Bengal treasuries were supplied with them. Even the partial operation of the new law, however, was stated to have effected a decrease in litigation in Bancoorah

Falling-off of revenue in particular districts.

and Midnapore, and caused the diminution in the sale of stamps in those districts.

The sales of the several descriptions of stamps, and the value of the stamps impressed under the certificates of the Collectors of Stamp Revenue in Bengal, are shown on the margin.

Sales of the several descriptions of Stamps, &c.

	Rs.
Adhesive Stamps	5,73,574
Hoondee ditto	1,13,325
Judicial ditto	59,68,219
Stamps impressed under Collector's certificates, exclusive of the penalty ...	2,07,273
Total ...	68,62,391

A comparison of the aggregate revenue derived from stamps, that is, inclusive of receipts on account of stamps supplied to the other Presidencies, is shown in the annexed return, the figures for 1866-67 having been augmented by one-eleventh. The total net increase is shown at Rs. 19,90,724.

Aggregate revenue derived from Stamps during the year.

	1866-67, increased by one-eleventh of actual results.	1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	60,39,252	68,62,392
Punjab	13,89,733	18,38,983
North-Western Provinces ..	26,31,322	31,77,388
Oude	5,74,685	6,92,315
Central Provinces	1,82,545	2,32,111
British Burmah	3,03,107	3,68,121
Port Blair	145	214
Nepal	16	5
Total ...	1,11,80,805	1,31,71,529

The number of bi-color stamps manufactured and issued during the year is compared marginally with the number manufactured and issued during the preceding year.

Bi-color Stamps manufactured and issued.

	Manufactured.	Issued.
	Rs.	Rs.
1866-67	1,20,57,259	1,19,36,018
1867-68	1,55,57,117	1,56,39,400
Increase ...	34,99,858	37,03,382

A comparison of the number of deeds stamped, together with the amount of duty and penalty levied, is also shown on the margin, and exhibits a decrease in number to the extent of 2,022, and in value to the extent of Rs. 6,444-15.

Deeds stamped in the Calcutta Office.

	Number of Deeds.	Value. Rs. As. P.
1866-67	2,647	14,264 8 0
1867-68	625	7,819 9 0
Decrease ...	2,022	6,444 15 0

The statement of realisations on the sale of postage stamps seems to contrast unfavorably with the results of the previous year, but the apparent falling off in the North-West Provinces has been owing to the transfer of five districts from those Provinces to the Punjab Circle of Post Offices, and is more than compensated for by the increase in the Punjab. A decrease will also be observed in Bengal, which is accounted for by the removal of the Eastern Settlements from the list of treasuries drawing their supplies from Calcutta.

Receipts from Postage Stamps.

	1866-67. Rs. As. P.	1867-68. Rs. As. P.
N. W. Provinces ...	4,37,527 3 7	4,06,249 6 7
Joudpore	200 0 0	277 5 8
Punjab	1,88,508 7 9	2,49,221 6 9
Bengal	7,11,575 15 2	6,49,335 7 8
British Burmah ...	51,596 12 8	60,154 6 11
Total ...	13,89,408 7 2	13,65,238 1 7

Separate supplies of postage stamps for Madras and Bombay not having yet arrived from England, they were supplied from the Calcutta Office to the extent noted on the margin.

	Rs. As. P.
Madras	5,54,825 0 0
Bombay	6,74,994 12 8

The issue of service postage stamps is shown in the table annexed. The use of these stamps has been introduced since August 1866, and the figures for 1866-67 are therefore for eight months only. The decline in the realisations from these stamps has been owing to the officers marginally noted having been since included in the list of those authorized to send letters on the Public Service without actual payment.

Issue of Service Postage Stamps.

	1866-67, (8 months.) Rs. As. P.	1867-68. Rs. As. P.
N. W. Provinces ...	80,184 10 0	84,347 12 6
Joudpore ...	11 0 0	85 0 0
Punjab ...	40,054 10 0	53,721 13 6
Bengal ...	73,487 5 6	83,175 15 6
British Burmah ...	3,830 10 0	3,502 15 6
Total ...	1,97,568 3 6	2,24,833 9 0

Magistrates.
Collectors.
Zillah Judges.
Deputy Commissioners.
Pay Masters.

Proposed amendment of the Stamp Law.

The Government of India having proposed to amend and consolidate the whole law on the subject of stamp duties, the necessary steps were taken to ascertain the opinions of the European and Native community in regard to the modifications required. To this end a Committee was appointed in Calcutta, consisting of the gentlemen named on the margin, to consider and report on every section or article of the present Act which might seem to them to require amendment; and in the mofussil the Commissioners were asked to obtain the opinions of a select number of European and Native gentlemen within their respective divisions, and forward them to Government with a full and complete statement of their own views. Replies from some of the Commissioners were received within the year, and have been submitted to the Government of India; but the majority of the Commissioners had not sent in their reports.

Mr. V. H. Schalch,	*President.*
„ F. R. Cockerell,	*Members.*
„ W. Cornell,	*Members.*
„ H. Reinhold,	*Members.*
Baboo Digumber Mitter	*Members.*
Mr. Stanton Whitney	*Members.*
„ R. L. Mangles,	*Secretary.*

LICENSE TAX.

Results of the year.

The results of the operation of Acts XXI. and XXIX. of 1867, in the districts of the Lower Provinces during the period ending 31st March 1868, are shown in detail in Statement K in the Appendix. The aggregate collections of the tax credited to Government amounted to Rs. 16,62,502, including the realisations under the two Schedules A. and B. The collections by classes are noted on the margin, and the results shown are that the realisations were largest in Class VI. and least in Class I. The details of the number of assessments made or licenses issued are also shown on the margin. The expenditure incurred on account of establishments was Rs. 1,73,987, the per centage on the collections being 10·4.

Collection by Classes.

Schedule A.	Rs.
Class I. ...	1,66,563
Class II. ...	1,67,896
Class III. ...	2,22,418
Class IV. ...	2,51,693
Class V. ...	2,23,244
Class VI. ...	5,59,162
Schedule B. ...	71,526
	16,62,502

Number of Assessments made or Licenses issued.

Schedule A.	
Class I. ...	354
Class II. ...	929
Class III.	2,473
Class IV.	14,151
Class V.	24,486
Class VI.	145,781
Schedule B.	49
	188,223

Exemptions from the operation of the Tax.

By an order of the Government of India, Missionaries of all denominations were exempted from the operation of the tax, as not holding any office or employment of profit

within the meaning of the law. Hindoo priests and gurus were similarly exempted in so far as the religious character of their professions was concerned, a discretion being left to the assessing officer to judge in each case whether the priest exercised any secular calling which rendered him liable to take out a license. The enforcement of the tax on professional courtezans and native female dancers and singers was also prohibited, as it was never intended that licenses should be taken out by such persons for the exercise of their professions. Special exemptions were also authorized in the case of particular tracts of country, *viz.*, the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, the Garrow Hills, and the Tributary Mehals of Chota Nagpore, in consideration of the backward state of civilization of the people or the precarious character of the trade carried on amongst them; and, after the Cyclone of November 1867, the operation of the tax was suspended in the districts of the Presidency Division in consideration of the damages sustained by them. Lastly, persons living on the rent of their houses were exempted at the suggestion of this Government, as they did not seem to be liable to take out licenses under the law; and the sums which had been realised from them under a different interpretation of the law were refunded.

Measures taken for carrying out the provisions of the Certificate Act.

The License Tax Acts having been replaced by the Certificate* Act, the following measures have been taken for carrying out the provisions of the law in the several districts of the Lower Provinces:—

* Act IX. of 1868.

In Calcutta and the Suburbs, including Howrah, the administration of the Act has been entrusted, as on the occasion of the License Tax Act, to the Collector of Calcutta, aided by four Assessors and the Collector's Assistant; the cost of the entire extra establishment sanctioned for the purpose amounting to Rs. 1,391 per mensem. The appeals from the residents of Calcutta and the Suburbs will be heard by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and the appeals from the residents of Howrah by the Deputy Collector there, who has been vested for that purpose with the powers of a Commissioner under the Act.

In the Mofussil the working of the Act has been entrusted, in the interior of districts, to the sub-divisional officers, assisted by one Special Assessor in each district; the employment of two such Assessors having been sanctioned for the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Dinagepore, on special grounds. In the head-quarters' sub-division of each district the work has been assigned to the officer in charge of the Abkaree Department, who has also been entrusted with the general assessment of all European residents in the district; and, where no special excise officer is attached to a head-quarters' sub-division, these duties are performed by one of the district staff stationed at head-quarters. For the Chota Nagpore Division exceptional arrangements have been made, the large extent of the sub-divisions in it rendering it inexpedient to assign additional duties to the

sub-divisional officers; and a distinct officer has therefore been appointed to each district of the division for the purpose of being employed as a Collector under the Act. It was expected further that arrangements of *an exceptional character would also have to be made for Assam, where* the working of the License Tax Act was entrusted to the mouzadars, as was stated in last year's report.

In connection with the arrangements already made, all the officers referred to, *viz.*, the sub-divisional officers in the interior and the officers in charge of the Excise Department at head-quarters, as well as the Assessors, have been vested with the powers of a Collector under the Act; and in the Chota Nagpore and Cooch Behar Divisions the Collectors of districts and the Deputy Commissioners have been vested with the powers of a Commissioner under the Act. The salary of an Assessor has been fixed at Rs. 200, with travelling allowance at the authorized rate for Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors; except in the Chota Nagpore and Cooch Behar Divisions, in the former of which exceptional arrangements have been made, and in the latter of which competent officers for the duty can be secured on Rs. 100 each, as was done on the occasion of carrying out the provisions of the License Tax Act. An establishment of the strength noted on the margin has also been given to each assessing officer, besides which discretionary power has been given to the Board of Revenue to raise the salaries of establishments in exceptional districts to such extent as may be required.

1 Clerk, on ...	... Rs.	25
2 Peons, on Rs. 6 each	... "	12
		37

A set of rules has further been laid down for the guidance of all officers engaged in carrying out the Act.

VARIOUS.

Proposal for amending the law regarding religious endowments.

The subject of amending the law relating to the administration of religious endowments came under consideration during the year, in connection with some petitions submitted by certain Hindoo gentlemen in Cuttack, urging the immediate necessity of providing for the exercise of a proper control over such endowments, on the ground that the revenues in many cases were squandered by the persons entrusted with their management, and used for purposes other than those for which the grants were originally made. The petitions contained two prayers, *viz.*, (1) that, with a view to strengthening the authority of the Committees appointed under Act XX. of 1863 over the Trustees in charge of these endowments, the law be amended so as to give the force of judicial decisions, such as those of arbitrators, to the decisions of the Committees; and (2) that the provisions of the law be extended to certain endowments which were never under the control of the local agents. Both these proposals were approved by this Government as being good so far as they went; but the Government of India, on the question being submitted to it for consideration, expressed its unwillingness to proceed at once to legislate on the subject without obtaining more distinct evidence on the actual state of the several endowments, at least in those localities

in which they were said to have fallen into disorder, and suggested the appointment of a Commission of three native gentlemen to enquire into the general condition of the religious endowments, first in the district of Pooree, and eventually, if the Lieutenant-Governor desired it, in the other districts of Orissa also. Steps were accordingly being taken to appoint such a Commission at the close of the year, and it was intended to extend the enquiry to all the districts of the division.

The district officers of Assam also brought to the notice of Government that the proceeds of the temples and other religious endowments within their respective jurisdictions were not honestly appropriated to the purposes for which they were established, and proposed the extension of Act XX. of 1863 to Assam to remedy the evil. As the object of the Act referred to is, however, simply to disconnect the Government from interference with religious endowments, it was not clear how its extension would secure the end proposed. The proposal was therefore still under consideration, pending a reference made on this point, and the submission of detailed information as to the nature of the endowments in the division.

Condition of Killahs Coojung and Aul in Cuttack.

The condition of Killahs Coojung and Aul in Cuttack came under the consideration of Government in connection with a general proposition made by the Commissioner of the Division for the management of involved Peshkush estates in Orissa, based on a special representation regarding these particular estates. This representation was to the effect, that the representatives of the old families who owned the estates were hopelessly involved in debt, and would most surely be dispossessed if the Government did not take possession of the estates and induce the creditors to stay execution of their decrees. Both the estates had on a previous occasion been under the management of the local authorities, the first as coming under the Court of Wards, and the second as an attached estate at the request of the proprietor. In the course of time, however, the interference of Government had ceased, and since then they have been drifting into debt, the proprietors being entirely in the hands of their amlah and creditors, and so utterly helpless, that they were not able to afford the slightest assistance to their tenantry even during the height of the famine.

The estate of Coojung in particular was so deeply involved, and the evils of its condition so aggravated by the effects of the famine, that the revenue authorities considered it useless to attempt to resuscitate it in behalf of its proprietor. The annual interest payable on his debts amounted to Rs. 49,757, while the net rental of the estate did not exceed Rs. 45,513. The only way of helping the zemindar therefore was for the Government to advance the money due to his creditors—a result which was not likely to be for the benefit of the tenantry, while if the Government withheld from interfering in the matter, there was every probability of the estate being sold in execution of decrees, and if the purchaser were a resident in the province the tenantry were likely to benefit by the change.

The condition of Aul was so far better, that its future prospects were not hampered by the debts of its proprietor to the same extent as in the case of Coojung. The interest annually payable for the debts of the zemindar was Rs. 21,906, while his net income was estimated at Rs. 26,998. The estate had also out-lying properties, the sale of which was likely to cover all the liabilities of the zemindar, and preserve the original Killah. It was nevertheless still a question open to much doubt whether any permanent good could be effected by the interference of Government, since the character of the zemindar did not hold out the hope that on the return of the estate to his hands it would not relapse into its present condition. On the other hand, if the estate was sold, it was quite possible that the tenantry might get in the purchaser a better zemindar to look after their interests as well as his own.

It was for these reasons determined that since nothing could be done by Government in the interests of the zemindars which would at the same time certainly tend to the benefit of their tenantry the best course to take would be not to interfere in the matter at all; and this view has been concurred in by the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

Emigration of the Sonthals from the district of Hazareebaugh, and action taken for encouraging their settlement in Ramghur.

It was found in Hazareebaugh that the Sonthals, whose energy as clearers of the forest and tillers of the soil had done much for the prosperity of the district, were gradually leaving it. The cause of this movement appeared to be the inconsiderate conduct of the superior landholders in persistently enhancing their rents. The Deputy Commissioner has, with the consent of Government, been taking steps to induce them to settle in numbers on the Ramghur estate, at present under the Court of Wards, care being taken to give them due security of tenure.

Measures taken for putting a stop to the exaction of illegal tolls in Sylhet.

The establishment of a toll station for Sylhet by the agents of the Rajah of Munipore, who also holds lands in British territory, having led to the occurrence of a serious riot committed by certain persons from whom the tolls were levied, the Political Agent at Munipore was requested to explain to the Rajah the illegality of such exactions under the system of administration in force in British territory, and to ask him to issue strict injunctions to his agents carefully to observe the law to which they are amenable while residing in that country. The attention of the Magistrate of Sylhet was also drawn to the circumstance of similar exactions being levied in the district by other zemindars besides the Rajah of Munipore, and measures have been since taken to put a stop to all these imposts altogether.

Levy of tolls at Sealtekh Ghât in Cachar.

Ever since the annexation of Cachar, a toll has been levied at Sealtekh Ghât on all forest products exported from the district. The object

of this impost was to obtain revenue from that which was not otherwise taxed by the State, and so long as the forests above Sealtekh Ghât belonged exclusively to Government, the duty levied was not an improper one, even though it was frequently complained of as annoying and oppressive. Of late years, however, large tracts which formerly belonged to Government have been assigned under the Waste Land Rules to private individuals, and a considerable portion of the articles which are now taxed at Sealtekh Ghât are the products of lands which do not belong to Government. The tolls levied on such products are objectionable, as partaking of the character of an indefensible transit duty; and this having been brought to the notice of Government, it has been ordered that steps should be taken at once to put a stop to this system and to make arrangements for levying the dues of Government on the *bonâ fide* products of its own forests only.

Examination of Revenue Agents.

The rules passed for the admission and examination of Pleaders and Mooktears under Act XX. of 1865 were noticed in last year's report. Arrangements have since been made, and rules passed for the examination of applicants for enrolment as Revenue Agents in revenue courts and offices, and it is expected that these measures will lead to a gradual improvement in the working of those Courts.

SECTION IV.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue and Expenditure of the year.

A Statement (L. 1) in the Appendix exhibits in detail the revenue and expenditure of the year, as compared with the revenue and expenditure of the two preceding years; but the figures for 1867-68 are approximate only, the actual figures not having been ascertained at the close of the year.

A comparison of aggregate results, as shown in the statement, is noted on the margin, the estimated surplus for the year under review being Rs. 1,97,71,427 and Rs. 67,16,688 in excess of the actual surplus in 1866-67 and 1865-66 respectively. The figures for 1866-67, however, are for eleven months only, and, adding one-eleventh to them for the purposes of comparison, the excess of surplus in 1867-68 is reduced* to Rs. 1,13,60,878.

	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	15,94,60,972	14,28,67,890	16,62,56,724
Expenditure	5,38,90,186	5,03,51,843	5,39,69,250
Surplus ...	10,55,70,786	9,25,16,047	11,22,87,474

	Rs.
* Surplus in 1866-67 ...	9,25,16,047
Add one-eleventh ...	84,10,549
...	10,09,26,596
Surplus in 1867-68 ...	11,22,87,474
Increase ...	1,13,60,878

A second Statement (L. 2) in the Appendix exhibits the circulation of currency notes in the districts of the Lower Provinces during the year under review. A comparison of the transactions of the year with those of the preceding year is here shown on the margin for easier reference, and, as the figures for 1866-67, as given in last year's report, embraced eleven months only, one-eleventh has been added to them to make the comparison approximately accurate. The result shown is a marked increase in receipts to the extent of Rs. 8,23,684, and in issues to the extent of Rs. 14,60,463.

CIRCULATION OF GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES.

Results of the year.

	1866-67, including additional one-eleventh of actual results.	1867-68.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	19,05,022	34,71,800
„ other treasuries ...	7,19,236	9,29,770
„ the public in payment of Government dues ...	1,27,68,676	1,16,33,370
„ the public in exchange for Notes ...	70,974	81,730
„ the public in exchange for Silver ...	33,00,927	38,43,890
Add difference on account of incomplete returns ...	3,71,541	......
Total Receipts ...	1,91,36,376	1,99,60,060
Issues.		
To Bank of Bengal, Calcutta ...	75,17,640	69,63,280
„ other treasuries ...	6,92,978	9,49,850
„ the public in payment of Government dues ...	53,35,287	59,27,690
„ the public in exchange for Notes ...	68,520	84,710
„ the public in exchange for Silver ...	43,40,607	58,59,390
Add difference on account of incomplete returns ...	3,09,425	......
Total Issues ...	1,83,24,457	1,97,84,020

Remittances of Notes from the Bank of Bengal, and receipts from the public.

The largest remittances from the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, during 1867-68 were to the districts of Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Hooghly, Midnapore, Bhullooah, Chittagong, Tipperah, Hazareebaugh, Balasore, Cuttack, Backergunge, Dacca, Furreedpore, Gya, Sarun, Jessore, Bograh, Pubna, and Rungpore. The receipts of currency notes from the public in payment of Government dues were particularly large in the districts of the Bhaugulpore, Burdwan, and Presidency Divisions; and also in Maunbhoom, Chumparun, Shahabad, Tirhoot, Dinagepore, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, and Rungpore. The receipts from the public in exchange for silver were largest in Durrung, Kamroop, Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Purneah, Deoghur, Hooghly, Midnapore, Chittagong, Cachar, Patna, Tirhoot, Nuddea, and the 24-Pergunnahs.

Transmission of Notes to the Bank of Bengal, and issues to the public.

The transmission of notes to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, was largest from Purneah, Deoghur, Beerbhoom, Burdwan, Hooghly, Chittagong, Cachar, Chumparun, Shahabad, Tirhoot, Calcutta, Nuddea, 24-Pergunnahs, and Moorshedabad.

The issues to the public in payment of Government dues were largest in Bhaugulpore, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapore, Hazareebaugh, Maunbhoom, Darjeeling, Cuttack, Nuddea, 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, and Rungpore. The issues to the public in exchange for silver were large in Durrung, Kamroop, Nowgong, Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Purneah, Deoghur, Beerbhoom, Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapore, Bhullooah, Chittagong, Hazareebaugh, Cuttack, Cachar, Dacca, Furreedpore, Gya, Patna, Sarun, Shahabad, Tirhoot, Jessore, Nuddea, Bograh, Moorshedabad, and Pubna. Exchange of notes for notes of other value was largest in Hooghly, Midnapore, and Tirhoot.

Stock of notes at the close of the year.

The stock of notes in the several treasuries at the close of the year was Rs. 19,04,710 against Rs. 17,29,570 at the end of the preceding year.

New order regarding the supply of Currency Notes to the public from surplus Treasuries.

By the arrangements hitherto in force, the public had been supplied with currency notes in every district freely on demand. But it was represented during the year under review that in many districts Government Notes were largely employed solely for the purposes of remittance to Calcutta; and where the treasury in such a district was a surplus treasury, it followed that the Government, by receiving silver in exchange for notes, was undertaking the cost of such remittances without any equivalent advantage. With a view to discourage this practice, Collectors have been instructed to pay notes freely to persons having demands on Government, but not to give notes in exchange for cash at surplus treasuries.

Working of the Money Order Offices.

The statement below exhibits a comparison of the transactions of the Money Order Offices in the Lower Provinces annually, from the first establishment of the system in November 1862 :—

Year.	Total number of orders issued.	Amount.	Commission realised.	Total number of orders paid.	Amount.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
1862-63 ...	12,187	7,43,968 14 0	7,800 4 0	11,110	6,91,494 10 0
1863-64 ...	28,032	15,61,897 6 0	17,959 4 0	28,849	15,62,261 2 0
1864-65 ...	37,187	21,21,088 2 0	25,507 7 0	36,738	21,16,275 6 0
1865-66 ...	39,145	20,59,303 15 0	22,181 8 0	38,482	20,80,714 13 0
1866-67 ...	36,638	19,49,939 14 0	21,132 14 0	36,543	19,66,241 1 0
1867-68 ...	44,228	26,66,671 2 0	29,604 14 0	54,354	31,65,322 8 0
Total transactions during five and a half years ...	197,417	1,11,02,869 5 0	1,24,186 3 0	206,076	1,15,81,309 8 0

The excess of payments over issues, as shown in the above statement, is explained as having been caused by payments having been

made by the offices in the Lower Provinces (chiefly in Calcutta) on account of orders issued by other circles.

The total number of Money Order Offices in the Lower Provinces at the close of the year, was 180, of which 114 were opened in 1867.

Remittances of Tea Planters by drafts on Government Treasuries.

Mr. Morice, in his memorandum on tea-planting in Assam, urged, among other things, the importance of allowing the planters the assistance of drafts on local treasuries of districts from which laborers are recruited for the tea gardens. With reference to this suggestion, it was proposed by the Government that the planters in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet should be allowed to make remittances to their agents by drafts on those treasuries the balances in which would admit of this being done without difficulty. This has been since sanctioned by the Government of India, as being but a further amplification of the facilities already given to the planters by the payment of supply bills drawn on the Eastern Districts of Bengal, since it will enable them to pay out to their agents from one local treasury the money which they draw from another. The Landholders' Association have accordingly been informed that the districts named in the margin will be prepared to meet bills drawn on them to the extent of Rs. 10,000 per mensem each, by officers in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, to whom application should be made by the planters for such drafts. The treasuries in the other districts of the Lower Provinces being deficit treasuries, it has not been found practicable to extend these arrangements further at present.

Pooree,	Bancoorah,
Balasore,	Beerbhoom,
Jessore,	Burdwan,
Nuddea,	Hooghly,
Gya,	Midnapore,
Tirhoot,	Purneah, and
Sarun,	Lohardugga.

Investment of Public Funds.

With a view to prevent any unnecessary risks being incurred in the investment of public and charitable funds, all officers have been again reminded in explicit terms that such funds are on no account to be invested otherwise than in Government Securities.

Defalcations in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling.

The embezzlement by Mr. Counsell, Money Order Agent at Darjeeling, was noticed in last year's report. In scrutinizing the records of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, some further frauds have been discovered to the extent noted on the margin, and enquiries were still in progress at the end of the year with a view to find out if there are any others. In the meantime measures have been taken to remedy the defects of a system under which such mal-practices could be perpetrated with impunity, and it is hoped that it will not be practicable to repeat them.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Defalcations by Mr. Counsell	7,474	1	0
Ditto by Toraboodeen, another Head Clerk ...	1,500	0	0
Other embezzlements confessed by ditto ...	9,453	10	0
Embezzlements attributed to Mr. Harris, another Head Clerk ...	4,880	0	0
Embezzlement of a remittance by Mr. Coleman, not credited to account ...	100	0	0
Total ...	23,407	11	0

Custom House Embezzlement.

Towards the close of the year a serious case of defalcation on the part of the cash-keeper of the Custom House was reported to Government, the total deficit appearing upon enquiry to amount to Rs. 65,604-6-6. The circumstances which facilitated the commission of the fraud were still under enquiry at the close of the year. Various proposals were also made for changing the system of carrying on the cash business of the Custom House, the most important of which was, that all payments above Rs. 200, instead of being made into the Custom House direct, should be made into the Bank of Bengal, and the Bank's receipt be produced at the Custom House for bills of entry and export. These were also under consideration at the close of the year.

SECTION V.—EDUCATION.

General Statistics.

At the close of the year 1867-68 the number of schools and colleges receiving aid from Government was 3,411, and the number of pupils in them 145,142, as is shown in the table given on the margin. The number of schools and colleges receiving aid from Government at the close of the preceding year was 2,908, and the number of pupils in them 121,480. The returns of the year under review exhibit therefore an increase of 503 schools and 23,662 pupils, the schools having increased in number at the rate of 17 per cent. and the pupils at the rate of 19 per cent.

Colleges and Schools under inspection on the 31st March 1868.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Students.	
Government Institutions.				
Colleges, (General) ...	10		820	
Ditto, (Professional, including Law Departments) ...	8		747	
Medical College, (including Vernacular Departments)	2		309	
Mudressas ...	2		120	
School of Art ...	1		34	
Normal Schools for Masters ...	26		1,347	
Ditto for Mistresses	1		22	
Schools for Boys, English ...	61		10,418	
Ditto, Vernacular	206		10,917	
School for Girls, Native ...	1		25	
		318		24,759
Private Institutions receiving allowances under the Grant-in-aid Rules.				
Colleges, (General) ...	6		435	
Normal Schools for Masters ...	7		337	
Ditto for Mistresses	1		10	
Schools for Boys, English ...	464		30,439	
Ditto, Vernacular...	730		32,178	
School of Useful Arts ...	1		128	
Ditto for Girls, European, &c.	10		697	
Ditto ditto, Natives ...	210		4,505	
		1,429		68,729
Private Institutions receiving allowances under other Rules.				
Schools for boys, English ...	3		343	
Ditto, Vernacular	1,628		50,755	
Schools for Girls, European, &c.	3		222	
Ditto, Natives ...	30		334	
		1,664		51,654
Total ...		3,411		145,142

The annexed statement has reference to schools which receive no aid from the State, but a considerable number of which are nevertheless under the inspection of the Education Department. The information furnished about these schools is, however, very uncertain, and no statistical importance can therefore be attached to the figures given in respect to them. The number of these schools is reported to have increased by 963, and the number of the pupils in them by 21,136.

Schools receiving no aid from Government.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Pupils.	
Under Inspection.				
Schools for Boys, English ...	61		4,036	
Ditto, Vernacular..	220		6,643	
Schools for Girls, Native ...	16	297	1,024	11,703
Not under Inspection.				
Schools for Boys, English ...	42		8,136	
Ditto, Vernacular..	1,837		44,321	
Schools for Girls, European, &c.	13		741	
Ditto, Native ...	7	1,899	312	53,510
Total ...		2,196		65,212

The aggregate expenditure of the Education Department for the year was Rs. 27,42,124, of which Rs. 10,82,698 were obtained from private sources of income, and Rs. 16,59,426 was contributed by the State. The expenditure during the corresponding period of 1866-67 was Rs. 24,98,935, of which Rs. 9,87,195 was derived from private sources, and Rs. 15,11,740 contributed by the State, the rate of increase in 1867-68 being 9·6 per cent. on the expenditure covered by receipts from private sources, and 9·7 per cent. on that defrayed by the State. The distribution of expenditure for the year is shown on the margin. The average cost of each pupil to the State was Rs. 11-6-11, the corresponding cost in 1866-67 having amounted to Rs. 12-7-1.

Income and Expenditure of the Department.

Source of Charge.	Expenditure.		
	From General Revenues.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	43,735	......	43,735
Inspection	2,39,818	......	2,39,818
Government Colleges.			
General	1,76,957	83,943	2,60,900
Special	1,29,741	44,723	1,74,464
Government Mudressas ...	17,925	3,285	21,210
Government Schools.			
General	2,94,743	2,39,749	5,34,492
Special	1,76,260	10,371	1,86,631
Private Colleges—Aided.			
General	25,320	82,281	1,07,601
Private Schools—Aided.			
General	3,90,508	5,93,492	9,84,000
Special	9,010	19,646	28,656
Scholarships	1,26,204	......	1,26,204
Miscellaneous	29,205	5,208	34,413
Total ...	16,59,426	10,82,698	27,42,124

Receipts from fees.

The receipts from fees during the year amounted to Rs. 6,01,536, or Rs. 59,667 over the receipts during the corresponding period in 1866-67. Of this sum Rs. 3,20,851 was received in Government institutions, and Rs. 2,80,685 in aided institutions. The actual expenditure from these receipts was Rs. 5,97,831, the difference, amounting to Rs. 3,705, representing the surplus accruing in several Government institutions in which the fees were more than sufficient to meet the entire charges, and consequently lapsed as a surplus revenue to the State.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Entrance Examination.

The number of candidates for the Entrance Examination was 1,507, against 1,350 of the preceding year, and of these 814 were successful. The number of candidates from Bengal was 1,259, and of these 658 passed, 80 being placed in the first division, 303 in the second, and the remaining 275 in the third. 302 of the successful candidates were from Government schools, 237 from private schools receiving Government grants, and 115 from unaided schools; the remaining 4 being schoolmasters. A classification of the successful candidates according to creed shows that 538 were Hindoos, 16 Mahomedans, and 35 Christians, while 69 described themselves as being Brahmists, Theists, and Deists.

Award of Junior Scholarships.

The award of the 160 Junior Scholarships given annually by Government was, as usual, regulated by the result of the Entrance Examination, 114 of the scholarships being gained by pupils of Government schools, 20 by pupils of aided schools, and 26 by pupils of unaided schools. On the application of the successful candidates, 137 of the scholarships were made tenable in Government colleges, 19 in aided colleges, and 4 in independent institutions.

First Examination in Arts.

The number of candidates for the First Examination in Arts was 388, of whom 188 were successful. The number of candidates from Bengal was 347, and of these 164 passed, *viz.*, 37 in the first division, 75 in the second, and 52 in the third. 115 of the successful candidates were from Government colleges, 45 from aided colleges, and 2 from independent institutions; while 2 were teachers. In creed 111 described themselves as Hindoos, 43 as Brahmists, 2 as Mahomedans, and 8 as Christians.

Award of Senior Scholarships.

It was stated in last year's report that the number of senior scholarships annually available for public competition had been increased from 24 to 40. These scholarships were, as usual, awarded on the result of the First Arts' Examination, 36 being gained by pupils from Government colleges, 2 by pupils from aided colleges, and 2 by pupils from unaided colleges.

Accordingly, on the application of the successful candidates, 36 of the scholarships were made tenable in Government colleges, 2 in aided colleges, and the remaining 2 in unaided colleges.

B. A. Examination.

For the B. A. Examination there were 212 candidates, of whom 99 passed. 196 of the candidates were from Bengal, of whom 92 were successful, 19 being passed in the first division, 44 in the second, and 29 in the third. 59 of these were students from Government colleges and 23 from aided colleges, while one was an ex-student and 9 were schoolmasters. A classification of the successful candidates according to creed shows that 67 were Hindoos, 21 were Brahmists, 2 were Mahomedans, and 2 Christians.

M. A. Examination.

The number of candidates for the Examination for Honor in Arts was 18, of whom 13 were successful, 3 having passed in Languages, 3 in History, 3 in Mathematics, and 4 in Mental and Moral Sciences. Of the successful candidates, 8 were graduates of the Presidency College, 1 of the Sanscrit College, 2 of the Hooghly College, and 2 of the Free Church College. An examination fee of Rs. 50 was exacted for the first time at this examination.

For the ordinary M. A. degree there were 7 candidates, of whom 2 only were successful, one from the Presidency College, and the other from the Doveton College.

Prem Chand Studentship.

The first examination for a studentship on the foundation of Prem Chand Roy Chand was held during the year under review, and Baboo Ashootosh Mookerjee, M. A., of the Presidency College, was declared the successful candidate. The value of the studentship is Rs. 2,000 per annum for five years.

Law Examinations for the degree of B. L. and the L. L.

At the examination in Law there were 82 candidates, of whom 48 were passed for the degree of Bachelor in Law, and 6 for a License, 3 of the latter being subsequently declared entitled to the degree of Bachelor under the regulations in force. Of those who passed for the Bachelor's degree, 8 were placed in the first division and 40 in the second.

Medical Examinations for the degree of B. M. and the L. M. and S.

There were 47 candidates for the first examination in Medicine, of whom 7 were declared successful and placed in the second division. For the second examination in Medicine there were 17 candidates, of whom 15 were successful, 2 being placed in the first division and 13 in the second.

Engineering Examination.

There were 6 candidates for the examination for the License in Civil Engineering, all of whom were successful, 4 being placed in the first division and 2 in the second.

COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Government Colleges.

The number of under-graduate students attending the Government Colleges affiliated to the University in Arts was 820, against 724 in the preceding year.

The table on the margin gives the distribution of under-graduate students among the several colleges for the last five years, and a second table shows the classification of the students on the 31st March 1868 according to the social position of their parents. This classification is, however, exceedingly vague and unsatisfactory, and is not of much statistical value.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Monthly Fees.	NUMBER OF UNDER-GRADUATE STUDENTS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
		1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
	Rs. As.					
Presidency College	12 0	360	323	301	271	292
Sanscrit College ...	3 0	22	26	20	24	27
Hooghly College ...	5 0	82	133	141	134	162
Dacca College ...	5 0	111	129	110	123	126
Kishnaghur College	5 0	47	61	74	71	83
Berhampore College	5 0	48	77	74	63	71
Patna College ...	3 8	18	21	20	32	45
Calcutta Mudressa	0 8	......	......	......	6	6
Gowhatty School ...	3 0	......	......	......	......	2
Cuttack School ...	3 0	......	......	......	......	6
Total ...	......	688	770	740	724	820

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES—GENERAL.	SOCIAL POSITION OF THE PARENTS OF UNDER-GRADUATE STUDENTS.						
	Zemindars, Talookdars, and men of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, and Banians.	Professional persons.	Government servants and pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.	Total.
Presidency College	75	49	32	77	3	56	292
Sanscrit College ...	7	...	5	6	...	9	27
Hooghly College ...	52	8	40	41	10	11	162
Dacca College ...	42	5	13	48	...	18	126
Kishnaghur College	32	5	13	14	1	18	83
Berhampore College	16	4	12	18	...	21	71
Patna College ...	5	3	11	24	...	2	45
Calcutta Mudressa	...	...	...	6	...	......	6
Gowhatty School ...	...	...	...	......	...	2	2
Cuttack School	...	...	...	......	...	6	6
Total ...	229	74	126	234	14	143	820

The following table exhibits the expenditure of the Government colleges for general education during the year under review:—

Government Colleges—General.	Number of Students on the Rolls (monthly average.)	Expenditure in 1867-68.			Cost per annum of each Student.		
		From General Revenues.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.	From General Revenues.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency College ...	271	69,054	33,210	1,02,264	255	122	377
Sanscrit College ...	24	7,361	849	8,210	307	35	342
Hooghly College ...	137	......	33,184	33,184	......	242	242
Dacca College ...	115	25,130	7,512	32,642	218	65	283
Kishnaghur College ...	73	25,478	4,107	29,585	349	56	405
Berhampore College ...	59	23,505	3,599	27,104	398	61	459
Patna College ...	32	23,948	1,452	25,400	748	45	793
Calcutta Mudressa ...	4	2,481	30	2,511	620	7	627
Gowhatty School ...	2	Expenditure in the college classes not separated from total expenditure of the schools.					
Cuttack School ...	6						
Total ...	723	1,76,957	83,943	2,60,900	247	117	364

Presidency College.

In the course of the year a proposal was submitted to Government for the appointment of an additional Professor in the Presidency College to give instruction in Latin and Comparative Grammar, for which subjects no provision is made in the existing establishments. This arrangement was considered desirable because all under-graduate students who are preparing for degrees in Arts are now required to take up one of the classical languages of the East or West, and also because a knowledge of Latin is declared by the University to be a requisite condition for obtaining degrees in Medicine, while Comparative Grammar is one of the subjects of examination for those students who go up for Honors in Languages. The proposition, however, was disallowed by the Government of India, which refused to sanction any expenditure on this account from the general revenues, but suggested that the appointment should be made dependent on an income being raised from special fees. No indication of a readiness to pay the necessary fees having been given, the arrangements contemplated have not been carried out.

Graduate Scholarships.

The seven foundation scholarships of the Presidency College, which are annually awarded to Bachelors of Arts intending to prosecute their studies for the Honor Examination in Arts, were this year distributed as follows: —

Name of Scholar.	Value of Scholarship per mensem.	Designation of Scholarship-holder.	Subject of study.
	Rs.		
Juggut Bundhoo Dutt ...	50	Burdwan Scholar ...	Philosophy.
Opendro Chunder Deb ...	50	Dwarkanath Tagore Scholar.	Ditto.
Mohendro Nath Dutt ...	40	Bird Scholar ...	English.
Opendro Nath Mitter ...	40	Ryan Scholar ...	Mathematics.
Khetter Chunder Ghose ...	30	Hindu College Foundation Scholar.	Philosophy.
Juggut Doolub Bysak ...	30	Ditto ...	Mathematics.
Gopal Chunder Goopto ...	30	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Additional Professors for the Colleges at Berhampore and Patna.

The second professorships sanctioned for the Berhampore and Patna Colleges were filled up in the course of the year by the appointment of two gentlemen selected for those posts by the Secretary of State.

Cuttack School.

A first year's college class was opened in the Cuttack School at the commencement of the Session in January 1868, and was joined by 6 students, all of whom had passed the last Entrance Examination from schools in Orissa. The opening of a second year class has been postponed till the commencement of the ensuing session.

The number of under-graduate students attending the six private colleges which receive aid from Government was 435 at the end of the year, being an increase of 26 over the number returned in 1866-67. The attendance table for the last five years is given on the margin, where another table also exhibits the classification of the students on the last day of 1867-68 according to the social position of their parents.

Aided Colleges.

Aided Colleges—General.	Monthly Fee.	Number of Under-Graduates on the Rolls at the end of the year.				
		1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
	Rs.					
Doveton College ...	12	23	16	23	30	25
St. Xavier's College	8	......	......	14	20	40
Free Church College	4	120	151	126	151	97
General Assembly's College ...	4	......	......	89	111	102
Cathedral Mission College ...	4	......	......	87	65	128
London Mission College ...	4	......	......	......	32	43
Total ..	......	143	167	339	409	435

Aided Colleges—General.	Social position of the Parents of Under-Graduate Students.						
	Zemindars, Talookdars, and men of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, and Banians.	Professional Persons.	Government servants and pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.	Total.
Doveton College ...	4	2	3	7	...	9	25
St. Xavier's College ...	5	6	8	15	...	6	40
Free Church College ...	18	13	12	25	3	26	97
General Assembly's College	17	20	9	16	2	38	102
Cathedral Mission College	39	16	8	29	1	35	128
London Mission College	26	1	7	5	4	...	43
Total ...	109	58	47	97	10	114	435

The expenditure of the aided colleges is exhibited below :—

AIDED COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Number of Students on the Rolls (monthly average.)	EXPENDITURE IN 1867-68.			COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT.		
		From General Revenues.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.	From General Revenues.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Doveton College ...	22	4,560	12,504	17,064	207	568	775
St. Xavier's College ...	35	3,600	14,397	17,997	103	411	514
Free Church College ...	145	4,560	16,141	20,701	31	111	142
General Assembly's College	96	4,200	11,896	16,096	43	124	167
Cathedral Mission College	73	4,800	17,016	21,816	65	233	298
London Mission College ...	33	3,600	10,327	13,927	109	313	422
Total ...	404	25,320	82,281	1,07,601	63	203	266

The number of students in the law schools has increased during the year from 455 to 551. The attendance in the several schools is shown on the margin; and the following statement gives the expenditure and receipts :

COLLEGES FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.

Law Schools.

Law Class in the	Monthly Fee.	Number of Students on the Rolls at the end of the year.
	Rs.	
Presidency College	5 & 10	308
Hooghly College	5	55
Dacca College	5	65
Kishnaghur College	5	36
Berhampore College	5	30
Patna College	5	57
Total ...	......	551

Law Classes in the	Number of Students on the Rolls.			Expenditure in 1867-68.			Cost per annum of each Student.			
	B. L. and L. L. Candidates.	Pleadership Candidates.	Total.	From General Revenues.	From Fees.	Total.	From General Revenues.	From Fees.	Total.	Surplus Fees.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency College ...	219	59	278	...	22,943	22,943	......	82	82	1,969
Hooghly College ...	46	10	56	...	2,965	2,965	......	53	53	370
Dacca College ...	8	35	43	...	2,400	2,400	......	56	56	400
Kishnaghur College ...	11	11	22	1,108	1,292	2,400	50	58	108	
Berhampore College ...	19	8	27	985	1,565	2,550	36	58	94	
Patna College ...	17	23	40	...	2,435	2,435	......	60	60	105
Total ...	320	146	466	2,093	33,600	35,693	4	72	76	2,844

It will be seen from this table that in four out of the six Law Classes the receipts from fees are now more than sufficient to defray the expenditure, and that taking all the classes together, there has been an actual surplus of receipts over charges amounting to Rs. 751. The total cost of each Law student for the year was Rs. 76.

Medical College, English Classes.

In the English Classes of the Medical College the number of students on the roll at the end of the year had risen from 139 to 149, and the average monthly attendance throughout the year from 128 to 139. The statement of expenditure is given below:—

Medical College.	Number of Students on the Rolls (monthly average.)	Expenditure in 1867-68.			Cost per annum of each Student.		
		From General Revenues.	From Fees.	Total.	From General Revenues.	From Fees.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under-graduate Class...	139	1,04,206	8,040	1,12,246	749	58	807

The total cost of each student for the year was Rs. 807, against Rs. 741 in the preceding year, which exhibits an excess of nearly 9 per-cent.

Medical College, Vernacular Classes.

The attendance in the Bengalee and Hindoostanee Classes of the Medical College is shown in the table annexed, the statement of expenditure being as follows:

Medical College.	Monthly Fee.	Number of Students on the Rolls at the end of the year.
	Rs.	
Hindoostanee Class	......	119
Bengalee Class	1 & 2	190
Total ..	......	309

MEDICAL COLLEGE.	Number of Students on the Rolls (monthly average.)	EXPENDITURE IN 1867-68.			COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT.		
		From General Revenues.	From Local Funds.	Total.	From General Revenues.	From Local Funds.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hindoostanee Class ...	109	27,306	364	27,670	250	3	253
Bengalee Class ...	162	16,497	2,590	19,087	101	16	117
Total	271	43,803	2,954	46,757	161	11	172

The number of students in the Bengalee Class has increased during the year from 160 to 190, and the average attendance from 131 to 162, and as this valuable department is engaged in training medical practitioners for independent employment, its steady growth from year to year is especially satisfactory. A proposal of the College Council to extend the course laid down for the licentiate section of the department, by making provision for instruction in midwifery and the diseases of women and children, has been sanctioned experimentally, on condition that the fee of the Licentiate Class shall be raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 a month, the additional rupee being applied to meet the necessary expenditure, and an additional teacher has been appointed for these subjects, who was to enter on his duties on the commencement of the session of 1867-68.

The statement of attendance in the Civil Engineering Classes of the Presidency College is given on the margin, the statement of expenditure being as follows:—

Civil Engineering Classes.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.	Monthly Fee.	Number of Students on the Rolls at the end of the year.
	Rs.	
Civil Engineering Department.	5	57

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.	Number of Students on the Rolls (monthly average.)	EXPENDITURE IN 1867-68.			COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT.		
		From General Revenues.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.	From General Revenues.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Engineering Department.	52	23,442	3,083	26,525	451	59	510

School of Art.

The School of Art continues to make satisfactory progress. The most successful branches of study are wood-engraving and lithography, and in these some excellent work was produced during the year. The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year was 34, paying a monthly fee of one rupee each. The statement of expenditure is given as under :—

Name of School.	Number of Students on the Rolls (monthly average.)	Expenditure in 1867-68.			Cost per annum of each Student.		
		From General Revenues.	From Fees.	Total.	From General Revenues.	From Fees.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School of Art ...	35	19,200	220	19,420	548	6	554

The number of Government Normal Schools and the number of students in them is shown on the margin. The following statement exhibits the expenditure of the several institutions, with the cost per annum of the students in each :—

Normal Schools for Teachers.

Normal Training Schools.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Students on the Rolls at the end of the year.
Higher Class.		
Calcutta, Vernacular ...	1	83
Hooghly, English ...	1	16
" Vernacular ...	1	125
Dacca, " ...	1	152
Patna, English ...	1	18
" Vernacular ...	1	55
Total ...	6	449
Lower Class.		
Bhaugulpore ...	1	15
Gya ...	1	8
Purneah ...	1	6
Chuprah ...	1	18
Gowhatty ...	1	16
Mozufferpore ...	1	18
Nowgong ...	1	12
Seebsagur ...	1	13
Comillah ...	1	37
Mymensing ...	1	51
Pubna ...	1	47
Cuttack ...	1	13
Cherra Poonjee ...	1	125
Dacca (for Mistresses)...	1	22
Burdwan ...	1	73
Berhampore ...	1	78
Jessore ...	1	74
Midnapore ...	1	79
Dinagepore ...	1	75
Rajshahye ...	1	78
Rungpore ...	1	80
Total ...	21	938
Grand Total ...	27	1,387

Normal Training Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls (monthly average.)	Expenditure in 1867-68.			Cost per annum of each student.		
		From General Revenues.	From Fees, &c.	Total.	From General Revenues.	From Fees, &c.	Total.
Higher Class.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta, Vernacular.	68	6,574	490	7,064	96	7	103
Hooghly, English ...	21	2,946	134	3,080	140	6	146
„ Vernacular...	94	9,508	842	10,350	101	9	110
Dacca, „ ...	121	10,808	7	10,815	89	...	89
Patna, English ...	15	2,687	...	2,687	179	...	179
„ Vernacular ...	45	7,640	...	7,640	170	...	170
Total ...	364	40,163	1,473	41,636	110	4	114
Lower Class.							
Bhaugulpore ...	17	3,097	...	3,097	182	...	182
Gya ...	14	2,699	...	2,699	193	...	192
Purneah ...	6	2,173	...	2,173	362	...	362
Chuprah ...	20	3,049	...	3,049	152	...	152
Gowhatty ...	16	1,422	...	1,422	88	...	88
Mozufferpore ...	18	2,285	...	2,285	127	...	127
Nowgong ...	10	1,085	...	1,085	108	...	108
Seebsagur ...	6	664	...	664	110	...	110
Comillah ...	33	2,231	40	2,271	67	1	68
Mymensing ...	37	2,121	2	2,123	57	...	57
Pubna ...	39	2,664	...	2,664	68	...	68
Cuttack ...	13	591	...	591	45	...	45
Cherra Poonjee ...	111	4,690	834	5,524	42	7	49
Dacca (for Mistresses)	23	1,451	...	1,451	63	...	63
Burdwan ...	74	6,523	944	7,467	88	12	100
Berhampore ...	77	7,124	943	8,067	92	12	104
Jessore ...	79	6,412	781	7,193	81	10	91
Midnapore ...	80	6,540	804	7,344	81	10	91
Dinagepore ...	85	5,043	539	5,582	59	6	65
Rasjhahye ...	80	5,177	489	5,666	64	6	70
Rungpore ...	80	6,053	348	6,401	76	4	80
Total ...	918	73,094	5,724	78,818	79	6	85
Grand Total ...	1,282	1,13,257	7,197	1,20,454	88	5	93

From returns received from 18 of these institutions, it appears that the number of teachers trained in them since their first establishment amounts to 1,876, as is shown on the margin.

Name of School.	When established.	Number of Teachers trained.
Calcutta	1855	204
Hooghly	1856	257
Dacca	1857	249
Patna	1863	86
Chuprah	1865	5
Gya	Do.	6
Bhaugulpore	Do.	3
Gowhatty	1866	18
Pubna	1865	6
Mymensing	Do.	9
Comillah	Do.	1
Burdwan	1863	230
Kishnaghur and Berhampore ...	Do.	216
Jessore	Do.	171
Midnapore	1865	57
Rajshahye	Do.	124
Dinagepore	Do.	101
Rungpore	Do.	133
Total ...	......	1,876

Government Mudressas.

The attendance of students in the Arabic Mudressas at Calcutta and Hooghly is shown on the margin, the statement of expenditure being as follows:

Government Mudressas.	Monthly Fee.	Number of Students on the Rolls at the end of the year.
	Rs. As. P.	
Calcutta Mudressa ...	0 8 0	79
Hooghly ditto	0 8 0	41
Total ...	......	120

Government Mudressas.	Number of Students on the Rolls (monthly average.)	Expenditure in 1867-68.			Cost per annum of each Student.		
		From General Revenues.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.	From General Revenues.	From Fees, &c.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta Mudressa ...	71	17,925	284	18,209	252	4	256
Hooghly ditto ...	30	......	3,001	3,001	......	100	100
Total ...	101	17,925	3,285	21,210	177	33	210

The attendance in the Government schools of different classes is shown in the annexed return, the statement of expenditure being as follows:

Government Schools—General.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—GENERAL.	Number of Schools.	Number of Students on the Rolls at the end of the year.
For Boys—		
Higher Class, English ...	48	9,537
Middle Class, " ...	13	881
Middle Class, Vernacular	117	7,628
Lower Class, " ...	89	3,289
Total ...	207	21,335
For Girls—Native	1	25
Grand Total ...	268	21,360

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS—GENERAL.	Number of Schools.	Number of Students on the Rolls (monthly average.)	EXPENDITURE IN 1867-68.			COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT.		
			From General Revenues.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.	From General Revenues.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.
For Boys—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Higher Class, English	48	8,772	2,12,397	2,08,107	4,20,504	24	23	47
Middle Class, " ...	13	778	14,929	8,826	23,755	19	11	30
Middle Class, Vernacular ...	117	7,094	38,891	18,790	57,681	5	3	8
Lower Class, Vernacular ...	89	3,043	21,116	3,521	24,637	7	1	8
Total ...	267	19,687	2,87,333	2,39,244	5,26,577	14	12	62
For Girls—Native ...	1	36	7,410	505	7,915	206	14	220
Grand Total ...	268	19,723	2,94,743	2,39,749	5,34,492	15	12	27

Aided Schools—General.

Aided Schools—General.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Students on the Roll at the end of the year.
For Boys—		
Higher Class, English ...	88	10,753
Middle Class, " ...	379	20,029
Middle Class, Vernacular...	634	29,946
Lower Class, " ...	1,724	*52,987
Total ...	2,825	113,715
For Girls—		
European and other Foreign races ...	13	919
Native ...	240	4,839
Total ...	253	5,758
Grand Total ...	3,078	119,473

The marginal statement shows the attendance of pupils in Aided Schools generally, and the statement below shows the expenditure incurred in them during the year.

Private Schools—General.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls (monthly average.)	Expenditure in 1867-68.			Annual cost of each Student.		
			From General Revenues.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.	From General Revenues.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.
For Boys—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Higher Class, English ...	88	10,162	59,139	1,45,435	2,04,574	6	14	20
Middle Class " ...	379	18,719	1,11,978	1,87,808	2,99,786	6	10	16
Middle Class, Vernacular	634	28,011	82,137	1,12,186	1,94,323	3	4	7
Lower Class " ...	1,724	49,977	88,646	70,705	1,59,411	2	1	3
Total ...	2,825	106,869	3,41,900	5,16,194	8,58,094	3	5	8
For Girls—								
European and other Foreign races ...	13	907	15,227	26,778	42,005	17	29	46
Native ...	240	4,685	33,381	50,520	83,901	7	10	17
Total ...	253	5,592	48,608	77,298	1,25,906	8	14	22
Grand Total ...	3,078	112,461	3,90,508	5,93,492	9,84,000	3	5	8

* Of this number 2,139 are girls attending village patshalas.

Girls' Schools.

The girls' schools were 253 in number against 257 in the preceding year. Under the head of "European and other Foreign races" there has been a loss of one school and 69 scholars in average attendance, and under the head of "native schools" a loss of 3 schools and 82 scholars. The number of new grants sanctioned for girls' schools during the year was however considerably in excess of grants cancelled, and it does not appear therefore that there has been any abatement in the desire for the promotion of female education. Further, the loss shown in separate schools has been more than counterbalanced by the success of the attempt made to induce girls to attend and receive instruction in the village patshalas, since about 2,000 girls are now attending these patshalas who are included with the boys in the return shown above under the head of "lower class vernacular schools."

Female Normal Schools.

The suggestions of Miss Carpenter for the establishment of Female Normal Schools in India were noticed in last year's report. There is at present only one such school in Bengal, at Dacca, and during the year under review a special report was received of the progress made by it. It was opened as an experiment in 1863, and an assignment of Rs. 150 a month has hitherto been granted. This institution in the course of little more than four years has sent out to different schools 10 mistresses, most of whom began their first rudiments of learning in the Normal School. The number of pupils in the school in 1867 was 22, ten of whom were Christians and the rest Hindoos. Three of these pupils were expected to be fit to go out as mistresses within a short period. One cause which impedes the usefulness of this institution is, that the successful pupils are very averse to leave Dacca as mistresses, except with a salary of about Rs. 25. The continued retention of the school as an experimental measure, for a further period of two years, at a cost of Rs. 150 per mensem, has been sanctioned. The attention of this Government was also again directed to the suggestions made by Miss Carpenter for the general establishment of Female Normal Schools, the Government of India offering to co-operate in the undertaking by a liberal interpretation of the grant-in-aid rules, and by affording assistance in procuring teachers from England, provided the cordial co-operation of the native community was secured. The plan on which the undertaking was to be carried out was still under consideration at the close of the year. Since then the Government of India has placed at the disposal of the local Government a sum of Rs. 12,000 for a period of five years, for carrying out the experiment of establishing a Female Normal School in the Presidency town.

Another Female Normal School was also about to be established on a smaller scale at Rampore Beauleah under the grant-in-aid rules, Koomar Chunder Nath Roy, of Nattore, having offered to contribute for the purpose the sum of Rs. 125 a month for ten years, provided the Government would sanction a grant-in-aid of Rs. 250 a month.

This liberal offer having been accepted, steps were being taken to carry out the measure at the end of the year.

Private Endowments.

Besides the contribution of Koomar Chunder Nath Roy, noticed above, several important endowments have been made during the year by other private gentlemen, as follows:—

The late Mr. George Williamson, of Golaghat, in Assam, has bequeathed to Government a lakh of Rupees (£10,000) for the promotion of education in that province, to be devoted generally to the diffusion of useful knowledge among the natives of the district, and especially to instruction in industrial occupations. A portion of the proceeds of this endowment is to be first employed in the maintenance of two schools at Jorehat and Golaghat, supplemented by grants-in-aid from the general revenues. For the extension of education in other parts of Assam it has been notified that the Williamson legacy will be employed in supplementing to the extent of one-half the amount that can be raised from private subscriptions and schooling fees; and this, it is hoped, will have the effect of encouraging the voluntary efforts of the people to obtain schools for their children, at the same time that it will enable them to secure a larger grant from the public funds.

Baboo Doorga Churn Laha, of Calcutta, has made over to Government the very handsome donation of Rs. 50,000 (£5,000) for the foundation of scholarships to be awarded on the results of the University examinations, and for certain stipendiary studentships in the Government schools and colleges in Calcutta and Hooghly. This sum is invested in Calcutta Municipal Debentures yielding Rs. 3,000 per annum, which, with savings, has been appropriated in the manner noted on the margin. These scholarships will be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction to candidates from the Lower Provinces on the results of the University examinations.

A graduate scholarship for a B. A., preparing for Honors in Physical Science, *tenable for one year*, and to be awarded annually	Rs. 40	per mensem.
graduate scholarship for a B. A., preparing for Honors in Sanscrit, *tenable for one year*, and to be awarded annually	„ 25	„ „
A graduate scholarship for a B. A. of the Hooghly College, preparing for Honors in any branch, *tenable for one year*, and to be awarded annually	„ 25	„ „
A medical scholarship for a student who has passed the first B. M. examination and is preparing for the second examination, *tenable for two years*, and to be awarded every alternate year ...	„ 30	„ „
A senior scholarship for a student who has passed the First Arts' examination and is preparing for the B. A. examination, *tenable for two years*, and to be awarded every alternate year ...	„ 20	„ „
Two junior scholarships for students who have passed the entrance examination and are preparing for the First Arts' examination, *tenable for two years*, and one to be awarded annually, at Rs. 10 a month each	„ 20	„ „

Besides these scholarships the following stipendiary studentships are to be at the disposal of the founder and his heirs, *viz*:—

3 Studentships in the Hindoo or Hâre's School, at Rs. 5 a month	Rs.	15
3 Studentships in the Presidency College, at Rs. 12 a month	„	36
5 Studentships in the Hooghly Collegiate School, at Rs. 3 a month	„	15
5 Studentships in the Hooghly College, at Rs. 5 a month	„	25

On the part of Government it has been guaranteed, that should the income, in the event of the debentures being paid off, be hereafter reduced, the difference will be made good by a grant from the education budget, that the scholarships and free studentships founded may be perpetually maintained.

Koomar Promothonath Roy, of Digaputty, in Rajshahye, lately a pupil of the Wards' Institution in Calcutta, besides giving three monthly stipends of Rs. 2 a month each for the encouragement of the aided girls' school at Baulcah, has undertaken to endow the school by placing in the hands of Government promissory notes yielding Rs. 180 per annum for its benefit.

Baboo Bunwary Loll Roy, a zemindar in Zillah Bograh, has handed over to Government securities to the amount of Rs. 5,000 for the endowment of the aided school at Serajgunge. And Punnä Meah, a Mahomedan gentleman of Noakhally, has made over to Government two small talooks, estimated to yield Rs. 30 a month, for the endowment of a school at Moonshee Hât, the village in which he resides.

Revision of the Senior Scholarship Rules.

The increase in the number of senior scholarships was noticed in last year's report, and it was stated that this would necessitate a revision of the scholarship rules. The rules have been revised accordingly. The new rules do not differ in principle from those which have been superseded, but embrace some changes in details rendered necessary by the establishment of a college at Patna for the province of Behar, and by the successful candidates in the First Arts' Examination being now divided into three divisions instead of two as before.

Modification of the Junior Scholarship Rules.

The junior scholarship rules have also been modified by the addition of a clause which requires candidates for the scholarships of the 1st and 2nd grade, and the first 50 scholarships of the 3rd grade to pass in a classical instead of a vernacular language. The object of the change is to co-operate with the University in its endeavours to improve the higher education in Bengal. The vernaculars are no longer made the subject of direct examination in the First Arts' and B. A. Examinations, the classical languages having been

substituted instead of them, and it has therefore been considered desirable that the students should obtain a fair knowledge of the rudiments of the language which they must take up as under-graduates before they are admitted to the college lecture rooms.

Grants-in-aid.

The number of institutions of all classes which were receiving monthly assignments of public money under the grant-in-aid rules at the close of the year was 1,429, which shows an increase of 125 schools, or a little more than 9½ per cent., over the number returned for 1866-67. The amount of the grants had at the same time risen from Rs. 2,62,477 to Rs. 3,23,166, or about 23 per cent., and the number of pupils from 59,279 to 68,729, or about 16 per cent. The additional institutions which obtained grants during the year were 244 in number, the grants made to them amounting to Rs. 50,841 per annum. Besides this, 62 schools already aided obtained augmentation grants aggregating Rs. 11,660 per annum. On the other hand, grants aggregating Rs. 12,678 per annum were withdrawn from 57 schools, which have been either temporarily or permanently closed, and the grants to 12 other schools were reduced to the extent of Rs. 1,470 per annum. The net increase in the number of institutions of all classes for which grants were sanctioned was therefore 187, and the net additional charge sanctioned for monthly grants Rs. 48,353.

Casual grants for special purposes were also sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 9,285, distributed among 68 schools.

Revision of the Grant-in-aid Rules.

The grant-in-aid rules have undergone a further revision during the year, and considerable additions have been made to them, the main object of which is to define the duties and responsibilities of the school managers, and to bind them more closely to the due performance of their engagements, particularly in respect to the fulfilment of the conditions on which public money is granted, and the realisation of the local income guaranteed to meet the State contributions.

Grant-in-aid to the European Orphan Asylum.

An application having been made for a contribution from Government in aid of the educational expenses of the European Female Orphan Asylum, the Director of Public Instruction has been authorized to give an appropriate grant for that purpose either under Lord Canning's Minute on grants to schools for European and Eurasian children, or under the usual grant-in-aid rules, the allowance being in addition to one amounting to Rs. 400 made from the Military Department for the maintenance of Soldiers' orphans.

Grant-in-aid of the School Book Society.

A fresh representation was made during the year by the Trades' Association, praying that the Government grant-in-aid for the support of the School Book Society be withdrawn, or continued on modified conditions which would prevent its interfering,

as it at present was said to do, with the operation of the regular trade. The main arguments urged by the Association in support of this representation were, that the objects for which the grant was originally given were no longer in existence, and that what the Society can do in the way of supplying English books can also be done as well by the trade. The position, objects, and character of the Society are however of such an exceptional character, that after a careful consideration of the question, the Government was unable, consistently with its avowed object of promoting a cheap supply of school books throughout the country, either to withdraw the aid given to the Society, or to call upon it in any measure to contract its operations.

The number of books issued by the Society during the last three calendar years is shown on the margin. The receipts realised by sales in 1867 amounted to Rs. 97,570 against Rs. 88,051 realised in the preceding year. During the last two years the Society has printed and published 15 new school books of various kinds to the extent of 35,000 copies, and 31 new editions of books already in use, to the extent of 255,000 copies. It has also prepared and published in Ooryah Maps of the World, of Asia, Europe, India, and Orissa; and it has now under preparation in Bengalee Maps of America and Africa, an improved Map of Bengal, and a series of cheap District Maps of the Bengal zillahs.

Books.	Number of Copies issued in		
	1865.	1866.	1867.
English	68,525	89,014	78,903
Sanscrit	2,068	3,279	1,797
Bengalee	83,588	96,997	120,150
Hindee	3,890	4,733	10,576
Ooryah	12,824	21,888	21,435
Sonthali	3	22	2
Cossyah	511	609	905
Arabic	29	....	....
Persian	71	77	174
Oordoo	2,683	2,565	1,517
Anglo Asiatic	9,851	11,063	10,250
Total ...	184,043	230,277	245,769

Night Patshalas.

The scheme for the establishment of night schools was noticed in last year's report. A considerable number of such schools was accordingly opened during the year, and apparently with great success. The number of pupils was 3,259, and these were receiving instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, at an expense of two annas per mensem, per pupil, to Government.

Inquiries into the working of the Hulkabundi system of education in the North-Western Provinces, &c.

The two schemes noticed in last year's report, *viz.*, (1) of giving each certified guru an average allowance of Rs. 35 a year for the maintenance of a night school, and (2) of encouraging the attendance of girls at village schools by the further expenditure of about Rs. 12 a year at each patshala, have been approved experimentally by the Government of India, subject to the condition of an eventual reduction of the general charges incurred for carrying out the present system of vernacular education by certified *gurus*. With reference to this order, it was considered desirable to obtain satisfactory data for comparing the Bengal system of village schools with the Hulkabundi system existing in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, that advantage might be taken of the experience gained in those provinces to introduce such improvements into the Bengal system as may appear to be necessary. With this view Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee, Inspector of Indigenous Schools, has been especially deputed to the North-West to make himself acquainted with the working of the Hulkabundi system, both in regard to its cost and the standard of instruction attained under it.

Measures taken for the imposition of an Educational Cess.

In considering the question of providing funds for the maintenance and extension of lower class vernacular education in Bengal, it was ruled by the Government of India that the main cost of the measure ought to fall, not on the general revenue, but on the proprietors of the land; and that steps should therefore be taken to raise the necessary funds from the owners of land, either in the shape of voluntary contributions, or as a separate tax for special local purposes, the Government aiding the funds to such extent as the state of the finances of the empire may permit. This subject was under consideration when the year closed.

Gymnasiums for Schools.

At the suggestion of the local officers, a gymnasium has been ordered to be put up at the Nizamut College, Moorshedabad, which is maintained expressly for the relations and descendants of the Nawabs, and in which there is already a large hall well suited for being converted into a covered gymnasium. It was also proposed that a small gymnasium under cover should be attached to every zillah school in the Lower Provinces, but it was not deemed desirable to adopt this proposition, or to provide from public funds the expenditure which would be necessary for the erection and maintenance of the buildings which would be required to carry out the object.

Steps taken for promoting education among the Garrows.

The Reverend Mr. Bronson, an American Missionary of Nowgong, having reported the progress made by him in promoting education among the Garrows, a grant of

Rs. 102 per mensem has been sanctioned out of the grant-in-aid fund to be disbursed in the manner suggested by him, *viz.*, Rs. 50 for the support of Garrow boys as pupil teachers in a central school which has been established at Damrah, at the rate of Rs. 2 a month for each pupil; and Rs. 52 a month for four village schools established and maintained in the hills, at the rate of Rs. 13 for each school. A disbursement of Rs. 250 has also been sanctioned as a special grant for the preparation and printing of Garrow books.

Another, and to a certain extent a rival scheme, for the education of the Garrows had been projected by a mission in connection with the Church of England, under the management of the Reverend Mr. Ayerst. It was proposed originally that this mission should operate from the direction of Gowalparah; but, to avoid all possibility of the operation of the two missions working at the same field, it has been suggested to Mr. Ayerst that it would be better if it could be established on this side of the hills. No answer had been received at the close of the year to this proposal.

Gilchrist Educational Trust Scholarships.

The proposal of the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust for the establishment of Scholarships for the benefit of natives of India, was noticed in last year's report. The detailed scheme finally adopted by the Trustees has been since communicated to this Government, and by it the tenure of the scholarships has been extended from three to five years, so that when it shall have come into full operation, there will be ten scholars at the same time receiving their education in Great Britain. The competition is now open to all persons born in India, except those of pure European descent. The examination centre for the Lower Provinces has been fixed at Calcutta, and the first examination will be held in January 1869. The Secretary of State has also announced his intention of granting the sum of £100 for passage to each of the scholars proceeding to England, and of allowing the same amount for a return passage to such of them as may forfeit their scholarships.

Memorial of the officers of the Education Service in regard to the Pension Rules.

A memorial addressed to the Secretary of State was received during the year from the officers of the higher branch of the educational service, praying for a re-consideration of the Pension Rules applicable to them, and the adoption of a more liberal scale of pensions than that at present in force, and also for the assignment of an official rank to the graded officers of the service. The memorial was submitted to the Government of India with the Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation. It has since been sent on to the Secretary of State, but the Governor General in Council has informed the Lieutenant-Governor that he has not been able to support it.

SECTION VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL.

The expenditure on Public Works in Bengal has been more than a million Pounds Sterling, a sum considerably larger than was spent last year. The heaviest expenditure has been under the head of Communications, and amounted to very nearly 41 lakhs of rupees (£410,000).

Civil Buildings have cost about £164,000, and Military £134,000, including repairs.

Setting aside the sums of money granted for special purposes, *viz.*, Military and Special Agriculture, the expenditure during the year on other works has been very nearly the sum allotted for such purposes in the Budget for the year.

The works for relief of famine which were in progress last year were in many cases carried on in the early part of 1867-68, in which their cost amounted to Rs. 3,20,634. But the necessity of affording relief had everywhere ceased before the close of the year.

The great Ganges flood, which occurred early in September, destroyed all the roads within its reach in the districts of Nuddea, Maldah, Rajshahye, and Moorshedabad. Bridges were washed away, and road embankments breached everywhere. A special grant was at once made from Imperial Funds for the restoration of the roads injured, and it is believed that the Civil Officers of the districts injured have been able to make good the greater part of the damage which was done.

The Cyclone of the 1st and 2nd November last may here be noticed. It reached Calcutta at about 11 o'clock on the night of the 1st, and its heaviest force was felt about half past one of the morning of the 2nd. Rain fell in torrents, completely flooding the town, and the wind tore away doors, windows, sky-lights, wooden porticoes, &c. Here and there light parapet walls were blown down. Most of the temporary buildings sustained severe injury. The iron frame-work of the dome of the new Post Office just put up was blown down; the steeple to the Church and the large chimney stack in the Dock-yard at Kidderpore shared the same fate. At Alipore, the Store Sheds in the Electric Telegraph yard were blown down. At Dum-Dum, the Racket Court and Slaughter House were nearly demolished by the force of the wind. At Barrackpore, one wall of the Racket Court was thrown down, and corrugated iron roofs were stript off. At Ishapore, the new Powder Factory suffered somewhat severely; several of the chimnies and a part of the enclosure wall were blown down. At Chinsurah, the Racket Court lost one wing and was otherwise damaged. The storm was felt as far as the stations of Kishnaghur, Dacca, and Backergunge.

The execution of the Calcutta water-works was until lately carried on by the Municipality without any control on the part of Government. An arrangement was, however, this year proposed by the Governor General in Council, and assented to by the Municipality at

their meeting of the 11th March last, by which the Justices, in consideration of the interest taken by the Government in the water-supply project, and of the large loan (half a million of Pounds Sterling) to be made by Government, consented to consult the Government on all important questions connected with the working of their arrangements with the contractors, and to agree to nothing that would increase the cost of the works without the approval of Government.

The discussion which has been for some time going on as to the proper steps to be taken for the establishment of a school for practically training the subordinates of the Department, was advanced another step during the year, by the submission to the Government of India of a note by the Officiating Chief Engineer of Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurred in the views expressed in this note, which advocated a greater practical training with a less theoretical education of persons intended for the subordinate grades of the Department. The re-establishment of the Iron Bridge Yard was also suggested as a means of practically training young Overseers in the details of iron work, and as being a convenient agency for the execution, on behalf of Government, of work of a kind that could not conveniently be procured from England. The decision of the Government of India in the matter was not received up to the close of the year.

The terms and conditions of contracts have been much under consideration during the year, and several alterations have been made with the view of putting the arrangements on an improved footing.

The sums available from Local Funds of Bengal, for maintaining existing roads and for constructing new ones, are very insufficient. The demands have a tendency to increase and the assets to decrease, which is partly due to falling off in the surplus collections of the Circular Canal and the Nuddea Rivers, and to the decrease in the surplus of the prison labour fund in consequence of the direct charges on the fund having been greater than usual. The best means of raising funds for local works is under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration in the general branch of the Secretariat. Meanwhile the Government of India is affording liberal assistance, and is prepared to give favorable consideration to definite proposals for transferring the expenditure on Railway Feeder Roads from Local to Imperial Funds, and for increased grants for main communications.

A statement of the changes which have been made during the year, in the Executive Divisions and Circles of the Department in Bengal, will be found further on in this Report under the head of "Establishments."

Difficulties in regard to establishments have again been felt, and have affected the prosecution of the works. The numbers have been incomplete: the departure of an unusual number of officers on sick leave has produced constant and unavoidable changes, all of which, together with the formation of new Divisions, has affected and retarded the ordinary works of the Provinces under the Government of Bengal.

The general progress made in works will now be generally noticed under the usual headings.

MILITARY.

In the annual report of last year, allusion was made to the delay in commencing the new and improved Barracks for European Troops in Bengal, which was experienced from the consideration and discussion of the circumstances of various stations by the several authorities concerned. This cause has unfortunately prevented for another year the actual commencement of work except at Barrackpore, where the new Barracks have progressed fairly. But it is hoped that matters are now in such a state as to render much further delay improbable.

The doubts and difficulties which have long attended the selection of the site for the Darjeeling Cantonment seem almost at an end. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in a memorandum of the 8th April 1867, recorded the result of a visit to Darjeeling, and gave his opinion in favor of placing the Barracks upon the Jullapahar Hill only. The elevation of Jullapahar is 1,000 feet less than that of Sinchal; the fall of rain is not so great; and the officers and men of the Garrison are not so much averse to it as to Sinchal. The Lieutenant-Governor concurred in the view taken by Sir William Mansfield, and recommended that the proposal of His Excellency should be adopted. Meanwhile a design for the Barracks has been prepared by Major Perkins, R. E., and approved of by this Government. It differs from the standard drawing, the Barracks being somewhat smaller. Each Barrack will contain six sleeping rooms to hold six men each, with day room, &c. It is hoped that orders will be received in time to allow full advantage to be taken of the approaching working season, especially as the temporary Barracks at Sinchal cannot last much longer. Meanwhile every possible preparation has been made for the speedy erection of the new Barracks when sanctioned. A quantity of timber, almost sufficient for these buildings, has been felled at Darjeeling, and a steam saw bench has been erected near Rumbool to cut it up. The manufacture of bricks has been vigorously prosecuted during the short working seasons in spring and autumn; and a cart road has been opened from the Saddle to the new sites cleared on the Jullapahar Hill.

At Dinapore and Hazareebaugh, it has been impossible to begin the new Barracks. The report of a Committee appointed to consider the relative merits of the several sites proposed for the Cantonment of Dinapore has been submitted to the Government of India.

From the earliest occupation of Hazareebaugh as a station for European Troops, opinions of its healthiness have varied greatly. Several causes have contributed to this doubt, but the question has lately been brought prominently to notice by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and a final decision of the question may be expected. A Committee assembled by order of the Government of India, to consider the possibility of cantoning British Troops at some new station on the new Chord Line of the East Indian Railway, is understood to have submitted its report, which has not, however, yet reached this Government.

The only works of importance actually in progress under the head of accommodation for Troops have been the Artillery Barracks at

Barrackpore, but a large number of minor buildings have been both planned and completed, or are in course of construction.

In Fort William, a great many improvements have been carried out. A Serjeant's Mess House has been built; improvements have been made in the Dalhousie, Queen's, and Royal Barracks, and a cooking range of an improved kind has been built for the use of the Troops. The General Hospital at Dullundah has been lighted with gas, and several minor works have been carried out.

The working of the Water-Supply in Fort William has been successful, as will be seen from the following extract from a memorandum by the Officiating Garrison Engineer:—

"The water-supply work was completed in last year, but a statement shewing the cost of maintenance may be of interest. The population supplied with water is, as per last census, 4,000 souls. Actual consumption for the year, measured from the distributing reservoir, is 14,005,000 gallons; average daily, 38,264; average each person, 9-5 gallons inclusive of watering roads, flushing drains, &c.; average time of pumping daily is four hours, the height to which the water is raised being 70 feet.

"The actual cost of working and maintenance entire for the year is Rupees 5,700: this gives the cost of water at ·078 pie per gallon, or ·4686 pie for a mussuck of six gallons, which brought by a bheesty costs 1 pie. The least depth of water in the tanks was on the 29th June, when there was in new tank 4 feet 7½ inches; old, 5 feet 10 inches. Highest, November 3rd, in new tank, 34 feet 8 inches; old, 14 feet 4 inches."

At Dum-Dum, improvements have been made in the Hospital, a School-mistress's Bungalow has been built, and the Chunar stone flooring of Barracks Nos. 2, 4, and 5 taken up and re-laid over a bed of asphalte. The lower stories of these Barracks, which were formerly uninhabitable, are now dry and fit for occupation. An Armourer's shop for a Regiment of European Infantry was commenced, but not completed during the year. Some progress, but not so much as was desirable, has been made in the construction of the six family Barracks at Dum-Dum. The delay is said to have been owing to the contractors having neglected the supply of bricks.

The Officers' quarters which are being built at Alipore, consisting of two double-storied buildings, have been nearly completed.

Materials have been collected in the Kidderpore Dock-yard for constructing sheds for boats, buoys, and coal, and carpenters' and smiths' shops; also for carrying out a wrought iron screw pile jetty with crane and tramway.

Most of the main buildings in the Gunpowder Agency at Ishapore have been completed: the glazing house will be finished very shortly. Two new tanks have been dug in the Mill Yard, and two old ones have been improved. All the traverses required in the Mill Yard have been completed, the drainage finished, and the necessary pathways made. The manufacture of Gunpowder, may, it is believed, be commenced about October and November next.

A new range of Artillery Barracks for two field batteries, consisting of six buildings for single men and four for married men, has been

commenced at Barrackpore. Five of the former have been completed up to the levels of the upper floors; the flooring beams and iron verandah girders have been collected and are now being fixed in position; and of the latter, the plinths are all complete and the superstructure commenced.

Material has been collected for two new halting Barracks in the Darjeeling hill cart road near Sonadah, the site for which has been cleared. At Jullapahar, the convalescent depôt near Darjeeling, a good many small works, tending to the comfort, convenience, and security of the depôt, have been or are being carried out At Sinchal, the position near Darjeeling occupied by the wing of an Infantry Regiment, the execution of new works has been, as far as possible, avoided, pending a decision as to the future of the Cantonment there; but some minor works have been carried out.

At Berhampore, the remodelling of the upper-roomed Barrack No. 1 has been finished, and No. 3 has been taken in hand: lightning conductors have been fitted to all the Barracks.

As has been noticed already, the uncertainty which exists as to the future of the Cantonment at Dinapore, has prevented the execution of many necessary works there. Nothing has consequently been done towards the construction of new Barracks, and the repairs of the present temporary ones have given a good deal of trouble. Stables which were urgently required have been built for the Artillery horses, and a Quarter Guard, Bells of Arms, and Parade Ground for the Native Infantry have been completed.

At Parisnath, several improvements were carried out early in the year. This Sanatarium has since been abandoned by Government, and the proper disposal of the various buildings on the hill is under consideration. The question has been somewhat complicated by a claim set up by certain members of the Jain sect to the ownership of the land.

In Assam, no Military works of importance were in progress during the year, but the frontier Military Posts have been put into good order, and several small works have been carried out, amongst which may be mentioned the Fort at Debrooghur, which is being remodelled as a place of refuge. At Shillong, three Barracks for single and four for married men have been nearly finished. Two other Barracks are in progress. A shed for twenty-five mules has been constructed, and twelve huts for the Drivers of the Eurasian Battery. Out-offices have been built for the Native Infantry Hospital.

The question of defending the Hooghly and securing Calcutta from attack from sea has been under consideration, and measures have been so far matured, that orders have been issued for the construction of heavily armed batteries at Diamond Harbour and Edoo Creek. A Special Division has been formed for carrying out these works, and earth-work has been commenced at Diamond Harbour.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Of the large buildings at the Presidency, the High Court has progressed but slowly, owing to the question raised for revising the

internal arrangement to give additional accommodation for the Court, but mainly in consequence of the necessity for revising the estimate in order to keep the expense of construction within the liberal sum allowed. The thorough revision of the estimate for a large building of this sort, where arrangements are hampered by work having been so far advanced, and by other obligatory points, has necessarily caused considerable delay.

The new Post Office with out-offices has been completed, excepting the dome, and is now in occupation by that Department. The Cyclone of November last unfortunately blew down the iron ribs and rings of the dome, and threw the work back a good deal; but work has made fair progress since. The nature of the work requires care, and prevents the employment of any large number of work-people.

The Sailors' Home, for seamen out of employ, was completed in the month of January last, and made over to the Committee of the Association bearing that name.

The site for the Imperial Museum has proved good in respect to foundations. The progress of work has been slow till lately, owing to incompetency of the contractor, but since his dismissal the work has been making satisfactory progress under a system of petty contracts. Iron work for floors and roofing has been received from England.

In the Calcutta Small Cause Court premises, new out-offices have been built in lieu of old ones removed to make room for the Imperial Museum.

The Calcutta University was commenced in 1866. After the difficulties experienced in the excavation of the foundation, which proved very tedious, had been overcome, the superstructure was raised to the height of six feet six inches above plinth in the hall, and seventeen feet in the corner rooms, when, in December last, all works in the building were stopped, pending orders on certain alterations in the design, for which an estimate was submitted for sanction. The work has since been resumed.

At Belvedere House, Alipore, improvements have been made in repairing the damages caused by the last Cyclone; and an adjoining piece of land has been purchased and added in part to the property. The remainder of this land has been set aside for an extension of the Alipore Cantonment.

In the Calcutta Mint, a Coal Shed was erected, the New Assay Office Building was completed, and the Warders' Lodge enlarged to provide accommodation for the Inspector of Police in the Mint.

In the Stamp and Stationery Offices at the Presidency extensive additions and alterations have been made to give room for the Double Stamp store and Form Department. Iron Racks have also been put up in the Stamp Office.

Custom House Shed No. 4, at Calcutta, and the tank in the Custom House Lot at Canning Town, have been finished.

At Barrackpore, Iron railings have been substituted for all wood fencing round the Park.

A new look-out house has been built at Diamond Harbour within the 24-Pergunnahs.

The various Civil Buildings in the Districts of Bengal, though not works of such magnitude, are not of less importance than the Buildings at the Presidency.

Court Houses.—The improvements in Civil and Criminal Court Houses have been continued.

The following have been completed during the year :—

Deputy Commissioner's Court House at Cachar.
Assistant ditto ditto at Burpetta.

The following have been in progress :—

Court House for the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police ... } at Dacca.
Court House for Collector at Arrah.
Ditto for Deputy Commissioner at Hazareebaugh.
Ditto for ditto at Chyebassa; Singbhoom.
Ditto for Judge at Soory; Beerbhoom.
Court House at Debrooghur.
Ditto at Shillong (Yeodo),—

and materials have been collected for a Court House for the Collector of Rungpore and have also been in preparation for a new Court House at Pooroolia in Maunbhoom.

Additions and alterations have been made to various Court Houses to increase the accommodation afforded,—

In the Court House of the Magistrate at Burdwan.
Ditto Collector at Burrisaul.
Ditto Judge at Jessore.
Ditto ditto at Purneah.
Ditto Magistrate and Collector at Cuttack.
Ditto Collector at Bankipore.
Ditto Deputy Commissioner at Seebsaugor.

Buildings at the following Sub-divisional Stations have been commenced, or are in progress,—but not completed, *viz.*, *at*

Perozepore.
Bagirhaut.
Khoolnah.
Magoorah.
Jenidah.
Jugguttsingpore.
Luckimpore.

And additions and alterations have been made or commenced to buildings in the following Sub-divisional Stations :—

Moonsheegunge.
Satkherah.
Meherpore.
Ranaghaut.
Bongong.
Jenidah.
Chooadangah.
Kendraparah.
Jajepore.

A Deputy Magistrate's Court House at Busseerhaut has been completed.

Progress has also been made in the building at Toorapahar in the Garrow Hills for the accommodation of the Assistant Commissioner.

A new Record-Room at Gowalparah has been completed; the construction of a Treasury Building and Record-Room at Nowgong has been in progress; and a Central Distillery at Arrah has been completed, as well as a Distillery building at Bhullooah and one at Mohesh.

Jails.—Since last report an amended design for Central Jails was prepared by the Chief Engineer in communication with the Inspector-General of Jails, at an average cost of Rupees 4,40,000 per Jail, and to accommodate 1,065 prisoners, giving Rs. 414 a head. This was submitted to the Government of India, and preliminary arrangements were carried out for collecting materials, and for making bricks in the meanwhile at Hazareebaugh, Nuddea, Doegah, and Midnapore. The sanction of the Government of India has since been received.

These Jails are to be constructed on the radial system with all the modern improvements that are adapted to this country: the cellular system will also be adopted to a very small extent only; its cost being so great that it cannot be carried out to the extent that could be wished. The wards will be in two stories, and about half of the prisoners will consequently have the advantage of sleeping on an upper floor. Large work-sheds have been provided, so that ample employment may be found for all the prisoners within the enclosure. Careful attention will be given to drainage, conservancy, and all subsidiary buildings.

The remodelling of the District Jail at Midnapore will probably be completed during the present year. A large portion of the work has been done.

The new tank in connection with the proposed Central Jail at Midnapore, commenced in May 1866, has been excavated nearly to its full depth, *viz.*, 20 feet. The dimensions of the tank are 600 feet by 300 feet by 20 feet. The work, it is expected, will be shortly completed.

The work at the new Jail at Darjeeling has been confined to the clearance of the sites for the upper platform buildings. The platform is now nearly ready, and building will be resumed.

A second story is being added to the Hazut Ward in the Dacca Jail, and a second story over the large Criminal Ward. A new residence for the Jailor is about half built. Estimates have been submitted for extensive alterations to the Jail at Burrisaul.

Several improvements have been carried out in various District Jails, of which the following may be noticed:—

An addition to the Female Ward in the Kishnaghur Jail.

Wards for European prisoners in the Patna Jail.

Some improvements to add to the security of Debrooghur Jail, and several works connected with the conservancy of Jails.

In the Penitentiary at Hazareebaugh, the Hospital is the only building delayed, and was retarded in consequence of the difficulty in procuring timber of large scantlings and of good quality.

Sub-divisional Lock-ups have been completed at Kooshtea, Doomka, Godda, Pakour, Banka, Bagirhaut, and at Bhabooa.

Additions and alterations have been made to the Lock-up at Serampore; two-thirds of the brickwork has been done to the new Lock-up at Jehanabad, and new Lock-ups at Khoordah and Sewan have been in progress.

Hospitals.—The Pauper Hospital in Amherst Street, consisting of eight sheds, with Steward's House and out-offices, was completed and transferred to the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta.

The work of segregating the wards in the Medical College Hospital, and removing the staircase leading from the paved floor to the first story, was nearly completed.

The new ward in the Mitford Hospital at Dacca, for the reception of patients suffering from infectious diseases, is almost finished.

Materials were collected for a Small-pox Hospital at Sealdah.

Lunatic Asylums.—In the European Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipore, extensive additions and alterations have been made. In the Native Asylum at Dhullundah, two ranges of cells have been erected to provide accommodation for patients, and certain additions made to the Overseer's quarters. A project has been submitted for extensive additions to this latter Asylum.

A new Ward has been commenced in the Dacca Lunatic Asylum, and some improvements are being carried out in the Female Ward.

A Bungalow has been built for the Overseer of the Patna Lunatic Asylum.

Opium Department.—At Sewan, a new Opium Godown has been completed.

A building for Saw Mills in the Opium Factory at Goolzarbaugh is well advanced, and a Jar Godown has been in progress.

Educational.—The new Berhampore College has been finished, with the exception of some internal painting, gates to entrance, &c.

Ecclesiastical.—The new Church at Motecharree is completed, and that at Cachar nearly so. The Church at Arrah is not finished. A new Chancel for Saint Stephen's Church at Kidderpore is in course of construction. The Roman Catholic Chapel at Fort William has been lighted with gas. The Cemetery at Sahibgunge has been enclosed, and the Cemetery at Debrooghur has been greatly improved by clearance of the coarse grasses, and turfed, construction of brick roads, &c.

AGRICULTURAL.

General.—The office of Chief Engineer and Joint-Secretary to this Government in the Irrigation Department was created under the orders of the Government of India in July last, and initiatory measures were immediately taken for investigating the various projects which had been recommended by this Government as hereafter described.

The office of Consulting Engineer for Irrigation,—which had been previously made as a temporary measure when, owing to the pressure of famine and the consequent numerous relief operations being carried out in Orissa, it was found that the Superintending Engineer of the Circle could not devote the necessary time and attention to the

supervision of the works of the East India Irrigation and Canal Company,—was discontinued, the duties of his office being made over to the Chief Engineer. The Superintending Engineers of the Circles in which the Company's works are situated, were directed to perform the duties of Deputy Consulting Engineer.

In addition to the Irrigation works proper, all those classed under the head of Agricultural in the five divisions of Hidgellee, Tumlook, Midnapore, Burdwan, and 24-Pergunnahs, together with the entire Public Works in the Province of Orissa, were apportioned to the Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Branch.

During the past year no floods of importance occurred in any of the rivers traversing the above-mentioned districts, and, consequently, no damage of any importance occurred to the embankments; but considerable injury happened in Nuddea from the inundation of the Ganges, which not only reached a higher level, but maintained it for a longer period than had been known for many years.

In the Gunduck also, which traverses the districts of Sarun, Chumparun, and Tirhoot, very high floods occurred, and caused considerable damage.

At the close of the year, in the month of November, a heavy Cyclone was experienced in the districts around Calcutta, but none of the protective works which suffered so severely on the previous Cyclone of 1864 were injured on this occasion.

The question of protecting the districts bordering the Hooghly from the effects of a storm-wave has been discussed, and orders received from the Government of India for the preparation of a suitable project to effect that object.

In addition to the injury which it sustained from the floods, the district of Nuddea has suffered from a scarcity of water, the best method of remedying which is one of the objects which the investigation being made has in view.

The following briefly describes the state of the works in the several districts before mentioned:—

24-Pergunnahs.—The condition of the embankments is reported as fair. All openings made during the rains for drainage and irrigation purposes have been closed, and plans and estimates submitted for the construction of the requisite sluices, which are to obviate the necessity of making such openings hereafter.

Hidgellee Division.—During the year, a project for re-aligning the Sea Dyke at Munder Mohun was sanctioned, as also the construction of a sluice for closing the mouth of the Pertabkhally Khall. The construction of a dam and sluice across the Ramnuggur Khall, in connection with the Sea Dyke, was likewise sanctioned.

Several other works sanctioned during the previous year were in progress during the year under review. A further reduction of 9½ miles will be made in the length of the sea dyke by the construction of a dam and sluice across the Peechabunnee Khall, the project of which is now under consideration. This work (sea dyke), as far as the protection of south Hidgellee is concerned, is fast approaching completion.

Tumlook Division.—The re-construction of the Ghattal circuit embankment in the district of Midnapore was sanctioned in the early part of the year, as well as of the Doro Dumnan embankments.

Several other minor works, not meriting any special mention, were in progress.

Damoodah Division.—Several protective works on the River Damoodah, such as groynes and revetments to prevent further erosion of its banks, were sanctioned during the year.

The Board of Revenue was called upon for a special report on the effects which had been felt consequent on the removal of the embankment on the right bank of the Damoodah, and on the present general condition of the country on that bank as compared with its state prior to 1859.

Balasore Division.—The embankments in this Division suffered no injury from the floods of last year, and during the year all existing breaches have been strengthened, and the embankments raised well above flood level. They are reported to be in a satisfactory state, and are expected to stand any ordinary flood.

Mahanuddy Division.—Upon the repeated special applications made by the zemindar's agent for the protection of Pergunnah Ootikun from the effects of floods, the construction of an embankment between the villages of Muddunpore and Ooltaug on the Chota Brahminee was sanctioned. The work at the same time was the means of affording relief to a large body of the indigent population, as were also the re-modelling of the Aul Rajah's embankments, and the construction of an embankment from Ungole to Rajgurh for the protection of the same estate. Both these works progressed favorably.

The construction of brushwood spurs in the bed of the Katjooree, for diverting the current off the revetment protecting that part of the City of Cuttack which skirts that river, proved successful and effective.

Pooree Division.—The prosecution of several short lines of Government and zemindary embankments were authorized, chiefly with the view of affording relief to the suffering population in the Pooree District.

The construction of an embankment, for the protection of the Town of Pooree from the floods of the Summung Jheel and Sur Lake, was authorized.

The embankments in this division were raised and strengthened wherever necessary, and they are reported to be in an efficient state.

Orissa Embankment Survey.—During the year a special temporary staff of surveyors and others was entertained for the purpose of acquiring certain details of a professional and fiscal character, to enable a committee appointed for investigating the subject to suggest some well considered remedial measures for protecting the deltas in Orissa from inundations similar to that experienced in 1866, and to which that country is periodically subjected. The surveys and levels have been nearly all completed, and a vast amount of other information bearing on the subject has been collected.

Three Deputy Collectors with suitable establishments were also appointed to enquire into the condition of the existing zemindary embankments.

In the meanwhile, however, the Superintending Engineer of the Circle was instructed to take over and repair all such embankments as were connected with the river protective system.

Gunduck Embankments.—Reports having been received of the occurrence of several breaches in the embankments on the river Gunduck, owing to excessive floods, orders were issued to carry out at once such repairs as were absolutely necessary, but as an officer had already been despatched to investigate the general condition of these embankments, in connection with the project for irrigation from that river, any otherwise avoidable heavy expenditure was not to be incurred.

An interesting explanatory report was at the same time received from the Superintending Engineer, Behar Circle, who holds present charge of the Gunduck embankments.

Selye Project.—In the month of June 1867, instructions were issued for taking observations of the floods in the river Selye, which passes through the district of Midnapore. In December more detailed instructions were given for the collection of data necessary to solve the question of regulating the flood discharge, and to remedy the evils which now recur, owing to the breaching of the embankments, whereby the lower lands are annually more or less injured. Simultaneously with the engineering investigation, agricultural statistics of the country which would be affected by the construction of reservoirs on that river were called for. It is believed that water so stored would be distributed for irrigation in the upper lands which now suffer equally from want of water; 440 out of the 1,250 square miles of the catchment basin of the Selye had been examined, and sites for 18 reservoirs selected, capable of storing 21,000 millions cubic feet of water sufficient for the irrigation of 60,000 acres of paddy land, or 20,000 acres of cold-weather crops. It is expected that sanction for the construction of some of the reservoirs will be received during the current year.

Damoodah Project.—This consists of two parts—one for controlling the excessive floods by the construction of reservoirs on the upper feeders, the other for a canal of irrigation and navigation from Raneegunge to the Hooghly.

The first of these two projects has been under investigation for some time. During the past year, Lieutenant Heywood, R. E., the officer last deputed to this duty, submitted a very able and interesting report on the result of his investigations, accompanied by a series of maps, on which the sites for reservoirs examined by him were depicted.

The construction of the most feasible and least expensive of these reservoirs has been recommended for the sanction of the Government of India, as accessories to the canal project, the investigations of which were commenced in November last under Captain Garnault, R. E.; and, during the following five months, cross sections of the country through which the canal must pass were taken for the first 20 miles, and the line itself poled out and levelled, besides the surveying and levelling operations along the river itself. It is expected that all the plans for this project will be ready during the present season.

Gunduck Project.—In December last, the investigation for a system of canals of irrigation and navigation from the river Gunduck was ordered, and Captain Jeffreys, R. E., the officer deputed for this

purpose, was directed to enquire at the same time into the state of the embankments, and to devise such improvements as might be necessary to secure the country dependent on them for protection from the effects of floods.

In the month of January following, active operations were commenced, and, during the three remaining months of the official year, 1,300 miles of levels were accomplished and the river itself examined, as likewise the base of the Hills bordering the district of Chumparun, where the late famine was most severely felt.

From the progress that has been made, it is expected that plans for one complete project will be ready before the next working season.

Nuddea Project.—This project, primarily one of navigation, is to consist of a canal taken off from the Ganges near Rajmehal to Calcutta, and by a series of branches to be the means of supplying water to such parts of the Nuddea District as may require irrigation. The best means of protecting the country also from such inundations as occurred last year forms part of the investigations.

The work performed during the 3 last months of the official year consisted of certain preliminary lines of levels and cross sections, pending the arrival of a properly qualified officer to take charge of the investigations.

EAST INDIA IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Orissa Project.—A loan of £120,000 was made to the Company at the beginning of the year, to enable it to prosecute certain works which it was unable to carry out for want of funds, and which would also assist in giving employment to the people in the distressed districts. The following works were proposed:—

2nd and 3rd Sections of the high level canal from Brahminee to the Salundee.

Taldundah Canal and branch to Machgong.

Completion of Kendraparah Canal with distributaries.

Distributaries from the above canals and from the Midnapore and Oolabarriah Canal.

Completion of Midnapore Canal Earthwork to one-third of its ultimate section.

Plans and schedules for some of the works above enumerated have been sanctioned, and the requisite land made over to the Company.

An Act to regulate the distribution and collection of water-rates for the Company's Canals was passed during the year, and draft rules, framed according to the provisions of the Act, have been submitted to the Supreme Government for approval.

A Commission was also appointed to frame rules for the mode of accounting for the receipts and charges on account of water-rates, and the rules proposed are now under consideration.

The proposals of the Agent and Manager to lower the water-rates in Orissa, on a principle of graduated leases, were also approved.

Kendraparah Canal.—The extension of this canal from Attaboaah to tidal water at Marsaghai was sanctioned, as, on its completion,

uninterrupted water communication will be established between Cuttack and the Port of False Point.

The Agent reported that the works on this canal were being pushed on as rapidly as possible, in order to have the entire length of the canal open for navigation by the end of the year.

Of the 180 miles of distributaries from this canal, 83 miles have been opened and 22 are in progress, and work about to commence on the remainder.

These distributaries command an area of 55,649 acres, out of which it is reported leases for about 17,000 acres had been taken.

Taldundah Canal and branch to Machgong.—One of the bridges on this canal, close to the Town of Cuttack, has been completed and opened for traffic; another is in progress. The earth-works, however, had to be stopped, owing, it is said, to the necessity for concentrating as much labor as possible on the Kendraparah and High Level Canals.

High Level Canal.—The progress on this canal has not been equal to expectation, attributable, it is reported, to various causes. It is anticipated, however, that by the end of the year it will be opened to Nealpore (26 miles distant from Cuttack), where it touches the Grand Trunk Road. The works in this canal are in a fair way towards completion, and good progress has been made with the embankments. The iron girder bridge on the Calcutta Trunk Road has been opened for traffic; 13 miles of the canal have been planted with trees, which were thriving well.

Of the distributaries from this canal, Nos. 1 to 5 are in progress, and it is stated that they can now command an area of 15,900 acres.

Midnapore Canal.—The lock at Oolabarriah has been in operation all the season, and it was expected that the diversion channel and lock at the other end of this reach would have been opened for traffic by May.

The embankments in the third range of the canal have been further raised and strengthened so as to admit of boats of large draught navigating it.

In the second range there has been no hindrance to the traffic. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the anicut at Panchcoorah across the Cossye. The following is the state of the distributaries from the Midnapore canal:—

14½ miles complete with regulating works.
31½ miles cut and usable.
21 ditto, but not usable.
34 miles in progress.

There are 30,500 acres under command of these distributaries, of which 3,650 are irrigated.

Naraje Weir and Embankment.—By the end of the working season this work will be completed as far as safety demands, and every precaution has been taken to render it as secure as possible.

Mahanuddy Anicut.—No material damage had been done to the work by the floods, but an addition of 45 feet was made to the Apron, and a second retaining wall was built during the season.

Behar Project.—Towards the end of last year, at the recommendation of the Supreme Government, an offer was made by the Secretary

of State to purchase the Company's undertaking in Orissa, or, failing that, to assist them with a loan, provided the Behar works were given up to Government. These negotiations have not as yet been productive of any result, but detailed plans and sections of the head works, also for 10½ miles of the eastern and 21½ miles of the western canals, have been submitted by the Company, who were requested to commence constructive operations forthwith.

The further progress reported by the Agent is as follows: 23 miles of the western and 10 miles of eastern main canals have been staked out, and detailed surveys and sections made of the lines.

The line of tramway for the anicut site to the quarries has been staked out, and the section survey and land plans prepared.

Trial sections and surveys of 20 miles of the Patna Branch Canal have been taken and plotted.

The Arrah Branch Canal has been levelled the whole length from the off-take from the western main canal, and trial sections and survey plotted.

Detailed cross sections at every mile have been taken of the Soane and Kao Rivers.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The greater part of the Imperial expenditure under the head "Communications" has been upon the great trunk lines of road.

Grand Trunk Road.—The only incomplete works on the Grand Trunk Road are the bridges over the large rivers. Fair progress was made on these during the past year. The Morhur Bridge is complete, with exception to one retaining wall on the right bank, and some minor matters. The Boorya Bridge of 16 arches had 13 arches completed at the close of the year and two more in progress. And considerable progress has been made in the construction of the Burrakur Bridge. Two more spans of girders have been erected, and the cut waters of five piers have been capped with cut stone. The north and south blocks of pier No. 7 and the south block of No. 8 are being sunk successfully. It is believed that the difficulties of foundation, which have so long delayed the completion of this bridge, have now been overcome.

The Leelajan Bridge on the Grand Trunk Road was constructed in 1852-53, and partially destroyed by a flood in 1855, since which time it has never been re-constructed. A proposal was brought forward in 1862 for the restoration of the bridge by substituting a light iron superstructure on iron cylinder piers for the fallen stone arches. This project was approved by the Government of India, but afterwards set aside owing to the Superintending Engineer's representation of the difficulty of securing the foundation, and partly in consequence of a doubt whether the importance of the traffic on the Grand Trunk Road (diminished by the construction of the Railway) was sufficient to warrant the expenditure of large sums of money on new bridges. This year, however, the Lieutenant-Governor, in view of the near completion of the Morhur and Boorya Bridges, recommended the immediate construction of a causeway or platform at the site of the bridge, and the erection upon it, after it had stood through a season's floods, of the

light iron superstructure originally proposed, which has been procured from England. This arrangement* has been approved by the Government of India, and will be carried out at once, but no work was executed towards it during the year 1867-68.

* At a cost of 2½ lacs of Rupees.

The extension of the Soane Causeway up to the left bank of the river has long been contemplated. This year an estimate for the work was prepared and approved for Rs. 32,504, but not worked upon for want of funds. It will, however, probably be convenient to take no steps for the present in the matter, as the completion of the causeway will be less difficult as soon as the weir which the Canal Company are constructing across the Soane, about ¾ of a mile north of the Trunk Road is completed.

Patna Branch Road.—The heavy embanked approaches to the Poon-Poon, Morhur, and Dhurda Bridges have been in progress, and part of the foundations of the Poon-Poon and Morhur Bridges have been got in. The Jumna Bridge was expected by the Superintending Engineer, when his last report was received, to be open to traffic before the rains. The brick-work viaducts along the road have been pushed on. The quantity of brick-work executed during the year has been 4½ lacs of cubic feet, and want of coal (owing to difficulty of transport) has prevented greater degree of progress.

Bhaugulpore and Sooree Road.—The masonry of the piers and abutments for the timber topped bridges Nos. 1 to 14 has been completed; Nos. 3 to 8 are open to traffic, and the rest to No. 14 will be open before the rains. Three bridges, which were half built at the time, were much injured by a flood during the rains of 1867. They are being re-built with certain improvements.

Ganges and Darjeeling Road.—This road is now metalled throughout its whole length. It is generally in fair travelling order, but steps must be taken at once to renew some portions of the metalling. The gradual substitution of iron for timber bridges is in contemplation.

Darjeeling Hill Cart Road.—The six miles which remained to be done at the close of last year in the lower section of the hill road are very nearly completed, and the road can be traversed by carts. It appears probable that many parts of this road must eventually be metalled, the soil becoming soft in the rains. But no final decision on the point has been come to, further report having been called for. Through the Terai portion of the line, eight miles in length, about 2½ lacs of earth-work were thrown up during the year. With the exception of two small culverts, the line is now fully bridged. The large timber bridge for the Mahanuddy crossing will be immediately undertaken.

Cuttack Trunk Road.—From Calcutta to Midnapore this road has long been metalled. From Midnapore to Rajghat on the Soobunreka, 50 miles; the metalling of 15 miles was completed during the year 1866-67, and it is probable that 21 miles more will be metalled by the close of the rainy season of 1868: the remainder is in progress. On the next length of 88 miles, through the Balasore Division, the whole of the earth-work has been completed. Metal has been laid down for 52 miles, and the remainder of the road is in good progress. It is

expected that there will be no difficulty in driving from the Soobunreka to Bhuddruck in September* next, and by the end of December metalling will be nearly completed up to the Byturnee River. The small gap in the 45th mile, which is the only unfinished portion on the next length of 45½ miles up to Cuttack, will be completed and metalled early next rainy season. The bridging in the Balasore Division is complete, except a little work which remains to finish one of the bridges.

Madras Frontier Road.—This work has been very well pushed on, and there is a hope that it will be completed in the ensuing season of 1869-70.

Tangy and Chilka Road.—Earth-work on this road has been completed, and metalling and bridging are in progress. It is believed this road will be completed during the next working season.

Taldundah Road.—A little earth-work was thrown up on this line, and the carting of metal was commenced.

Pattamoondee to Aul Road.—This extension is now almost completed.

Cuttack and Pooree Road.—This work is progressing fairly. Earth-work is complete throughout, nearly one-third of the necessary metal has been collected, and brick-work has been commenced.

Several Inspection Bungalows have been completed during the year. The new boat channel at False Point is finished.

Ballighye and Jellasore Road.—The construction of this road has been commenced, as well as the boundary pillars along the Contai and Ballygutta Dawk Road.

Assam Trunk Road.—In the administration report of last year it was noticed that the "question of a Railway to Assam had been brought forward as being the most speedy and effectual, and as not perhaps being the least economical means of opening up a communication at all seasons." The Lieutenant-Governor visited Assam during the past year, and is not hopeful of seeing such a project entertained. It seems likely that a Railway to connect Bengal with Assam, and run through Assam as far as Debrooghur, would cost not less than sixteen millions sterling. To cover interest on this at 5 per cent., and the working expenses, would require a gross revenue of one million. But while the project of a Railway to Assam must for the present be set aside, the Trunk Road, on a more moderate scale in some respects than that on which it was first designed, is being pushed on.

The amount of work executed has exceeded that of last year, owing to its having been more systematically done. It has taken a long time to teach the Assamese to execute earth-work in a workman-like manner, but the Superintending Engineer reports that they are improving and beginning to understand what is required of them.

Debrooghur to Suddya and Jeypore.—A good deal has been done towards remodelling these two important roads.

Nowgong to Lowkwa Ghaut.—On this road 66 lacs of earth-work were this year thrown up. It is being constructed as a fair-weather road, a little below the highest flood level.

---

* This report shows the state and prospects of the Cuttack Trunk Road up to the 31st March last. But the state of things now (in July) is not so good, the road having been greatly injured by floods.

Gowhatty to Koomreekhatta.—The maintenance of this line as an ordinary unmetalled road has been sanctioned, and it is now for the most part above ordinary high flood level.

Shillong Cart Road.—No work has been done on this road during the year, as its abandonment is under consideration.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Railway Feeder Roads.—The insufficiency of the funds available for Railway Feeders has been already noticed. The consequence has been, that the works on some of these roads have not been carried on so fast as would have been desirable. But the progress made has on the whole been satisfactory.

Feeders to East Indian Railway.—The state of the feeders on the East Indian Railway is as follows:—

Arjusgunge and Luckimpore, 1¼ *miles.*—Earth-work ⅘ done; masonry ⅓ done.

Ganges to Mudehpoorah, 45 *miles.*—The earth-work on this road is complete, but the bridging has been greatly retarded by difficulty in getting timber.

Teenpahar and Burio, 12 *miles.*—Nearly 4 miles of earth-work complete; brick-making in progress.

Bahawa to Birhait, 12 *miles.*—Three miles of earth-work nearly complete; stone for culverts being collected.

Behar Local Roads, 75 *miles.*—These, though not as yet connected with the Railway, are intended to be so at Bucktearpore or (which seems more practicable) Luckeeserai. The greater part of the work done this year was in the hills south of Rajowlee. No work is at present in progress on the Giriak and Luckeeserai road, as funds are wanting, and there are difficulties in regard to the line.

Burrakur and Chyebassa road, 70 *miles.*—The second and third sections of this road were in progress during the year as famine works. From Rugonathpore to Pooroolea, and for 8 miles between Pooroolea and Chyebassa, the earth-work is nearly complete.

Synthea Feeder, No. 1.—Of the 9½ miles of earth-work last year in progress, 3½ are completed, and 6 about half done. Good progress has been made in the culverts, and the bridges commenced.

Ahmedpore to Sooree, 13 *miles.*—The earth-work on this road was last year reported nearly complete. Not much earth-work was executed in 1867-68, the expenditure incurred having been chiefly in metalling. Some work was also done on the culverts, which are still incomplete.

Ahmedpore to Laghatta, 8½ *miles.*—Earth-work completed to the extent of $\frac{13}{16}$, levelling ¼; and turfing ¼.

Paneeghur to Adjai, 14 *miles.*—Brick-work complete, except bridge No. 19, which is in progress. Earth-work $\frac{7}{16}$ completed, and ⅞ of the line metalled.

Burdwan to Cutwa, 34 *miles.*—Culverts have been completed for 15 miles.

Mymaree to Jamalpore, 11 *miles.*—6½ miles have been metalled; brick-work more than half done, and earth-work nearly completed.

Pundooa to Culna, 17 miles.—Ballast for metalling the remaining half of this road and bricks for constructing the culverts have been collected.

Bidabatee to Bhola, 10 miles.—Metalling of 3 miles nearly done. Brick-work ¼ executed.

Eastern Bengal Railway.—These feeder roads have now been very nearly finished.

The following statement shows the condition of each road which was incomplete in March 1867:—

Kooshtea and Dadapore Road, 7½ miles.—Completed.

Kooshtea and Salgamoodea Road, 10 Ditto.—Completed.

Chooadangah and Meherpore Road, 17 Ditto.—Completed.

Chooadangah and Jenidah Road, 22 Ditto.—Completed.

Kotechandpore and Kallygunge Road, 8 Ditto.—Completed.

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.—A new line of communication has lately been added to the original charge of the Canals Division, at the request of the Commissioner of the Division. It is known as the outer route *viâ* Biddiadhurree and Atora Banka.

There has been a slight falling off in the toll collections, but the sum realized from fines and forfeitures, &c., exceeds the receipts of 1866-67 under that head. The result is a small increase of revenue, Rupees 3,60,653 having been collected against 3,36,362 in 1866-67.

The decrease of toll collections is reported to be principally due to the increasing competition of the Railways, and especially of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The quantity of grain of all sorts, jute, lime, and firewood brought down to Calcutta by this latter line of Railway during the year 1867-68, was nearly 19 lacs of maunds, against a total of about 11 lacs in 1866-67. The increase of traffic was almost entirely in the article of jute.

The periodical removal of silt, in order to restore the depth of the canal, has been in hand to a slight extent. This deepening of the circular canal to a level one foot above low water has been in progress during the year, and it will next year be cleared out 4 feet more, or 3 feet below low water. The deepening of Tolly's Nullah has also been ordered.

The formation of a new or second entrance to the canal from the Hooghly has for some time been under consideration. The work, it is estimated, would cost not less than 7 or 8 lacs of rupees. It is not absolutely necessary even now, and its advantages would be less and less if the traffic diminished, as seems possible. It has been consequently determined to postpone for the present the excavation of the new opening.

One of the abutments of the Kidderpore Bridge over Tolly's Nullah having failed, the erection of a new iron girder bridge has been ordered. An arrangement has also been made for the erection, at the joint cost of Government and the Justices of the Peace, of an iron superstructure upon the abutments of the present timber bridge over the canal on the Dum-Dum road. The supply pipes of the Calcutta water-supply will be carried over this bridge.

Nuddea Rivers.—The revenue of the Nuddea Rivers during the official year 1867-68 was Rs. 2,24,865 against Rs. 2,17,482

in 1866-67. The Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division, submits *some interesting remarks on the proportion of traffic, up and down.* The ratio of total maundage is said to be as 5 to 2 on the three rivers in favour of the down traffic, many boats returning empty. But the proportion is different on each river. The Executive Engineer says:—

"On the Bhagiruttee the down traffic has been fifteen times as " great as the up, on the Matabangah it has been a little more than " half as much again, but on the Jellinghee the up traffic has been ⅓rd " greater than the down. The reasons for this strange contrast are, I " believe, as follows: The Bhagiruttee is the most swift river and " therefore most frequented for the down route; also on the up route " the through traffic of the Bhagiruttee is all caught at the Jellinghee " toll house and debited to the Jellinghee river; consequently, the up " traffic simply represents re-exports of salt and coals from Cutwa " and local traffic upwards. For the same reason, the up traffic on the " Jellinghee is greater than the down, as the tolls represent the up " traffic of the Jellinghee plus the whole of the up through traffic of " the Bhagiruttee. With regard to the Matabangah river, where the " traffic up bears so large a proportion as two-thirds to the traffic " down, whilst the average for the three rivers is only ⅖ths, this is " accounted for by the Matabangah being less swift than the other " streams during the rains, and, consequently, more favorable for up " traffic, and during the rest of the year it is closed."

The operations carried out this year to keep open the head of the Bhagiruttee were of much the same character as those of last year. The entrance apparently the most favourable was first worked at, but soon silted up. It was abandoned in the month of November, and a lower entrance was successfully kept open during the remainder of the year with a least depth of 3 feet 6 inches.

The Jellinghee and Matabangah were closed during the dry season.

The works carried out there and in the channels were of the usual kind, except that a cheaper description of spur and bandel was made use of with good results. But the expenditure was larger than usual, partly owing to a high flood, which, by depositing much silt, rendered unusually many works necessary, and partly to the absence of any Assistant Engineer during part of the year. The result was financially unsatisfactory, the expenditure being Rs. 1,74,755 against the total collection, Rs. 2,24,865.

These rivers were, during the year, brought under the Canals' Act (Act V. of 1864, B. C.), and the arrangements for collecting the tolls will for the future be carried out by the Collectors of districts under the orders of the Board of Revenue. The Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division, will continue to exercise the powers of Superintendent of Navigation as hitherto.

A statement shewing the progress made on the several Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal will be found in Appendix M. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvement of the Port of Calcutta engaged the serious attention of Government during the latter part of the past year. It happened, from various causes, that the Committee which had been appointed under Act X. of 1866 for the improvement of the Port, resigned in October. The Committee had done little in the way of actual improvement, but they had collected some valuable information, and their Engineer, Mr. Leonard, had matured several well considered plans and estimates, all of which were made over to Government on the resignation of the Committee. The best arrangements for the charge of the interests of the Port are still unsettled, but the question will be submitted to the Government of India in ample time to admit of the requisite legislation being undertaken at an early stage of the next meeting of the Governor General's Council in Calcutta. Meanwhile, the improvements required on the river bank have not been suffered to be delayed, the works being now in progress through the direct Agency of Government.

Mr. Leonard's proposals embraced three main heads :—

1. The provision of accommodation for shipping.
2. The provision of accommodation for inland steamers.
3. The provision of accommodation for country boats.

To meet the first of these requirements, the construction of four Iron Screw Pile Jetties with steam cranes, goods sheds, &c., has been sanctioned. These Jetties, &c., are to be set up on the Hooghly Strand Bank, between Armenian Ghaut and the Bonded Warehouse. Brick-work in abutments and shed foundations has been already begun, and the iron has been ordered from England. Two Jetties are to be finished, with sheds, cranes, &c., complete, by February next, and the whole four by the end of July 1869. Two other Jetties have been ordered from England through the Secretary of State, and will be set up on arrival.

The accommodation required for inland steamers is intended to be provided on the Strand Bank north of Armenian Ghaut. The execution of this part of the project has been postponed, as it was not considered of so much importance as the improvements described above.

The foreshore of the river bank between Aheereetollah Ghaut and the Mint is being rapidly reclaimed, and a properly paved slope is being formed, up which the cargo of country boats may be conveniently carried. This work will, it is hoped, be two-thirds ready by January next. It was originally intended to provide goods sheds and small jetties on this part of the bank, but, as the work which has been sanctioned appeared the most likely to be useful, it was thought better to postpone these additional improvements, which may be added at any time hereafter.

The improvement of the Hooghly channels has also had attention. Two schemes have been in operation with this end :—

The *Agitator* steam dredge, which was procured from England some two years ago, has now been at work for two seasons. The general result of the experience gained has been favorable, (though the *Agitator* has not been quite so largely employed on her legitimate duties as might have been the case, owing, amongst other causes, to

her having been employed on relief works connected with the late Orissa Famine,) and the Lieutenant-Governor has recommended* that a second vessel of the same class should be procured.

The second scheme above referred to is the improvement of the Moyapore reach of the Hooghly, by the construction of large spurs to concentrate the flow of the river in a narrower channel, and by increasing the velocity of the stream to scour out the shoal which has formed there. This work was sanctioned late in the year, but materials were immediately collected and arrangements made, which will ensure speedy progress as soon as fine weather sets in.

The question of lighting the Sandheads at the mouth of the Hooghly has also been under consideration of Government. In the month of August last a Committee was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, consisting partly of Government Officers and partly of gentlemen of Calcutta interested in the trade of the Port, to consider and report upon certain proposals made by Lieutenant-Colonel A. Fraser, C. B., R. E. The Committee were not unanimous in their recommendations, but the majority approved Colonel Fraser's scheme, which included seven new light-houses on iron screw-piles, and (with the light-houses which already exist at False Point and Saugor Island) provided for the security of the landfall at the Sandheads, and the lighting of the channels leading to the Hooghly and Mutlah Rivers. The Committee's report was submitted to the Government† of India, but the decision of the Supreme Government was not received until after the close of the year 1867-68.

Ten additional spurs have been constructed for the protection of the river bank at the Botanical Gardens, and three hundred and sixty-seven tons of ballast have been thrown on either side of the piles.

The extension of the ornamental water in the Eden Gardens has been nearly completed, roads have been made, drainage improved, and shrubs and trees planted out.

Measures have been taken for the protection of the Strand Bank at Serampore, and a new road partially made from College Ghaut to Dey Ghaut.

An Obelisk has been constructed at Jigarkhally, and an Observation Tower at Billary is in progress.

Draft conditions of agreement between Government and the Promoters of the Salt-water Lake Reclamation and Irrigation Scheme were this year finally approved by the Government of India. It is believed that some of the Promoters are still endeavouring to take up the scheme in England, and a copy of the draft conditions has been supplied to their Solicitors in this country. But no definite proposition on the subject has been received.

In the Administration Report of last year it was noticed that an attempt was being made to bring back the River Debroo at Debrooghur to its old channel, from which it had been diverted by the

* Since this report was written, the Lieutenant-Governor has learnt that the Governor General in Council is unwilling to order a second vessel, until further and completely successful experiments have been made with the *Agitator*.

† The Government of India has postponed a final decision on Colonel Fraser's scheme, or on the recommendation of the minority of the Committee, pending the successful erection at the Sandheads of two or three of the light-houses regarding the position of which there is no doubt.

works undertaken to keep out the floods of the Mekla. This work was carried on through the year under review, but without much success. Tree spurs are now to be tried at the point of divergence of the two rivers, and for the protection of the river bank at Debrooghur, which is now annually cut away during the rainy season.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

During the early part of this year, the appointment of a Chief Engineer and Joint-Secretary for Irrigation Works in Bengal was authorized, and arrangements were made for the preliminary investigation of Irrigation projects in the Burdwan, Raneegunge, Hazareebaugh, Tirhoot, and Nuddea Districts. An additional Superintending Engineer was allowed for the four Embankment Divisions in lieu of the Consulting Engineer for Irrigation Works, under whom these Divisions had previously been placed.

The employment of six temporary Assistant Engineers for the relief works in Orissa was also authorized by the Government of India. The full complement was, however, not engaged, as the wants of Orissa were partly provided for from the regular staff of the Department. Four additional Assistant Engineers were also provisionally authorized on account of the construction of the new Military Barracks in different stations in Bengal, subject to revision after two years.

Much inconvenience was experienced by the departure of an unusual number of Executive and Assistant Engineers on sick leave, by which several vacancies in both grades were caused, thus entailing delay in the vigorous prosecution of works in some Divisions.

The office of Architect to the Government of Bengal was abolished on the expiry, on the 31st March 1868, of the covenant executed by the officer who filled that post. At the same time, the appointment of an additional Superintending Engineer for the Province was sanctioned. The Nizamut works at Moorshedabad, and the works for the improvement of the Strand Bank of Calcutta and Hooghly River were transferred to the Public Works Department, and attached to the Berhampore and Circular and Eastern Canals Divisions respectively.

A general revision of the Public Works Department in Bengal by its division into eight instead of six Circles, and the formation of some additional Divisions, both in Bengal and in Assam, were sanctioned. These arrangements, however, were to take effect from the ensuing year, and have not affected the past one.

Sanction was also given by the Government of India for the purchase of elephants to be used for work and travelling purposes in Assam.

Acra Brick Factory.—The out-turn of the season, though greater than that of the preceding season, was not equal to the requisitions made, but the factory has met all the actual demands of the year on it, which were larger than those of any previous year. The reason of the manufacture not having been more extended is believed to be due partly to the very great demand for labor, owing to the great number of public works now being executed by Government, by the

Municipality and by private persons, and partly to the absence of the regular and experienced Superintendent of the factory on leave.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure from all sources has been as follows :—

By the regular Public Works Establishments ...	Rs.	80,18,562
By Civil Officers in purchase of land for East India Irrigation and Canal Company in Orissa ...	"	1,15,816
By Local Establishments organized like the regular Establishments	"	10,30,083
By Civil Officers	"	9,06,517
Total ...	"	1,00,70,978

or more than a million of pounds sterling.

It must however be noticed that the sum entered opposite "Civil Officers" is only approximate, being the sum sanctioned for expenditure,—the actual details of expenditure not having yet been received. For this reason, the works carried out by these Officers have not been included in the foregoing remarks.

The expenditure may be conveniently shewn under the several main heads.

Service Heads.	By whom expended.			Total Expenditure.
	Regular Establishment.	Local Establishment.	Civil Officers.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original works ...	42,28,234	5,03,610	9,06,517 (Original works to Increase in Stock Balance)	99,55,162
Repairs	18,82,312	3,40,720		
Establishment ...	16,83,891	1,82,849		
Tools and Plant ...	1,45,019	2,904		
Profit and Loss ...	20,148	......		
Increase in Stock Balance	58,928	......	......	......
Purchase of land as above.	......	......	1,15,816	1,15,816
Total ...	80,18,562	10,30,083	10,22,333	1,00,70,978

An abstract account of appropriation and outlay for Public Works Imperial, and of expenditure on account of the several Local Funds in Bengal during the year under review, will be found in Appendices M. 2 and 3.

The working of the accounts of the Public Works Department continues to improve.

SECTION VII.—RAILWAY.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

On 1st January 1867 an additional length of 1¾ mile was opened at the Delhi terminus, making a total of 1,131 open miles.

The accompanying Table exhibits the general results of the working of the Railway in 1867.

TABLE I.

Year	Average Miles open.	Train Miles.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Per Mile open Average. Earnings.	Per Mile open Average. Expenses.	Per Mile open Average. Profits.	Per Train Mile Average. Earnings.	Per Train Mile Average. Expenses.	Per Train Mile Average. Profits.	Percentage of working expenses.	Percentage of profits on Capital expended.	Approximate expended Capital, really earning traffic.	Capital on which guarantee is paid.	Rate per cent. of profit.
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs.	Rs.	
1854...	38	......	93,280	58,005	35,275	2,454	1,526	928	......	......	......	62·0	0·5	72,25,662		
1855...	121	132,251	6,36,199	3,30,548	3,05,651	5,258	2,732	2,526	4 12 11	2 8 0	2 4 11	51·9	1·3	2,30,08,029		
1856...	121	223,735	10,44,427	4,25,896	6,18,531	8,631	3,519	5,112	4 10 8	1 14 4	2 12 4	40·7	2·6	2,30,08,029		
1857...	121	340,552	14,49,463	5,50,027	8,99,436	11,979	4,545	7,434	4 4 0	1 9 9	2 10 2	37·9	3·9	2,30,08,029		
1858...	126	481,157	18,23,919	9,14,063	9,09,856	14,475	7,254	7,221	3 12 7	1 14 4	1 14 3	50·1	3·8	2,39,58,774		
1859...	251	704,906	32,09,621	14,13,297	17,96,324	12,787	5,631	7,156	4 8 10	2 0 0	2 8 10	55·9	3·6	4,77,27,399		
1860...	306	987,389	36,70,092	17,72,274	18,97,818	11,993	5,792	6,201	3 11 4	1 12 8	1 14 8	51·7	3·2	5,81,85,594	14,90,94,218	1·3
1861...	432	1,391,445	53,83,061	25,02,718	28,80,343	12,461	5,794	6,667	3 13 9	1 12 8	2 1 2	53·5	3·5	8,21,44,368	18,26,57,531	1·6
1862...	644	1,888,030	63,86,874	34,36,702	29,50,172	9,917	5,336	4,581	3 6 0	1 13 1	1 8 11	53·8	2·4	12,24,55,956	19,41,41,334	1·5
1863...	928	3,012,186	1,08,44,604	59,61,942	48,82,662	11,686	6,425	5,261	3 9 5	1 15 8	1 9 9	54·9	2·7	17,64,58,272	21,24,79,898	2·3
1864...	1060	3,566,491	1,39,31,130	70,73,550	68,57,580	13,142	6,673	6,469	3 14 4	1 15 10	1 14 6	50·7	3·4	20,15,57,940	22,51,39,036	3·0
1865...	1128	4,265,247	1,82,50,754	81,79,183	1,00,71,641	16,179	7,251	8,928	4 4 5	1 14 8	2 5 9	44·8	4·7	21,44,88,072	22,88,29,473	4·4
1866...	1128½	5,103,480	2,19,89,011	97,28,447	1,22,60,564	19,472	8,615	10,857	4 4 11	1 14 6	2 6 5	44·2	5·7	21,46,78,210	24,45,53,989	5·0
1867...	1131	4,994,487	2,33,16,392	1,13,16,368	1,20,00,024	20,615	10,005	10,610	4 10 8	2 4 3	2 6 5	48·5	4·3	22,46,18,619	26,95,54,865	4·4

Steam Ferry Accounts.

Year.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1857	49,559	55,472	5,913	
1858	17,674	52,223	34,549	
1859	31,276	67,614	36,338	
1860	25,052	58,347	33,305	
1861	59,261	60,627	1,366	
1862	54,799	59,786	4,987	
1863	29,682	77,626	47,944	
1864	80,311	90,396	10,085	
1865	1,95,222	1,30,227	....	64,995
1866	59,862	1,09,714	49,852	
1867	68,796	97,230	28,434	

The average earnings per mile per week amounted to Rs. 396, or £36-0-6.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,33,16,392, and assuming the cost to have been £22,000 per mile, the profits yielded a dividend of 4·8 per cent.

Coaching traffic contributed Rs. 72,41,810, or 31 per cent. of entire traffic; and merchandize Rs. 1,56,43,842, or 67 per cent.

TABLE II.

Classes.	Number conveyed.		Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage 1867.	Receipts.		Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1866.	1867.						1866.	1867.				
								Rs.	Rs.				
First Class ...	31,300	33,118	1,813	...	5·8	...	126·3	3,94,990	3,92,147	......	2,843	...	0·7
Percentage of entire Traffic ...	0·8	0·7	......	...	...	...	...	7·1	6·2	......	...	...	...
Second Class ...	79,613	81,615	2,002	...	2·5	...	100·3	3,74,808	3,84,005	9,202	...	2·4	...
Percentage of entire Traffic ...	1·9	1·8	......	...	...	...	...	6·8	6·0	......	...	...	...
Intermediate Class	344,674	381,537	36,883	...	10·7	...	23·7	2,01,037	2,12,576	10,939	...	5·4	...
Percentage of entire Traffic ...	8·5	8·1	......	...	...	...	...	3·7	3·4	......	...	...	...
Third Class ...	3,622,494	4,207,066	584,572	...	16·1	...	73·0	45,52,553	53,67,702	8,15,149	...	17·9	...
Percentage of Traffic ...	88·8	89·4	......	...	...	...	...	82·4	84·4	......	...	...	...

Table II gives the details of the passenger traffic, showing an increase over 1866 of 625,250 in numbers, and of Rs. 8,32,447 in receipts, or 15 per cent.

TABLE III.

Calcutta and Burdwan Section, 68 miles.	Number Conveyed.		Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1866.	1867.				
First Class	12,398	11,841	...	557	...	4·5
Percentage of entire First Class Traffic ...	33·2	29·8	...	...	...	...
Second Class	50,710	51,538	828	...	1·6	...
Percentage of entire Second Class Traffic ...	49·3	48·6	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Class	478,818	533,392	54,574	...	11·4	...
Percentage of entire Intermediate Class Traffic ...	97·5	97·2	...	...	...	...
Third Class	785,175	832,959	47,784	...	6·1	...
Percentage of entire Third Class Traffic ...	21·7	19·8	...	...	...	...

The passenger traffic on the Calcutta and Burdwan Section, 68 miles, appears favorable when compared with 1866, although there is a slight decrease of 4 per cent. visible in the 1st class traffic only (See Table III).

Table No. IV shows the traffic in goods according to classes. The total quantity shows an increase of 30,09,256 maunds, or nearly 14 per cent. over 1866. The number of cubic feet of cotton, wool, and timber, conveyed in 1867, are shown separately, similar figures for 1866 not being in the office.

TABLE IV.

		Weight.				Amount.			
		Maundage.		Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.	Receipts.		Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.
		1866.	1867.			1866.	1867.		
						Rs.			
General Goods	Up ...	4,812,533	8,504,830	3,692,297	......	52,38,782	......	......	......
	Down...	8,828,686	7,575,470	......	1,253,216	79,47,702	......	....	......
Special Goods ...	Up ...	948,858	143,487	......	805,371	7,57,320	......	......	......
	Down...	352,105	414,554	62,449	......	49,743	......	......	......
Coal	Up ...	896,874	1,192,007	295,133	......	4,21,881	......	......	......
	Down...	5,964,904	6,982,868	1,017,964	......	9,96,475	......	......	......
Total ...	Up ...	6,658,265	9,840,324	3,182,059	......	64,17,983	......	......	......
	Down...	15,145,695	14,972,892	......	1,72,803	89,93,920	......	......	......
Total ...	...	21,803,960	24,813,216	3,009,256	......	154,11,903	......	......	......
			Cubic feet.						
Cotton, Wool, and Timber in Cubic Feet.	Up ...	...	127,954						
	Down...	...	3,155,471						

There has been an improvement in the punctuality of the trains, the average lateness being about 1 hour and 2 minutes.

No serious accident happened on the line during the year. The work of dividing the compartments of 3rd-class carriages by iron bars has been carried on gradually, and commodious waiting-rooms are being provided for 3rd-class passengers. Satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of new rolling stock, and as an experiment, a train of carriages, on the American principle, with a passage down the whole length of the train, is being built.

Construction.

The works on the chord line have been pushed on with energy, and the chief difficulty now experienced is in the manufacture of bricks.

The landing stages for Howrah and Armenian Ghâts are completed, and will shortly be floated into place.

The doubling of portions of the main line has been completed as follows:—

From Dinapore to Futwa, 19¾ miles, on the 9th March.

From Burhea to Barrh, 28 miles, on the 13th May.

From Dinapore to Bhita, 11 miles, on the 13th July.

From Arrah to Buxar, 42 miles, on the 13th July.

The land for the new changing station at Rishra has been taken up, but this work has been stopped under the advice of the Consulting Engineer to the Company.

The opening of the Kurhurbalee coal mines has also been stopped, pending a final report from the Chief Engineer.

General.

The Government Railway Police have been introduced on the upper division and Jubbulpore Extension, East Indian Railway.

The verification of the land plans of the lower division has been completed by Roy Obhoy Churn Mullick Bahadoor, Deputy Collector, in a most satisfactory way.

Jubbulpore time has been adopted over the whole East Indian Railway.

A maximum scale has been fixed by Government, and authority given to the Railway Companies to alter rates and fares, so long as they do not exceed that scale.

E. I. RAILWAY, JUBBULPORE LINE.

The Jubbulpore Line, a length of 223 miles, was opened for public traffic on the 1st August 1867.

TABLE I.

	Average Miles open.	Train Miles.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Per Mile open. Earnings.	Per Mile open. Expenses.	Per Mile open. Profits.	Per Train Mile. Earnings.	Per Train Mile. Expenses.	Per Train Mile. Profits.	Percentage of working expenses.	Percentage of profits on Capital expended.	Approximate expended Capital.	Capital on which guarantee is paid.	Rate per cent. of profit.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.			Rs.	Rs.	
From August to December 1867 ...	223	75,938	2,17,303	1,92,842	24,461	974	865	109	2 13 9	2 8 7	0 5 2	88·7	0·09	2,53,26,807	3,45,14,400	0·07

Table No. I shows the general results of the working of this line for the five months under notice.

Assuming the cost of this line to be £10,000 per mile, the profits yielded a dividend of ·11 per cent.

The average per mile per week has been Rs. 44, or £4-8-0.

Coaching contributed Rs. 1,18,844, or 55 per cent., and merchandize Rs. 90,902, or 41 per cent. of entire traffic.

TABLE II.

	Number conveyed.	Receipts.	Average Mileage.
First Class	478	6,904	154·0
Percentage of entire Traffic	0·9	7·2	......
Second Class	1,207	7,444	131·5
Percentage of entire Traffic	2·3	7·8	......
Third Class	50,973	80,930	101·7
Percentage of entire Traffic	96·8	85·0	......

Table No. II shows the passenger traffic in classes. The proportion of each class, to the entire traffic, compares very favorably with the main line; the percentages being good, if not better.

Table No. III exhibits the goods traffic. The total quantity carried during the five months was 3,55,799 maunds.

TABLE III.

	Quantity Conveyed. Up.	Quantity Conveyed. Down.	Quantity Conveyed. Total.	Receipts. Up	Receipts. Down.	Receipts. Total.
Merchandize.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the Public	121,016	209,592	330,608	6,113	23,253	85,366
„ Railway	19,603	4,225	23,828	5,028	555	5,583
Minerals—(*Coal.*)						
For Railway	1,363	....	1,363	528	.....	528
Total ...	141,982	213,817	355,799	67,669	23,808	* 91,477

* Including demurrage Rs. 575.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

In the second half-year of 1867 the station of Kooshtea was closed, and the terminus was removed to Gorai, thus adding three miles more to the open mileage.

Table No. I shows the general results of the working of this Railway during 1866 and 1867; there is a steady and marked improvement in the features of this line.

TABLE. I.

Year.	Miles open.	Train Miles.	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Per Mile open. Earnings.	Per Mile open. Expenses.	Per Mile open. Profits.	Per Train Mile. Earnings.	Per Train Mile. Expenses.	Per Train Mile. Profits.	Percentage of working expenses.	Percentage of profits on Capital expended.	Total expenditure per mile of Railway on construction.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs.
From 29th Sept. to 31st Dec. 1862 ...	77¾	31,009	96,656	53,731	42,925	1,239	689	550	3 1 9	1 11 8	1 6 1	55·6	0·33	1,19,681
1863 ...	110	223,317	8,32,922	4,03,380	4,29,542	7,572	3,667	3,905	3 11 8	1 12 9	1 14 10	48·4	3·06	1,27,510
1864 ...	110	262,445	10,15,049	5,44,741	4,70,308	9,227	4,952	4,275	3 13 10	2 1 2	1 12 8	53·6	3·00	1,43,793
1865 ...	110	324,611	13,51,424	6,61,987	6,89,437	12,285	6,018	6,267	4 2 7	2 0 7	2 2 0	48·9	4·10	1,53,029
1866 ...	110	325,778	14,15,941	7,22,863	6,93,078	12,872	6,571	6,301	4 5 6	2 3 6	2 2 0	50·9	4·10	1,56,129
1867 ...	113	354,460	16,19,833	7,88,971	8,30,862	14,542	7,077	7,465	4 9 1	2 3 7	2 5 6	48·7	4·4	2,18,000

Assuming the cost of the line to be £20,000 per mile, the net profits yield a dividend of 4·2 per cent.

TABLE. II.

Steamer Results.

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Profit.
CONTRACT STEAMERS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From February to December 1863 ...	46,737	79,858	33,121	......
Half-year ending 30th June 1864 ...	1,552	8,276	6,724	......
Steamer *Nepaul* from 5th April to 17th July 1865	16,490	34,100	17,610	......
COMPANY'S STEAMERS.				
From 10th July to 31st December 1865	37,570	41,048	......	3,478
For the year 1866	1,27,391	1,06,848	......	20,543
For the year 1867	2,33,761	1,99,665	......	34,096

The steamer earnings, again, show a profit of Rs. 34,096.

During the year under notice the average earnings per mile per week have been (exclusive of steamer earnings) Rs. 279, or £25-11-6.

Towards the total earnings, coaching contributed Rs. 7,46,282, or 45 per cent. of entire traffic, and merchandize Rs. 8,41,371, or 52 per cent.

TABLE III.

Classes.	Number Conveyed.		Increase in 1867.	Increase per cent.	Average Mileage, 1867.	Receipts.		Increase in 1867.	Increase per cent.
	1866.	1867.				1866.	1867.		
	No.	No.				Rs.	Rs.		
First Class	46,706	49,988	3,282	7·0	15·4	47,654	48,348	694	1·4
Percentage of entire Traffic ...	4·1	4·0	......	...	...	7·3	7·1	......	...
Second Class	44,554	49,077	4,523	10·1	22·1	29,855	33,895	4,040	13·5
Percentage of entire Traffic ...	3·9	3·9	......	...	...	4·6	4·9	......	...
Third Class	266,787	279,061	12,274	4·6	23·3	1,49,949	1,52,453	2,504	1·7
Percentage of entire Traffic ...	23·1	22·4	......	...	...	22·9	22·3	......	...
Fourth Class	795,964	868,342	72,378	9·1	33·1	4,26,100	4,49,914	23,814	5·6
Percentage of entire Traffic ...	68·9	69·7	......	...	...	65·2	65·7	......	...

Table No. III shows the passenger traffic in classes. There has been a total increase of 92,457 in number, or 8 per cent., and of Rs. 31,052 in receipts, or 5 per cent. nearly.

TABLE IV.

Calcutta and Kanchrapara Section, 28 Miles.	Number Conveyed.		Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1866.	1867.				
	No.	No.				
First Class	42,183	45,415	3,232	...	7·6	...
Percentage of entire First Class Traffic ...	00·3	90·8	......	...	...	...
Second Class	35,942	38,149	2,207	...	6·1	...
Percentage of entire Second Class Traffic ...	80·6	77·7	......	...	...	...
Third Class	167,898	163,173	......	4,725	...	2·8
Percentage of entire Third Class Traffic ...	62·9	58·5	......	...	...	...
Fourth Class	391,105	401,529	10,424	...	2·6	...
Percentage of entire Fourth Class Traffic ...	49·1	46·2	......	...	...	...

This Table shows the passenger traffic on the metropolitan section of the line between Calcutta and Kanchrapara, 28 miles. The third

class traffic shows a decrease of nearly 3 per cent., whilst on the first and second classes there is an increase of 7 and 6 per cents., respectively.

Table No. V exhibits the goods traffic in classes. The up total shows a decrease of 398,338 maunds, due in a very large measure to the falling off in the coal traffic. On the total there is a decrease in quantity of 39,144 maunds, or 0·9 per cent., and an increase in receipts of Rs. 2,82,399, or 36·7 per cent. over 1866. This remarkable increase in receipts is principally owing to the quantity of merchandize and produce brought to Kooshtea by steamers plying between that Station and the eastern districts. Trains have worked punctually, the average lateness being about 29 minutes.

TABLE V.

		Weight.		Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.	Amount.		Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.
		1866.	1867.			1866.	1867.		
		Mds.	Mds.			Rs.	Rs.		
General Goods	Up ...	505,911	585,480	79,569	......	1,36,936	1,57,208	20,272	......
	Down ...	537,042	525,326	......	11,716	1,58,873	1,44,972	......	13,901
Special Goods	Up ...	151,949	97,766	......	54,183	46,796	41,719	......	5,077
	Down ...	1,746,650	2,124,475	377,825	......	3,66,101	6,42,174	276,073	......
Coal ...	Up ...	1,029,940	481,363	......	548,577	60,046	64,971	4,925	......
	Down ...	10,500	3,194	......	7,306	284	391	107	......
Total ...	Up ...	1,687,800	1,289,462*	......	398,338	2,43,778	2,63,898	20,120	......
	Down ...	2,294,192	2,653,386*	359,194	......	5,25,258	7,87,537	262,279	......
Grand Total		3,981,992	3,942,848	......	39,144	7,69,036†	10,51,435†	282,399	......

A good deal of mischief was done by the severe floods of 1867.

A portion of the bank was carried away, and several bridges were seriously damaged. The bank has been raised 1·58 feet from mile 58 to mile 61⅝. The water-way at miles 61 and 74 has been increased, and the north retaining wall of the bridge at mile 100½ has been renewed. The cost of these repairs is about Rs. 80,000.

Land has been taken up at Shamnuggur for the formation of a coal depôt on the river bank; the depôt to be connected with the main line by a short siding. Another steamer has been added to the fleet of the Eastern Bengal Railway, in order to ensure the efficient maintenance of the service from Kooshtea to Dacca and Kooshtea to Serajgunge.

Owing to certain newspapers having asserted that the Railway embankment by obstructing drainage caused unhealthiness in the

* Includes Railway materials carried "free." † Includes cartage and steamer proportion.

districts through which the line passes, a careful enquiry was made, and from the reports received, it is evident that the assertion was groundless.

Construction.

The nicking out of permanent and temporary land having been completed, and the possession of the land acquired, earth-work was fairly started in January. At first there was considerable difficulty in attracting labor, but this was overcome by the system of paying the earth-work contractors frequently; and by the end of May, with the exception of some detached portions amounting to some five miles in all, the earth-work was complete, and during June considerable progress was made with these portions. In this month there was some heavy rain, and though this caused, as was to be expected, considerable settlement, no slips occurred.

Contracts have been concluded for about eight millions of bricks, and four millions of broken ballast, and about five millions of bricks have been burnt, and three millions more moulded. Of these about half are of inferior quality, and will be fit only for ballast, the progress in making which has not been very great.

Brick-work has been begun on a few culverts, but the amount of work completed at present is not large.

Both pontoons for sinking the cylinders of the Gorai Bridge are on the spot. The traveller and pumping machinery are not quite complete. The pontoons were tested during heavy gales in May by being moored with light chains. Under these circumstances, there was slight forging up and down stream; but when moored with heavy anchors and large chains, it is expected that they will be quite stationary. In order to their accurate fixing, base lines have been measured on the east side of the river.

A considerable amount of material and plant are at the bridge-works, and a further quantity at the Gorai Station awaiting only boat transport. The landing stage has been connected by means of a tramway with the brick-fields and workshops, with which latter good progress has been made. Sheds for the workmen have been erected at the bridge-works, and bungalows at Gorai, Bydia, and Goalundo have been completed. Every arrangement, indeed, for the vigorous prosecution of the works seems to have been made, and the progress generally is satisfactory.

C. & S. E. RAILWAY.

This line has been taken over by Government since 1st April 1868.

Table No. I exhibits the general results of the working of this line. Again, there has been a large deficit of Rs. 31,278, the percentage of working expenses being 134, or higher than any other year.

TABLE I.

Year.	Number of Miles open.	Train Miles.	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.*	Deficit.	Per Mile open. Receipts.	Per Mile open. Expenses.	Per Mile open. Deficit.	Per Train Mile. Receipts.	Per Train Mile. Expenses.	Per Train Mile. Deficit.	Percentage of working expenses.
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1862 ...	15	18,960	27,780	35,668	7,888	1,852	2,378	526	1 7 5	1 14 1	0 6 8	128·
1863 ..	23	31,683	47,328	62,032	14,704	2,058	2,697	639	1 7 11	1 15 4	0 7 5	131·
1864 ...	28	48,166	77,332	1,05,971	28,639	2,762	3,785	1,023	1 9 8	2 3 2	0 9 6	137·
1865 ...	28	62,752	1,08,952	1,24,552	15,600	3,891	4,448	557	1 11 9	1 15 9	0 4 0	114·
1866 ..	28	59,946	1,15,293	1,36,731	21,438	4,117	4,884	767	1 14 9	2 4 6	0 5 9	118·
1867 ...	28	60,976	92,920	1,24,198	31,278	3,318	4,435	1,117	1 8 5	2 0 7	0 8 2	134·

The average earnings per mile per week amounted to Rs. 64, or £5-17-4.

Coaching yielded Rs. 73,691, or 79 per cent. of entire traffic, and merchandize Rs. 16,092, or 17 per cent. only.

TABLE II.

Classes.	Number Conveyed. 1866.	Number Conveyed. 1867.	Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage 1867.	Receipts. 1866.	Receipts. 1867.	Increase in 1866.	Decrease in 1867.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First Class ...	4,586	3,186	...	1,400	...	30·5	25·7	7,394	5,117	...	2,277	...	30·8
Percentage of entire Traffic ...	1·4	0·9	...	...	...	...	...	9·3	7·5				
Second Class ...	21,521	14,254	...	7,267	...	33·7	15·2	11,589	6,824	.	4,765	...	41·1
Percentage of entire Traffic ...	6·3	3·9	...	...	...	...	...	14·7	9·9				
Third Class ..	309,525	302,643	...	6,882	...	2·2	11·2	59,350	53,222	..	6,128	.	10·3
Percentage of entire Traffic ...	90·4	83·9	...	...	...	...	...	75·2	77·8				
Garden produce Train ...	†6,604	40,527	33,923	...	513·6	...	..	610	3,292	2,682	...	439·6	..
Percentage of entire Traffic ...	1·9	11·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	4·8				
Total ...	342,236	360,610	18,374	...	5·4	...	...	78,943	68,455	...	10,488	...	13·3

Table No. II exhibits the Passenger Traffic for 1866-67. There has been a decrease of Rs. 10,488, or 13 per cent. in receipts, and an increase of 18,374, or 5 per cent. in numbers.

* Indian Expenditure only. † From 15th of November.

Table No. III extracts the short traffic on the section between Calcutta and Chappahattee, 15 miles. In the 1st and 2nd classes there have been comparatively large fallings off : 39 per cent. in the former, and 23 per cent. in the latter. The traffic in 3rd class and garden produce shows a favorable increase however.

TABLE III.

Calcutta and Chappahattee Section, 15 miles.	Number Conveyed. 1866.	1867.	Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
First Class	383	232	......	151	......	39 4
Percentage of entire First Class Traffic	8·4	7·3				
Second Class	11,154	8,606	......	2,548	......	22·8
Percentage of entire Second Class Traffic	51·8	60·3				
Third Class and Garden produce Train	207,738	251,998	44,260	......	21·3	......
Percentage of entire Third and Fourth Class Traffic ...	65·7	73·4				

Table No. IV shows the Merchandize Traffic in classes. On the total quantity carried, there has been a decrease of 117,282 maunds, or nearly 29 per cent., and in receipts of Rs. 12,075, or 43 per cent.

TABLE IV.

		Weight. 1866.	1867.	Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.	Amount. 1866.	1867.	Increase in 1867.	Decrease in 1867.
		Mds.	Mds.			Rs.	Rs.		
Shipping Goods	Up ...	27,066	5,638	......	21,428	2,241	726	...	1,515
	Down .	171,436	45,833	...	125,603	12,065	4,212	...	7,853
Ditto Coal	Up ..	2,851	....	. .	2,851	171	...	...	171
	Down ...	1,045	13,603	12,558	...	62	379	317	...
Special Goods	Up ...	41,598	134,856	93,258	. .	1,652	4,737	3,085	.
	Down ...	26,467	29,576	3,109	. ..	2,784	1,404	...	1,380
Ditto Coal	Up ...	...	.. ..	. .		.	...		.
	Down ...	3,203	50	.....	3,153	156	2	...	154
General Goods	Up ..	11,302	5,435	.	5,867	907	612	...	295
	Down ..	85,181	38,726	... ..	46,455	6,985	3,927	...	3,058
Ditto Coal	Up ..	. ...	... .	... .	......	...	. .	. .	...
	Down ...	......	2,121	2,121	......	...	93	93	...
Local Railway Materials ...	Up ...	100	......	. ....	100	10	...	...	10
	Down ...	1,666	......	. ...	1,666	115	..	...	115
Shipping Railway Materials ...	Up . .	21,497	....	....	21,497	1,200	...	...	1,200
	Down ...	......	......	. ..	. ....	.	...	...	. .
Grand Total ...	Up ...	104,414	145,929	41,515	.....	6,181	6,075	...	106
	Down .	288,998	129,909	......	159,089	22,167	10,017	...	12,150
Less deduct allowances made during 2nd-half of 1866	Up . .	.....	......	. ....	.	..	...	...	.
...	Down ...	292	....		.	181	...	..	181
Net Total ...	Up ...	104,414	145,929	41,515	.....	6,181	6,075	...	106
	Down ..	288,706	129,909	...	158,797	21,986	10,017	...	11,969
Total of Up and Down ...	...	393,120	275,838	.. ..	117,282	28,167	16,092	...	12,075

The working of trains has been punctual. No works have been undertaken during the year.

SECTION VIII.—MARINE.

The strength of the Pilot Service, as it stood on the 31st of March, is shown on the margin. The number on active service was 75, of whom 10 were on the salaried list and 65 on the free list. Besides these there were 54 pilots on the licensed list, including 11 leadsmen, and of these 48 were on active service; so that the total number of pilots of all grades on active service was 123.

PORT OF CALCUTTA.

The Pilot Service.

Branch Pilots ...	12
Masters, acting as Brevet Branch Pilots ...	3
Masters ...	37
Mates ...	17
Acting Junior Mates ...	3
Junior Second Mate ...	1
Volunteers ...	2
On active service ...	75
On leave ...	17
	92

The number of pilots remaining on the salaried list was 10, as compared with 24 in the preceding year, and 28 in the year before.

Arrival and departure of vessels during the year.

The number of ships which arrived at the port, and the number which left it, together with the amount of their tonnage, have already been stated in the chapter on Customs. The number of ships which took steam was 578 inward and 695 outward bound.

Groundings.

The number of groundings in the river was 90 as against 74 in the preceding year; but of these 12 cases only were serious enough to demand formal enquiry, and the pilots to blame were visited with various degrees of punishment. The remaining cases were unimportant, and mainly owing to accidents, parting from anchors, &c.

Collisions.

The number of collisions in pilots' water was 10 against 4 of the preceding year. In 4 out of these cases the pilots were found guilty of carelessness or want of judgment, and punished.

Trials before the Marine Court.

Six cases were tried before the Marine Court held under Act XII. of 1859, in 4 of which the pilots were convicted and punished, in one acquitted, and in another warned after reference to Government, to whom the case was sent up in consequence of the Judge having refused to accept the verdict of acquittal passed by the jury, as being contrary to evidence.

River Survey and relaying of buoys.

The survey of the river was carefully attended to throughout the year. On the whole, there had been a tendency to improve rather than deteriorate in the general state of the channels.

The buoys have been carefully attended to, and where necessary relaid.

Condition of Pilot, Light, Surveying, Buoy, and other Vessels.

The pilot brigs, five in number, were in good order at the close of the year. The light ship *Hope* having been lost in the Cyclone of November 1867, the reserved vessel *Guide* had temporarily supplied her place. The *Star* having been much injured, has been converted into a hulk. The *Deva*, the *Comet*, and the *Mutlah* have been repaired. A new light ship was being built at the Dockyard and was nearly ready; and a new pilot brig was also under construction. The surveying vessels *Fame* and *Marie* were both in good repair, as also was the buoy vessel *Grappler*, which has been re-coppered. The boats of the Harbour Masters' Department and the Police Hulks were all in good order, but of the four anchor boats three had been much strained by heavy wear and tear, and required repairs. The *Heave-Hard* has been lost in the Cyclone. The steam dredge *Agitator*, and the steamers *Celerity* and the *Undaunted* were in good condition, and were actively engaged on different errands.

Condition of Light Houses, &c.

All the three Light Houses at Cowcolly, Saugor, and False Point were inspected and found to be in good and efficient order. The subject of improving the means of lighting the Sandheads was under consideration at the close of the year. The arc of light exhibited by the Saugor Light House has been extended so as to render it visible all round the compass, the light having hitherto not been visible to the northward.

Re-erection of the Houses of Refuge.

The Houses of Refuge on the sea-face of the Soonderbuns were all blown down by the Cyclone, but have since been re-erected on firmer ground and in less exposed positions; and they have all been supplied with food, water, and clothing, and the means wherewith to strike a light. To make them more conspicuous, a mast piece has been raised through each, the top of which is much above the jungle and can be seen from a considerable distance. Catamarans have also been supplied to each house.

Moorings in the Port.

The number of fixed moorings in the port on the 31st of March 1868 was 155, of which 133 were anchor moorings and 22 screw-pile moorings. The number of swinging moorings on the same date was 9. The total number of moorings available to the shipping was therefore 164, but by placing ships between the fixed moorings, 200 vessels could be accommodated on an emergency. Of the anchor moorings a great many had been sunk and lost during the Cyclone, but were subsequently recovered. Many of the screw-pile moorings also had been displaced, but some of them were afterwards more securely refixed. The further supply of screw moorings referred to in last year's report has been since sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The total number of screw-pile moorings laid down during the year was 37, *viz.*, 2 for the steamer *Feroze*, 2 for the State Yachts, and 33 for the use of the shipping generally. Almost all the screws which were laid off the Esplanade had, however, to be taken up after the Cyclone, as many of them were discovered to have drawn. The screws at Prinsep's ghaut held on better, having been screwed down deeper.

At Diamond Harbour heavy moorings had been laid for Her Majesty's troop-ships *Jumna* and *Euphrates*, consisting of heavy chains and bridles and two anchors of 75 cwt. each, but these were carried off during the Cyclone, and it was intended to relay them after the S. W. Monsoon.

Accidents in the Port.

Exclusive of the damage caused by the Cyclone, which is noticed in detail in a subsequent chapter, the accidents in the port during the year were generally of a trifling nature, with the exception of two, *viz.*, (1) the case of the steam tug *Enterprise*, the after-boiler of which exploded on the 1st of February, just as the steamer had come into port and moved off Fort Point, several of the crew being killed, and others more or less injured; and (2) the case of the troop-boat *Konai*, which, while fastened alongside the inland steamer *Prince Albert*, was fouled by the *Mula* and cut down to the water's edge.

The first of these cases formed the subject of an inquest held by the Coroner on the bodies of the persons killed by the accident, the verdict of the jury being to the effect that, owing to the conflicting nature of the testimony before them, they were unable to come to any definite conclusion as to the immediate cause of the explosion, or to attach blame for it to any particular individual. The matter was after this enquired into by a Committee of Surveyors. Their report had not been finally disposed of at the end of the year. A presentment of the Coroner's Jury, suggesting that no certificates should be granted to vessels whose boilers are placed in such a position that they cannot admit of minute inspection, and also that every boiler should be so raised as to be clear of its bearings, and be thoroughly tested by hydraulic pressure to double the working or certified pressure at least every six months after it has been two years in use, was also under consideration at the close of the year.

The second case was also enquired into by a Committee specially appointed for the purpose, and the Lieutenant-Governor concurring in opinion with the Committee that the accident was attributable to mismanagement on the part of the Commander of the *Konai*, the Commander has been ordered to be reduced to the charge of a flat till he becomes possessed of more tact and judgment.

Registration of vessels, &c.

The number of vessels registered under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and under Act X. of 1841 was 25, the number of registrations of bills of sale was 43, of mortgages 13, of discharged and transferred mortgages 29, of certificates of sale 6, of transfers of registry to other ports 4, and of certificates of change of masters 79. Twenty-four vessels were also recorded as lost, broken up, or sold to foreigners; and one sailing pass was granted. The amount of fees collected amounted to Rs. 507.

Working of the Shipping Office.

The number of seamen of all nations shipped through the Shipping Office in 1867-68 was 22,003 against 19,058 shipped during the corresponding twelve months of the preceding year, the result shown being an increase of 2,945 men. Of the total number shipped 4,410 were British seamen, while the number of

British seamen discharged was 3,518, which shows a reduction in the number of unoccupied sailors in port by 892.

The total number of seamen discharged during the year was 15,500 against 15,544 discharged during the corresponding period of the previous year, the result being a decrease of 44 men.

The number of ships that had recourse to the office was 780 against 631 in the previous year.

The total receipts of the office amounted to Rs. 23,938-2-6 and the total expenditure to Rs. 22,536-4-0, which left a surplus of Rs. 1,401-14-6.

The number of seamen who deserted during the year was 105 against 138 of the preceding year, giving a decrease of 33 deserters.

PORT CANNING.

Arrival and departure of vessels during the year, and state of the port.

The number of vessels that arrived at and departed from Port Canning were respectively 9 and 10. But this includes the periodical arrival and departure of the Chittagong and Akyab steamer, which has since ceased to run from Port Canning. Besides this vessel only two ships entered the port during the year, and these were laden only with materials for the rice mill erected by the Port Canning Company. Practically therefore, as a port, Canning was scarcely resorted to at all during the year.

The moorings of the port were intended to be removed from their present position to the vicinity of the new jetties erected by the Port Canning Company. The laying down of the screw-pile moorings referred to in last year's report has been postponed to the next cold weather. The buoys in the Mutlah, which were lost in the Cyclone, have been replaced, and the beacons which were blown down have been re-erected. Two new refuge houses have been constructed, and supplied with provisions and water.

Mr. Schiller's propositions in regard to Port Canning and the Soonderbuns.

The proposals of Mr. Schiller in regard to Port Canning and the Soonderbuns generally were noticed in detail in the reports for the last three years. The subject was revived by Mr. Schiller in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State, which contained the following proposals :—

1st.—That the Soonderbuns be formed into a separate district, with Canning as its centre; that the Magistrate of Baripore be removed to Canning; and that the Commissioner in the Soonderbuns with the office be likewise made to reside at Canning.

2nd.—That the office of Port Master at Port Canning be removed from the control of the Master Attendant of Calcutta, and that powers be given to the officer in charge to decide all Marine cases, which will save ship-masters the trouble of travelling down to Alipore as at present.

3rd.—That a certain moderate sum, not exceeding £5,000, be granted annually for the next ten years for the benefit of the Municipality of Port Canning, to be availed of if required by the Commissioner for the purpose of securing the success of the place.

4th.—That the telegraph from Canning to Halliday Island, which has been sanctioned by the Government of India, be laid down without further delay, and that the restrictions be rescinded by which emigrant and troop ships are prevented from availing themselves of the new port.

5th.—That prominent notice be given by Government to the shipping community generally of the fact that Port Canning is now open as a port of Bengal.

6th.—That a certain number of the Government vessels and a certain quantity of the Government stores annually received in Calcutta be directed *viâ* Port Canning.

7th.—That the Port Canning Company be empowered, as holders of most of the forest rights in the Soonderbuns, to levy a cess or royalty on all the firewood, building material, forest produce, &c., as it passes into consumption in the large marts of Bengal, such cess or royalty being adjusted on fair and equitable terms and being in lieu of the rent which the proprietors of waste lands are now charging for the collection of this produce.

With reference to the last of these proposals it was added by Mr. Schiller, that the Canning Company would undertake to procure the transfer to themselves of all intermediate proprietary rights, and to give up to Government one-third of the gross revenue from these forest rights, on condition that such revenue be formed into a separate fund (1) for giving the necessary support to the Canning Municipality, (2) for relieving the interest account between Government and the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and (3) for applying any surplus to general improvements in the Soonderbuns.

The opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to these propositions, and the decisions already arrived at in regard to such of them as have been already disposed of, may be recapitulated as under:

The first of these proposals was carefully considered by this Government in consultation with the revenue authorities, and set aside on the ground that it was not possible to give effect to it at present without causing considerable inconvenience to the people and useless expenditure to Government, while it would in no degree facilitate the clearance and cultivation of the forests, and this conclusion has been concurred in by the Government of India.

In regard to the second proposition, it has been pointed out that the office of Conservator of Port Canning is not at present, and cannot, for obvious reasons, be paid on a scale to secure the services of a person who can be entrusted with independent authority, and that it should not therefore be made independent of departmental control. As regards the shipping cases, enquiry is being made as to the arrangements now in force, and the subject will be further reported on hereafter.

The third proposition has not been supported by this Government, but will be more fully considered on the receipt of a communication from the Municipal Commissioners of Canning in respect to their pecuniary position.

The fourth proposition, so far as it refers to the establishment of telegraphic communication between Halliday Island and Canning, is already being carried out by the Canning Municipality and was very

near completion at the close of the year. In regard to the rest of this proposition it has been already ruled by the Government of India that the law does not permit of emigrant ships sailing from Port Canning, nor would the local Government be disposed to sanction such an arrangement even if it could be done legally, before the Mutlah is furnished with suitable steam tugs.

The fifth proposition does not seem to require any action on the part of Government, as there is no reason to doubt that the fact of Port Canning being now open as a port of Bengal is fully known.

The decision of the points noticed in the sixth proposition rests with the Government of India, but it has been signified to that Government that the local Government does not recommend that any Government stores should be landed at Port Canning in preference to Calcutta.

The last proposition, as previously laid before this Government, was strongly objected to by the revenue authorities, and in consequence of the opinions expressed by them, the Government of India declined to entertain it, which decision has been concurred in by the Secretary of State. During the year under review, the lease of the forest products, on the terms referred to in last year's report, has been granted to Mr. Schiller.

Survey of the Chittagong Coast.

On the approach to completion of the survey of the river and port of Chittagong, it was proposed to re-survey the Chittagong coast from the island of Kootubdea to the Red Crab Reef, with a view to test the existing charts which are believed to have become unreliable. The Government of India was asked if this re-survey was to be conducted under the direction of the Admiralty at the expense of the Imperial Government, and suggested in reply that, as a thorough testing of the existing charts and a re-survey of such shoals as are dubious was all that was required to be done at present, this should be undertaken by the Chittagong Port Schooner with a view to a more complete survey hereafter if found necessary. The local Government has directed the assistant river surveying vessel, *Marie*, to be employed on this work, the cost being debited to the imperial revenue; but as the *Marie* could not be spared at present from the Port of Calcutta, the re-survey of the Chittagong coast has been deferred for another season, provision for the work being made in the Budget for 1868-69.

Survey of the rivers debouching on the coast of Orissa.

The Famine Commissioners in their report having suggested the survey of the rivers debouching along the coast of Orissa between False Point and Dhamrah, the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained to the establishment necessary for carrying out these operations, which however have had to be postponed till after the next monsoon. The rivers, &c., to be surveyed are (1) the Mahanuddy River, as far as Talundah on the one side, and Massagay on the other; (2) the Jamboo creek, and two other creeks

which run from it to the Dhamrah; (3) the creeks from the Mahanuddy; (4) the Metaie Creek, which runs from the Dhamrah; and (5) the whole of the Bay at False Point. The object of the survey will be to ascertain the navigable capacities of the channels named during the dry season, and their depth and width at high and low water, with the existing shoals. A more minute and accurate survey will not be required, as the general features of the rivers are already laid down in the Atlas Maps.

Admission of the divers of the Marine Department to the benefit of the pension rules.

In consideration of the peculiarly dangerous nature of their duties, and of their pay being above the limit of Rs. 10 per mensem, the divers of the Marine Department have, with the permission of the Government of India, been admitted to the benefit of the uncovenanted service pension rules. This has been also sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION.

EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES.

Number of emigrants despatched.

	1866-67.	1867-68.
Mauritius ...	... 478	313
British Guiana	... 4,509	3,001
Trinidad ...	... 2,993	1,840
Jamaica ...	... 1,705	...
St. Vincent ...	... 490	...
	10,175	5,154

The total number of emigrants despatched to the different colonies during 1867-68 was 5,154 against 10,175 embarked in the preceding year. The names of the colonies and the number of emigrants taken by each during the past two years are stated on the margin, and the figures show that, while there was no emigration at all to Jamaica and St. Vincent during the year reported upon, that to Mauritius was even lower than it was in the preceding year, the requirements of that island having indeed for the time almost entirely ceased. This result, as was explained last year, was owing to the depressed state of the agricultural prospects of the island, caused by successive seasons of drought and other adverse influences; but the prospects of the colony were understood to be improving towards the close of the year, and it was expected that the requisitions for field laborers would increase if fresh misfortunes did not retard its prosperity. The rate of wages in this colony has been recently reduced to a minimum of Rs. 4 a month, rising gradually to Rs. 6 in the fifth or last year of service; but this is not supposed to have affected emigration, the proximity of Mauritius to India rendering service in it very popular among the laboring classes.

The number of emigrants ordered by the Government of British Guiana was 4,000, but this requisition was not fully met, owing to the rise in the rates of freight caused by the Abyssinian Expedition, which

for some time prevented any ships being taken up for the conveyance of emigrants. When ships afterwards became procurable, there was great difficulty in obtaining the number of laborers required, the abundance of the grain and other crops in their own country having intermediately afforded full employment to the laboring classes.

The same causes operated also to prevent the engagement of emigrants for Jamaica, for which 350 laborers were required. The Emigration Agent for Trinidad was more successful, having been able to send 1,840 laborers out of a requisition for 2,000, the ships in which they were conveyed having been chartered by the Colonial Government.

Proportion of female emigrants sent.

	Males.	Females.	
Mauritius	54·90	45·10	per cent.
British Guiana	70·03	29·97	„
Trinidad	56·29	43·71	„

The proportion of female to male emigrants embarked for the different colonies, is represented by the figures given on the margin. The small proportion of women shipped by the Emigration Agent for British Guiana has formed the subject of enquiry, and the Emigration Agent has promised to make up the deficiency during 1868-69.

Number of emigrants returned.

The total number of emigrants who returned during the year was, from Mauritius 1,797, from Réunion 322, and from British Guiana 397. The savings brought by the return emigrants from British Guiana amounted to £10,654 15*s.*, which gave an average of £26 14*s.* for every adult laborer; but as the number of depositors was 371 only, the average saving of each of them was £31 5*s.* 6*d.*, exclusive of considerable remittances made through local banks, and large sums brought in gold coins and jewellery. The savings of the return emigrants from Mauritius and Réunion had not been ascertained.

Mortality among emigrants returned.

The death-rate among the emigrants sent, during transit, had not been ascertained at the close of the year. That among the return emigrants from Mauritius was 1·89 per cent., from Réunion 0·62 per cent., and from British Guiana 2·01 per cent.

Health of coolies in depôt.

The sanitary condition of the depôts during the year was satisfactory, and the health of the emigrants good. Of 3,570 individuals admitted into the British Guiana depôt, 44 died, and of 2,299 admitted in the Trinidad depôt, 18 died; 17 of the deaths in the British Guiana depôt were from cholera, but the disease never assumed an epidemic form, and disappeared altogether after a few days.

Damage done to depôts by the Cyclone.

The damage done to the depôts by the Cyclone of the 1st November was considerable. The sheds in the British Guiana depôt were unroofed, and those in the Trinidad and Mauritius depôts destroyed. But there was no loss of life, and the

depôts not being very crowded at the time, the inconvenience suffered by those in them was only slight and temporary.

New rule regarding the proportion of female emigrants required for embarkation.

The rule hitherto in force under Act XIII. of 1864 fixed the proportion of females in every emigrant ship allowed to proceed to the colonies at 25 per cent. of the whole number of emigrants. This standard had recently, in accordance with the wishes of the Home Government, been increased by a notification of the Government of India to a proportion of fifty females to every hundred males. It was apprehended, however, that this higher rate would in many cases cause the greatest difficulty in making up the required number, and as this was sure to lead to the long detention of intending emigrants in depôt, which was fraught with the most serious risks, or to the engagement of females who both on physical and moral grounds were highly undesirable as emigrants, the permission of the Government of India has been obtained temporarily to relax the rule in cases of absolute necessity, so far as to admit the old proportion of 25 per cent., or 33½ women to emigrate with every 100 men.

Modification of Emigration Rules during the year.

The rules regulating the supply of provisions on board emigrant ships have been altered during the year, the quantity of salt fish having been reduced and replaced by an increased proportion of fresh meat, a supply of biscuits provided in lieu of a portion of the present allowance of gram and choorah, and a supply of sago, arrowroot, and sugar substituted for condensed egg. A rule has also been added to the Emigration Rules, prohibiting emigrants from sleeping under platforms.

Measures taken in connection with the despatch of emigrants to the West Indies, and with reference to the mortality on board emigrant vessels in 1864-65.

The enquiry made into the causes of the excessive mortality on board emigrant vessels despatched to the West Indies in 1864-65, and the suggestions made by the Sanitary Commission for the amendment of Act XIII. of 1864, were noticed in the report for 1865-66. The principal suggestions offered were (1) that 12 instead of 10 superficial feet should be allowed to each adult emigrant on board; (2) that the number of emigrants to be carried in any one vessel should be restricted to 350; (3) that the season for the despatch of emigrants should be curtailed; and (4) that no emigrant should be embarked until he had been at least 30 days in depôt. The first proposal was anticipated by the Emigration Board in their directions to the Emigration Agents to return to the measurement in force before 1864, *viz.*, 12 feet of superficial space on board for every statute adult. The second proposal was first sanctioned by Government, but upon reconsideration, it seemed inexpedient to limit the number of emigrants to be carried in any vessel to 350 only, as the statistics of death on board did not show that emigration by larger numbers had any peculiarly injurious effect, while, on the other hand, it was certain that any such rule as that proposed would inevitably drive off all the larger and practically the bet-

ter managed ships from the trade, as they could not confine themselves to the stipulated number without much sacrifice of space and profit. The orders passed on this point have, for these reasons, been withdrawn. As regards the third point, it was deemed inexpedient, as far as present experience goes, to make any alteration in the time prescribed for the despatch of emigrants; while in respect to the fourth point, or the detention of emigrants in dépôt before embarkation, this Government was of opinion that it was not desirable to extend the period of 14 days as fixed at present, inasmuch as the danger from detention in depôt was definite and well ascertained, while the danger which it was sought thereby to avoid, *viz.*, the embarkation of emigrants with the germs of fever or other epidemic disease among them, was already carefully guarded against, and in practice was, if not absolutely chimerical, at all events exceedingly remote. In all these views the Government of India has agreed in opinion with the local Government, except in respect to the fourth point, with reference to which it has been suggested that, to obviate the danger pointed out by the local Government, a single depôt should be established for up-country men at some distance from Calcutta and near the Railway line; this proposal has not yet been adopted.

At the suggestion of the Protector of Emigrants, a condition will in future be added to the Charter Party of every vessel carrying emigrants, that if severe sickness makes its appearance on boardship, the nearest port should be made for and the emigrants landed; but an exception has been made in the case of ships proceeding to Mauritius, in consideration of its geographical position and the shortness of the voyage.

Transmission of coolie savings to India.

The new arrangements sanctioned for the transmission of coolie savings to India were noticed in last year's report. A code of rules for giving effect to those arrangements, prepared by the Emigration Commissioners, has been since approved by the Imperial Government. Her Majesty's Government has also approved the form of money orders to be issued to coolies for the remittance of their savings. The necessary subsidiary instructions for the payment of the remittances in this country and the adjustment of accounts have been issued from the Account Department of this Government for the guidance of all officers concerned.

Disposal of the property of Indian immigrants dying in the colony of French Guiana.

An arrangement having been agreed to between the Governments of Great Britain and France, that the Government of French Guiana, in the absence of a British Consul in that colony, will undertake the disposal of the property of Indian immigrants dying in the colony, the necessary orders have been issued, directing that every assistance should be rendered in this country to the Government of French, Guiana in tracing the real relatives of the deceased coolies. The

Government of British Guiana will also assist the authorities in French Guiana in every case of difficulty in remitting the money due to the relatives of deceased coolies to its proper destination.

EMIGRATION TO ASSAM, CACHAR, AND SYLHET.

Number of coolies despatched.

The statement below exhibits the number of laborers of both sexes who have been despatched to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet under the labor Act, together with the mortality and desertion among them during the voyage, and the percentage of females to males embarked :—

Province or District.	Number of Coolies embarked.						Total.	Percentage of females to males.	Number of coolies absconded.
					Infants.				
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Male.	Female.			
Assam ...	1,524	932	170	116	93	67	2,902	61·52 to 100	4
Cachar ...	2,587	2,276	381	338	186	161	5,929	88·2 to 100	22
Sylhet ...	37	43	9	6	2	5	102	110·84 to 100	...
Total ...	4,148	3,251	560	460	281	233	8,933	78·7 to 100	26

The total number of coolies sent during the year was 8,933 against 12,487 sent during the preceding year, which shows a decrease of 3,554 in the number despatched.

The total number of coolies received at the depôts in Calcutta was 8,963, to which is to be added 718 coolies remaining in the depôts at the close of the preceding year, which gives a total of 9,681 souls. Out of this number 8,933 were, as shown above, despatched to the tea districts, leaving 748 coolies who are accounted for in the manner noted on the margin.

Number of coolies received at the depôts in Calcutta, &c.

Remaining in the depôts at the end of the year	172
* Returned to their homes as rejected	146
Died in the Calcutta depôts ...	237
Absconded from Calcutta depôts	155
Died in the Kooshtea depôts ...	30
Absconded from the Kooshtea depôts	13
	748

Number of contractors and recruiters.

The total number of contractors during the year was 16 against 11 in the preceding year, and the total number of recruiters employed by them 433 against 388. But at the close of the year all the depôts had been closed except the four largest, which are reported to be amply sufficient for the number of coolies who come to Calcutta.

The mortality among the coolies in transit is shown on the margin.

Mortality among coolies in transit and in depôts.

Province or District.	Coolies how conveyed.	Number of coolies despatched.	Mortality.	Deaths from cholera.	Deaths from other causes.	Percentage of deaths.	Percentage of deaths from cholera.	Percentage of deaths from other causes.
Assam ...	By steamers	2,902	114	74	40	3·92	2·54	1·37
Cachar ...	By steamers	2,049	92	81	11	4·48	3·95	·53
Cachar and Sylhet ...	By boats ...	3,982	253	216	37	6·35	5·42	·92
Total ...	......	8,933	459	371	88	5·13	4·15	·98

A second statement on the margin compares the percentage of mortality of the past four years from cholera and other diseases in the depôts, on board the Assam steamers, and in the boats and steamers on the Cachar line. There was no small-pox either in the depôts or on board of the steamers and boats during the year, the result being in a great measure due to arrangements having been made for the vaccination of the coolies almost immediately on their arrival in depôt.

Year.	Depôts.		Assam Steamers.		Boats and Steamers to Cachar.	
	Percentage of deaths from cholera.	Other diseases.	Percentage of deaths from cholera.	Other diseases.	Percentage of deaths from cholera.	Other diseases.
1864-65 ...	·83	·36	3·4	·6	2·02	·4
1865-66 ..	1·72	·74	3·15	1·09	5·97	·55
1866-67 ...	1·01	3·21	2·91	1·13	2·	3·5
1867-68 ...	·73	1·55	2·54	1·37	4·[illegible]3	·75

The total percentage of mortality during the year was 2·58 against 4·23 of the preceding year, the percentage of mortality from cholera being as ·73 against 1·01.

The decrease of mortality in depôts was ascribed to the four following causes, *viz.*, (1) the diminution in the number of coolies received in them; (2) the efficient management of the four depôts remaining open, which are on the whole the best of those that have been in operation; (3) the greater care now taken in the recruitment of coolies; and (4) the improved state of the coolie population in their own country, where they have recovered from the effects of the famine.

Depôt arrangements at Kooshtea, and statistics of sickness and mortality.

The depôt arrangements at Kooshtea were also favorably reported upon; the coolie hospital there, which was destroyed by the cyclone, has been rebuilt, and is stronger and better finished now than it was before. The statistics of sickness and

mortality exhibit an improvement as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Diseases.	1866-67. Number of coolies arrived at Kooshtea.	1866-67. Number admitted into Hospital.	1866-67. Cured.	1866-67. Died.	1866-67. Percentage of Deaths to Admission into Hospital.	1866-67. Percentage of Deaths to Total number arrived.	1867-68. Number of coolies arrived at Kooshtea.	1867-68. Number admitted into Hospital.	1867-68. Cured.	1867-68. Died.	1867-68. Percentage of Deaths to Admission into Hospital.	1867-68. Percentage of Deaths to Total number arrived.
Cholera	...	69	22	47	...	...	...	40	16	24	...	...
Dysentery	...	17	5	12	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...
Other diseases	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Total ...	12,032	91	32	59	64·83	0·49	7,292	46	19	27	58·69	0·37

Number of imported larborers in the Tea Districts.

A Statement (N) in the Appendix gives detailed information in regard to the imported laborers employed in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet during 1867; the total number remaining employed at the end of the year being 37,283.

Increase in the rates of fees for licenses, &c., on account of laborers.

In consequence of the great increase of expenditure over receipts under Acts (B. C.) III. of 1863 and VI. of 1865, which resulted from the small number of laborers despatched in 1866-67, while the establishments had to be maintained at their original strength, it became necessary to enhance the fees. The fees for licenses granted under Act III. (B. C.) of 1863 were accordingly raised to the rates noted on the margin, and the amount to be paid under Section 13 of the Act by employers of laborers has been fixed at one Rupee for every laborer.

For licenses to contractors under Section 4, Rs. 100.
For licenses to recruiters under Section 8, Rs. 16.
For licenses to masters of steam vessels or manjees of country boats under Section 22, 4 As. for each laborer conveyed.

Orders defining the duties of Medical Inspectors of Laborers.

It has been very strongly and constantly asserted by tea planters that one main cause of the great mortality which has occurred in Assam and Cachar has been the sending up to the tea gardens laborers unsuited to the climate and to the work expected of them. To remove this source of dissatisfaction, the duty and responsibility of the Medical Inspectors of Laborers in regard to the despatch of persons disqualified under Section 16 of Act III. (B. C.) of 1863 have been more clearly explained during the year. The construction hitherto placed on this provision of the law was, that it was not the duty of the Medical Inspector of Government to

select laborers for the planters, and that they were bound not to offer any hindrance to the despatch of willing laborers so long as they were not unfit for the voyage. This construction has been abandoned in favor of a larger latitude to the Medical Inspectors, who are now instructed that they should reject all laborers whom they conscientiously believe to be unfitted from their physical constitution to proceed to the tea districts for the purpose of laboring.

Revision of the scale of medicines to be provided on estates on which laborers are employed.

The scale of medicines hitherto required to be provided on estates on which laborers are employed under the provisions of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1865, having been found to be unnecessarily large for the purposes for which the medicines are required, a revised scale has been laid down during the year, the medicines included in it being mostly of the more common and better known kinds, such as a non-medical man might use in his own family, or as an Indigo planter or an English zemindar would keep for treating the ryots in his neighbourhood.

Treatment of Coolies; particular case in Durrung.

A case having occurred in which the manager of a Tea Concern in Durrung thought himself justified in separating a child from her mother and a woman from her husband and sending them to different plantations by way of punishment, the Deputy Commissioner of the district interfered in the matter, not only under the general provisions of the rules for the guidance of debarkation officers, but also in his capacity as Magistrate, and ordered both the separated persons back to their original gardens without consulting the wishes of the manager. This order was complained of by the manager as an unwarrantable interference with the management and disposal of his coolies. But the proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner were approved by Government, with the remark that in the case of the child separated from her mother, it might have been better if he had ordered her back through the manager, instead of doing so directly. Both the cases were further brought to the notice of the Landholders' and Commercial Association, with a view to their influence being brought to bear on the managers of plantations generally, for the prevention of such treatment of coolies elsewhere, and thus to render the interference of the officers of Government unnecessary; and the Association expressed in reply their entire concurrence in the view of the question taken by Government, and their willingness to use their best efforts for the purpose proposed, remonstrating at the same time with the manager on the course of action he had pursued.

Tea Commission: Return of the Commission to the Presidency.

The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of mortality among coolies proceeding to the tea districts was noticed last year, and reference was also made

to two despatches received from the Secretary of State, suggesting the propriety of making a full enquiry into the question of labor transport, and to the suggestions made by Mr. Morice in his memorandum on tea planting in Assam, which was received from the Government of India. It was also stated in last year's report, that a proposal had been made to the Government of India by the late Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a special Commission for the purpose of enquiring into the causes which had affected the condition of tea cultivation, and of ascertaining what measures might be adopted to preserve the interest from the serious ruin which seemed to threaten it, but that the Government of India preferred to postpone the appointment of such a Commission until the month of November, when, if its appointment should be decided on, it would have greater facilities for reaching the tea districts, &c. The Secretary of State, in approving this order, desired that the Commission should be nominated at such time and be provided with such instructions as would enable it to proceed at once with its duty from the commencement of the cold season of 1867-68; and accordingly, at the desire of the Government of India, a Commission, consisting of the gentlemen named on the margin, was appointed in November last. Besides these members, it was also proposed by the Government of India to have two others to represent the tea and laboring interests respectively; but the Landholders' and Commercial Association, on being asked to nominate a member to represent the tea planters' interest, declined to do so on the plea that the time had gone by when such an enquiry as that proposed could be of any practical benefit to the tea planters, and in consequence of this decision, the special representation of the laboring interest was also considered unnecessary. The Government of India, however, did not agree with the Landholders' Association that it would be inexpedient to proceed with the proposed enquiry, and orders were therefore given to prosecute it. The Landholders' Association had particularly objected to the appointment of the Commission as tending to retard the improvement of the laws bearing on labor transport. But the bill proposed by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations, to amend Acts III. of 1863 and VI. of 1865, not having been assented to by the Governor General, it was deemed by His Excellency particularly desirable to have further information on the working of the laws which remained in force, and that such information would in reality expedite, instead of retarding satisfactory legislation. Besides the question of suitable legislation, it was also highly desirable to ascertain the circumstances under which the cultivation of tea had been hitherto carried on, with a view to ascertain the difficulties which the planters had to encounter and the means whereby the Government could give relief to them; and the position and condition of the laborers moreover notably demanded early and serious attention. The Commission was therefore despatched at once to the tea districts, to make the necessary enquiries; the main points of enquiry on which detailed instructions were given being, (1

Mr. W. Ainslie.
„ H. S. Reid.
Dr. J. M. Cunningham.

the financial prospects and present position of tea cultivation; (2) the rules regarding the lease and sale of lands as affecting that cultivation; (3) the state of the labor market; (4) the system of importing laborers, treatment and condition of imported laborers, and working of the existing laws on the subject; and (5) the state of works and communications in the tea districts.

The Commission returned to the Presidency after making their investigations, but had not submitted their report to Government before the close of the year.

MEDICAL.

The number of in-patients treated in the medical, surgical, and midwifery wards of the Medical College Hospital during the year 1867 was 5,014 against 5,654 treated during the preceding year. Of these patients, 2,478 were Christians, and 2,536 non-Christians and natives of this country. The death-rate among the former was 6·70 per cent. against 10·73 in the preceding year, and among the latter 21·68 per cent. against 30·86. The decrease in the rate of mortality was attributed by the Principal, mainly to the improved hygienic and sanitary measures introduced during the year, especially to the reduction in the numbers allotted to each ward, to the greater care bestowed upon good conservancy, to the freer use of deodorants and disinfectants, and to the clearance of the lower floor of the hospital building and the entire abandonment of it as a receiving place for the sick and the dying.

Medical College Hospital.

Class of Disease.	Christian Patients.		Native Patients.	
	Total Treated.	Total Deaths.	Total Treated.	Total Deaths.
Zymotic Diseases ...	1,354	72	1,058	238
Constitutional Diseases ...	68	16	81	31
Local Diseases ...	577	36	651	110
Developmental Diseases...	227	30	251	109
Violent Deaths ...	252	13	495	62
Total ...	2,478	167, or 6·70 per cent.	2,536	550, or 21·68 per cent.

The figures given above include 802 cases of women and children treated in the midwifery ward against 641 treated in 1866. The number of confinements was 134 against 174 in the preceding year The total number of deaths in this ward was 45 against 67 in 1866, and of these the number of deaths in childbirth was 12, *viz.*, 3 among the Christian, and 9 among the native patients.

In the surgical ward the number of important operations performed during the year was 181 against 161 in the preceding year, the number of deaths being 36 against 40. The total number of patients cured in this ward was 117, relieved 5, unrelieved 3, and under treatment at the close of the year, 20.

In addition to the 5,014 in-patients already enumerated, 544 in-patients were treated in the Opthalmic Hospital against 530 treated in the previous year; and of these 137 were restored to a perfect degree of sight, and 300 partially relieved. Of the rest, 49 were not better,

40 under treatment at the close of the year, 16 had absconded, and 2 had died.

The statistics of out-door relief show that the number of patients treated in the Medical and Surgical Out-door Dispensaries for male patients was 18,279 against 22,749 in 1866; in the Out-door Dispensary for women and children 12,274 against 8,975; in the Dental Dispensary 1,407 against 1,236; and in the Out-door Dispensary attached to the Eye Infirmary 3,272 against 2,932.

The following statement exhibits in a condensed form the entire amount of relief (in-door and out-door) afforded by the hospital during the year, as compared with the preceding two years:—

	Wards and Out-door Dispensaries.	Total Number of Patients treated.		
		1865.	1866.	1867.
In-patients.	Medical and Surgical	4,878	5,013	4,212
	Women and children	599	641	802
	Eye Infirmary	526	530	544
Out-patients.	Medical and Surgical	15,654	22,749	18,279
	Women and children	6,957	8,975	12,274
	Eye Infirmary	3,337	2,932	3,272
	Dental Dispensary	2,600	1,236	1,407
	Total ...	34,551	42,076	40,790

Calcutta Female Nurses' Institution.

The arrangements under which nurses had hitherto been supplied to the Medical College Hospital were noticed in last year's report. During the year under review, the following brief account was received of the Female Nurses' Institution from its first establishment to the close of 1867. The institution was originated in 1859 for the purpose of supplying female nurses to the wards of the Medical College Hospital. In 1860 the supply of nurses was extended to the General Hospital. In the year following the total number of nurses supplied to both hospitals was 12; but by the end of 1867 the number had increasad to 24, fourteen having been supplied to the Medical College Hospital and 10 to the General Hospital, including the matron of each hospital.

Till 1866 the funds of the institution were derived mainly from private subscriptions, a sum of Rs. 200 per mensem only being contributed by Government. The commercial depression of that year, however, having diminished the income of the institution considerably, and its reserved fund lodged in the Agra Bank having become unavailable for a time, the institution was carried on temporarily by advances of money drawn from Government. Funds were subsequently raised by an urgent appeal to the public, and the contribution of Government was at the same time increased, as was stated in last year's report, from Rs. 200 to 700 a month. The total expenditure of the institution

in 1867 was Rs. 21,738-7-6, of which Rs. 3,959 were contributed by Government.

The Committee of the Female Nurses' Institution also undertakes the superintendence of an institution intended to provide nurses to attend the sick in private families. This institution was intended to be self-supporting, but has hitherto required aid from the parent establishment. Since 1866 a house has been provided for the nurses when not employed, which is called the "Canning Home of Nurses."

The figures on the margin show a decrease in the number of persons treated in the Calcutta Native Hospital during 1867 as compared with the number treated in the preceding year, the number of in-door patients having fallen off by 485, and the number of out-door patients by 3,829. This result, however, was owing apparently to the figures of 1866 having been considerably increased by the influx of immigrants from the famine districts.

Calcutta Native Hospital and its dependant Dispensar

	1866.	1867.
Number of in-door patients ...	1,787	1,302
Ditto out-door do. ...	174,594	170,765
	176,381	172,067

The daily average of in-door patients in 1867 was 72·7 against 78·8 in the previous year, and the result* of their treatment shows a percentage of 16·7 deaths in 1867 against 24·06 in 1868. The daily average of out-door patients was 468 against 478·3 in the preceding year.

*	1866.	1867.
Cured	1,126	875
Relieved...	166	156
Died	430	218
Remaining under treatment at the close of the year ...	65	53
	1,787	1,302

The total number of surgical operations performed was 3,907 in 1867 against 4,572 in 1866; the number of important cases being 94, of which the results are shown on the margin. The total number of fracture cases was 269, of which 12 terminated fatally, while amputation was found necessary in 33.

Cured	55
Relieved	7
Died	23
Transferred, remaining under treatment, &c.	9
	94

The marginal figures show the number of persons treated in the branch dispensaries in Calcutta with the daily average of sick in each.

	Total Number treated.	Daily average.
Park Street Dispensary	92,886	254
Gurranhatta Dispensary	83,982	230
Chitpore Dispensary	76,463	209

The aggregate income of the Native Hospital for the year was Rs. 49,953-12-5, and the total expenditure Rs. 46,609-3-10. The donations and subscriptions in 1867 amounted to Rs. 6,412 against Rs. 3,912 of the preceding year

Hospital accommodation for Calcutta Paupers.

The arrangements made for the accommodation of Calcutta sick paupers in the large building originally intended for the Sealdah market were noticed in last year's report. A question arose during the year as to the admission into the Pauper Hospital of patients who cannot be received into the Medical College Hospital for want of accommodation, and it was finally agreed that the Pauper Hospital will receive as many of these patients as it can conveniently accommodate. The general question of the provision of adequate hospital accommodation for Calcutta was under consideration at the close of the year.

The Calcutta North Suburban Hospital.

The want of a hospital for the reception and treatment of in-door patients at or about Chitpore in the Northern Suburbs of Calcutta having been much felt, the funds for opening such an institution were raised by private subscription, and a hospital opened from the 1st August 1866. This hospital was named the North Suburban Hospital; and, having been opened when there was a great influx of paupers at Calcutta from the famine districts, it received a monthly grant of Rs. 250 from the Famine Fund, a grant of an equal amount from the Suburban Municipality from August to 31st December 1866, and a donation of Rs. 750 from the Calcutta Municipality, all of which were given for the maintenance and accommodation of pauper patients. Besides these grants, the Government gave to it the services of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and the free use of European medicines and surgical instruments.

The returns of the hospital for the twelve months ending 31st August 1867 show that 1,099 patients were admitted into it during the first year of its existence, of whom 455 were cured and discharged, 138 partially relieved, 46 discharged without improvement, 11 ceased to attend, 409 died, and 40 remained under treatment on the 1st September 1867. The daily average number of sick in hospital was 46. The receipts from all sources were Rs. 13,064, and the expenditure Rs. 8,684-1-3.

The supplementary returns of the hospital further show that the number of patients treated from 1st September 1867 to the close of the year was 333, of whom 149 were cured and discharged, 57 were partially relieved, 7 discharged without improvement, 102 died, and 18 were transferred to other establishments; the daily average number of sick in hospital amounting to 42·39.

These statistics establish the need and usefulness of the institution, but the financial position of it has at the same time become very precarious, owing to the reduction of some subscriptions and the entire discontinuance of others. Under these circumstances, the Suburban Municipality have been empowered to disburse a sum of Rs. 150 per mensem in support of the institution, under the provisions of Section 8 of Act VII. (B. C.) of 1867, which authorizes the appropriation of Municipal funds for such purposes.

River-side Dispensary.

It was stated in last year's report, that the proposals then under consideration for providing for the treatment of sick sailors were the establishment of a floating hospital in a centrical position in the port, and the setting apart a room in the Sailors' Home, if necessary, for an additional dispensary. Both these proposals were afterwards abandoned, because the location of hospitals in the midst of the shipping population was considered to be exceedingly objectionable on medical grounds. It has since been determined to open a river-side dispensary at Hastings, and the site has been selected in communication with the Executive Engineer at Fort William. This dispensary will be for out-door patients from the shipping generally, and a receiving house only in urgent cases, such as cholera, sun-stroke, &c., whence patients will be transferred at the first opportunity to the regular hospitals. An estimate of the cost of setting up the dispensary and of providing it with a proper establishment was under consideration at the close of the year, and a rate of 9 pie per ton had been directed to be levied on all ships entering the port as hospital dues to meet this among other expenses.

Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries.

A Statement (O 1) in the Appendix shows the number of patients treated in the several Government Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries during 1867, with particulars in regard to the income and expenditure of each, the cost incurred for each institution by Government, and the amount expended in the dieting of house patients. The aggregate results are compared on the margin with those of the preceding year.

	1866.			1867.		
Number of patients treated during the year	305,080			335,949		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Income of the dispensaries from all sources	3,23,906	12	7	3,36,227	8	4
Expenditure, excluding cost to Government of European medicines ...	2,33,778	3	8	2,52,980	13	11
Cost to Government for salaries and special allowances	1,08,289	15	5	1,10,408	0	10
Cost to Government of European medicines supplied free of charge ...	7,167	3	1	7,296	7	6
Amount spent in dieting sick patients..	33,587	[illegible]	6	30,017	2	10

The total number of these dispensaries in Bengal is 135, *viz.*, 60 main dispensaries, 51 branch dispensaries, and 24 sub-divisional dispensaries. 130 of these are embraced in the Statement in the Appendix, no returns having been received from the other 5, four of which have been only lately established. Altogether 33 new dispensaries, chiefly branch and sub-divisional dispensaries, were set up during the year, and for many of these suitable buildings have been, or were in course of being, erected by the liberality of the zemindars and other wealthy residents of the neighbourhood.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 335,949 in the proportions noted on the margin; and a comparison with the results of the preceding year shows a diminution in the number of in-door patients, which was accounted for by the diversion to the numerous famine hospitals of the starving poor; a considerable increase in the number of out-door patients, which was attributable to the establishment of numerous additional dispensaries for the relief of out-door sick during the year; and a great decrease in the mortality rate among in-door patients, which has resulted from the removal of patients suffering from starvation to the famine hospitals.

	1866.	1867.
In-door patients	19,755	17,054
Out-door ditto	285,325	318,895
Percentage of mortality among in-door patients	29·42	18·09

The largest percentage of admissions for treatment was from fevers, dysentery, skin diseases, spleen diseases, and venereal diseases; while the largest percentage of deaths was from cholera, dysentery, continued fevers, pulmonary disease, small-pox, dropsy, and liver and spleen diseases.

All the dispensaries have been supplied with Native Doctors, and were duly visited and inspected by the European Medical Officers during the year.

Inspection of Branch Dispensaries.

With a view to obviate the evils arising from branch dispensaries in various parts of the country being placed under charge of Native Doctors beyond the reach of efficient control, it has been ordered during the year that every such dispensary shall be visited by the Civil Surgeon of the district at least twice in each year, the Civil Surgeon remaining at the dispensary not less than two days to enable him to make a thorough inspection. It was proposed by the Inspector-General of Hospitals that these visits should be monthly, but such frequent visits have not been enforced, as it would have greatly interfered with the duties of the Civil Surgeons at their sudder stations, and also because it was believed that a thorough inspection twice a year would do more good than a cursory visit every month.

In connection with this subject a scheme proposed by Dr. Earle, of Kishnaghur, was considered; namely, that Native Doctors stationed in the interior of districts should be brought into head-quarters and there be made to work for a month or two in the Jail or Police Hospital, under the direct supervision and instructions of the Civil Surgeon. It did not appear, however, that this plan would be attended with any particular advantage, and as difficulties were anticipated in carrying it out, it was not adopted.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Bhowanipore European Lunatic Asylum.

A complete history of the European Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipore and of the several changes made in the details of its management since it passed into the hands of Government was given in last year's report.

The total number of patients treated in this Asylum during the year under review was 72, of whom 5 were cured and discharged, 6 sent to Europe in an improved condition as ordinary invalids, 20 sent to Europe as insanes, 7 died, and 34 were under treatment at the end of the year. Of the patients remaining under treatment 4 were paying, the other 30 being Military and pauper patients, 21 of them being Europeans and 9 East Indians.

The actual cost of the institution during the year was Rs. 32,939, exclusive of the passage money of patients despatched to Europe. The sum credited on account of the maintenance of paying patients, including Rs. 1,050 as an estimated deduction in the Military Department from the pay of soldiers during their residence, amounted to Rs. 4,147.

The annexed statement exhibits the number of patients treated in 1867 in the several Lunatic Asylums for native patients in Bengal, together with the ratio of deaths and cures. A comparison of the total number treated in the several Asylums during the last five years, with the percentage of deaths and cures, is shown below:

Native Lunatic Asylums in Bengal.

Name of Asylum.	Total number of patients treated.	Discharged cured.	Improved and transferred to their friends.	Escaped.	Died.	Remaining under treatment at the end of the year.	Ratio per cent. of cures and transfers to total treated.	Ratio per cent. of mortality to total treated.	Ratio per cent. of mortality to daily average strength.
Dullunda...	394	79	16	...	51	248	24·11	12·94	23·18
Moydapore	17	6	..	...	1	10	35·29	5·88	10·
Dacca ...	293	34	7	8	35	209	13·99	11·95	16·67
Patna ...	193	22	2	2	16	151	12·44	8·29	12·31
Cuttack ...	49	8	3	...	4	34	22·45	8·16	12·12
Total ...	946	149	28	10	107	652	18·71	11·31	17·74

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Total number of insanes admitted and re-admitted during the year	261	389	438	306	372
Total treated	770	919	1067	940	946
Total number cured and transferred to their friends	169	205	328	221	177
Percentage of cured to total treated	21·94	22·3	30·74	23·51	18·71
Total number of deaths	70	86	109	145	107
Percentage of mortality to total treated ...	9·09	10·6	10·21	15·43	11·31
Daily average strength	526	587	658	607	603
Percentage of mortality to average strength ...	13·31	14·65	16·56	23·89	17·74

The above return shows that the mortality in 1867 was considerably less than in the preceding year, though the total number of patients treated was much the same in both years. On the other hand the total number of patients cured and transferred to their friends was very much less, being only 177 against 221 of the previous year.

The table on the margin shows the number of admissions and re-admissions during the year in the several Asylums, distinguishing the patients according to their creed. The total number of criminal lunatics admitted for the first time was 16, of whom 8 were admitted into the Patna Asylum, 7 into the Dacca Asylum, and one into the Cuttack Asylum.

Name of Asylum.	Admissions and re-admissions during the year.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Christians.
Dullunda	197	129	59	9
Moydapore	No admissions during the year.			
Dacca	77	46	30	1
Patna	77	62	15	...
Cuttack	21	17	3	1
Total ...	372	254	107	11

Of the total number of patients (946) treated in all the asylums, 414 were laboring under chronic mania, 260 under acute mania, and 182 under dementia of different kinds, while the rest were suffering from other forms of insanity in smaller numbers. In 263 cases the assigned cause of insanity was the use of the ganja.

The annexed statement shows the average number of insanes who were kept employed in the several asylums, as compared with the daily average strength under treatment. In the Dacca and Cuttack Asylums the entertainment of nautches was occasionally afforded to the insanes for their amusement. This was also had recourse to in the Patna Asylum in 1866, but has since been discontinued.

Name of Asylum.	Daily average strength.	Daily average number employed.
Dullunda	220	211
Moydapore...	10	10
Dacca	210	168
Patna	130	98
Cuttack	33	21

A comparison of the expenditure of the Asylums during the past two years is shown on the margin, and also the expenditure per head in each Asylum in 1867.

Name of Asylum.	Expenditure in 1866.			Expenditure in 1867.			Average Expenditure per man in 1867.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dullunda ...	17,832	9	4	19,425	6	2	88	0	0
Moydapore ...	2,259	12	3	939	5	2	15	9	8
Dacca ...	18,413	0	3	19,849	1	7	94	8	3
Patna ...	12,379	13	11	11,641	8	8	89	9	1
Cuttack ...	4,140	5	8	4,576	11	2	138	11	0

Disposal of dangerous lunatics, &c.

Police Officers in charge of stations have been directed to apprehend and send in to the Magistrate all lunatics wandering at large within their jurisdictions, who by habit or repute are known to be mischievous or dangerous. This order has been issued simply to prevent such lunatics from doing injury to themselves or others. The Police are in no case to interfere with harmless half-witted persons, far less with lunatics who are taken care of by their relatives and friends.

Vaccine arrangements for the year.

The measures taken for extending the operation of the Vaccine Department, irrespective of the Vaccine Circles, were noticed in last year's report. It was subsequently laid down that the Municipalities in each district should be called upon to contribute towards the expenses of vaccination within their respective jurisdictions, and the Municipal Law was amended to allow of assignments being made for this purpose from Municipal funds. Some difficulty, however, was experienced in obtaining the consent of the several Municipalities to the payment of the sums for which they were considered equitably liable during the year under review, and it was therefore ordered that the number of Vaccinators required for each district should be entertained for the present at the cost of Government, the measures to be taken for recovering from the Municipalities a proportionate share of the entire charge being reserved for future consideration. These arrangements remained in force to the close of the year. A finally revised scheme will be submitted hereafter for the sanction of the Government of India, exhibiting the entire requirements of all districts and the extent to which the Government would be relieved of the charge by the contributions of the several Municipalities.

Head Vaccinators for the districts near Calcutta.

With a view to provide for the effectual supervision and control of the work of the 40 Vaccinators employed in the districts near Calcutta where small-pox inoculation is prohibited, the employment of nine Head Vaccinators, on a salary of

Rs. 15 each per mensem, was sanctioned temporarily for six months. On the expiry of that period further temporary sanction has been accorded, on the understanding that the Head Vaccinators are to be absorbed in a new vaccine circle which is expected to be shortly established.

Vaccine Establishments for the Chota Nagpore Division and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The proposed establishment of a circle of vaccination to be called the Ranchee Circle was noticed in last year's report. The scheme having been since sanctioned by the Government of India, steps are being taken to organize the circle at a cost not exceeding Rs. 10,576 per annum. The Government of India has also sanctioned temporarily the employment of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon with the existing staff of Vaccinators in Chota Nagpore, and the employment of another Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a staff of six Vaccinators in the Sonthal Pergunnahs for the extension of vaccination. These arrangements in respect to Chota Nagpore will continue in force only till the organization of the Ranchee Circle is completed, and the expenditure is met from the allowance for the circle, but the establishment sanctioned for the Sonthal Pergunnahs will have to be maintained longer, as the Ranchee Circle will not be able to meet the requirements of that district at present.

Vaccine operations during the year.

A Statement (O. 2) in the Appendix shows the number of persons vaccinated in Bengal, the return including all cases of vaccination performed by the Superintendent-General at and around the city of Calcutta, and also those performed in the Mofussil Districts under the dispensary system and within the Municipalities. The total number of cases during the year was 198,114 against 194,105 of the preceding year. Out of these 176,616 are reported as having been successful, against 164,388 in the previous year. The unsuccessful operations were 21,498 against 29,717.

A second Statement (O. 3) in the Appendix exhibits the number of vaccinations performed in the Darjeeling and Ranchee Circles and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In the Darjeeling Circle the total number of cases was 25,438 against 12,765 in the preceding year, which shows an increase of 12,673 cases; the total number of successful operations being stated at 22,661 against 9,98[illegible]. In the Ranchee Circle the work during the year was chiefly confined to Hazareebaugh, the total number of cases being 6,447, of which 5,118 are returned as successful. The number of cases in the Sonthal Pergunnahs was 7,749, of which 7,092 were reported successful.

Throughout the Darjeeling Circle very little was heard during the year of the presence and doings of small-pox inoculators, which shows that the vaccination system now introduced has been generally appreciated. The Ranchee Circle has been only opened during the year, and the Deputy Superintendent was met and opposed by a variety of prejudices which however, it is expected, will give way in time. Much opposition to vaccination was also experienced in the Sonthal Pergunnahs from the traders in the Damin-i-koh.

Rules for the guidance of local officers on the out-break of small-pox in towns or large villages.

A code of rules prescribing the measures to be taken on the out-break of small-pox in towns or large villages has been circulated for the guidance of local officers, with a request that they would give effect to the rules as far as the existing laws and local usages in the different districts will permit. The rules are based on general instructions issued on the subject by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with modifications to make them applicable to Bengal. The local officers were asked to report the extent to which they expected to be able to give effect to the rules, and suggestions were invited for rendering them more practicable and acceptable to the people. The replies received were under consideration at the close of the year.

Translation of a treatise on Vaccination into vernacular.

The plan of circulating treatises on vaccination in the vernacular having been generally adopted in Madras, the Government of India recommended its adoption in other parts of India. Accordingly a treatise on the subject written by Dr. F. Pearson, Superintendent-General of Vaccination in the North-West Provinces, has been translated into Bengalee and circulated, both for the guidance of those engaged in the work of vaccination and for the information of the people at large. The greater portion of this pamphlet is as applicable to the Lower Provinces as to the North-West. The points of difference have been noticed in a separate memorandum, which has also been translated and circulated along with and as an addendum to Dr. Pearson's work.

Small-pox Hospital in the Suburbs.

The attention of Government having been directed to the insufficiency of the arrangements made from time to time for providing accommodation for small-pox patients in Calcutta, steps have been taken to establish a permanent Small-pox Hospital for the town in its immediate vicinity, with a view to check the spread of the disease. A site for the hospital has accordingly been selected, after prolonged consideration, at Sealdah, to the east of the Sealdah Municipal Hospital. The cost of maintaining the hospital will be defrayed by the town, but the building will be constructed and kept in repairs at the expense of Government.

Correspondence about the epidemic fever in Bengal.

A detailed account of the epidemic fever which has prevailed more or less since 1861 in the districts surrounding Calcutta will be found in the reports for the years 1861-62 to 1864-65. The Government of India being apprehensive that the suffering and mortality caused by the epidemic might recur sooner or later with increased violence, desired that measures should be taken for obtaining full and early information on the drainage of that part of the country, and how far it had been injuriously affected by railways and roads and the shutting up of outlets into rivers; also that the sanitary measures suggested by the Commission appointed in 1864 to enquire into the causes of the fever should be carried out in every

village, the suggestions of the Commission being epitomized and translated into Bengalee for village circulation.

On receipt of this letter, a further enquiry was made from the Commissioners of the Burdwan and the Presidency Divisions and from the Public Works Department, and the latest information procurable on the subject placed before the Government of India. The enquiry into the drainage of the country had been made by Lieutenant Hills in the districts of the Presidency Division, and by Mr. Ducas in the districts of the Burdwan Division, but was incomplete and unsatisfactory in both cases, and did not include the preparation of a comprehensive scheme of drainage for the affected districts. To remedy this defect, it was proposed by this Government that a special officer should be deputed to enquire into and settle the question as to whether the drainage of the country is or is not seriously defective, and to suggest measures for removing such defects as may be found to exist. The Government of India, however, did not think any such enquiry to be called for at present, and were besides of opinion that the subject was too large to be satisfactorily disposed of by the deputation of a single officer. The point which the Government of India required to be cleared up was, whether the system of roads and railways has injuriously affected the drainage of the country, and an investigation on this point by a competent engineer officer has been authorized.

As regards the inauguration of a general system of sanitation throughout the affected districts, it was explained by this Government, that a good many of the recommendations made on the subject have been already carried into effect, and that the suggestions for the adoption of sanitary measures by the people were translated and extensively circulated by the British Indian Association, but without much success, the majority of the villagers being unable to understand what legitimate connection there could be between their mode of living and the epidemic, inasmuch as they had all along been used to the mode of living objected to without detriment to their health. With reference to this feeling, it was observed by this Government that any hasty and indiscriminate efforts on the part of the public officials to enforce sanitary measures against the inclination of the people could only have the effect of calling forth a passive opposition to all sanitary improvements. This view has been concurred in by the Government of India, and it has been left to the local Government to decide, in communication with the Sanitary Commissioner for the Lower Provinces, to what extent the work of clearance ought to be insisted on, and what steps are necessary to carry it out.

The epidemic fever disappeared entirely after the Cyclone of 1864, and there was no return of it in 1865 to attract attention. During 1866 and 1867, however, the fever has again attacked portions of the districts which were formerly affected by it, though not with the extreme violence it did in 1862 and 1863. A fever of an epidemic character raged also for some months in the Comercolly Sub-Division in the district of Pubna, and in the towns of Bishenpore and Sonamookhy in the district of Bancoorah.

With a view to provide against the sudden out-breaks of sickness in the districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining medical attendance on short notice, the employment of two itinerant Dispensary Establishments of the strength noted on the margin, has been sanctioned as an experiment; one for each Division, to be employed wherever the out-break of an epidemic may render its presence necessary.

Itinerant Dispensary Establishments for the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions.

1 Native Doctor, at Rs. 25 or ...	30
1 Compounder	8
Travelling charges	10
Contingencies, including bazar medicine	12
Total Rs. ...	60

Out-break of cholera at fairs, &c.

The Government of India having desired the collection of information regarding the out-break of cholera at fairs or religious gatherings in Bengal, an attempt was made to obtain a correct record of past observations on the point. The information available was, however, of no great value, the subject not having hitherto attracted much attention anywhere except in Cuttack. The necessary orders for making future observations have been already addressed to the Magistrates, and the entire correspondence has at the same time been placed before the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, with a view to his drawing up instructions as to the points to which such observations should be especially directed.

General enquiry in respect to the treatment of cholera.

In noticing a report on the out-break of cholera in 1867 at Hurdwar and other places in the Upper Provinces, the Government of India suggested the collection of the opinions of all competent and experienced Medical Officers in the country in respect to the treatment of the disease in its various stages. The necessary enquiries have accordingly been instituted among the Medical Officers in the Lower Provinces, but they had not been completed at the close of the year.

Out-break of cholera at Pooree and other places.

The out-break of a virulent type of cholera in Pooree, chiefly among the pilgrims from the Central Provinces, was reported to Government in November 1867. Notifications were thereupon simultaneously issued by this Government and the Government of the Central Provinces, to warn pilgrims and others from repairing to Pooree while the disease was raging, and steps were taken to prevent pilgrims from putting up in lodging houses ascertained to be centres of infection. At the desire of the Government of the Central Provinces, measures were also adopted at Pooree to lessen the risk, as far as possible, of the disease being carried by pilgrims returning from Juggernath to the districts of Sumbulpore, Chutteesgurh, &c., where for several years cholera appears to have been communicated from Pooree, and the establishment of quarantine at those places was also made known at Pooree. By the beginning of December the disease disappeared altogether from Pooree, but re-appeared again

towards the end of February 1868, when intending pilgrims on the occasion of the Dolejattra had again to be put on their guard. The disease this time was fortunately not very serious, but it spread out shortly after in a more virulent form in the north of Balasore and along the line of road to Midnapore. The measures taken to provide medicines were prompt and successful, and the disease was decreasing after the close of the year.

Cholera appeared during the year in several other places also besides Pooree, Balasore, and Midnapore—particularly in some parts of the 24-Pergunnahs, at Kooshtea, and in the Kissengunge Sub-Division in Purneah. Medicines were supplied promptly to all these places, and the services of Native Doctors made available as much as possible.

Measures taken for preventing the spread of syphilitic diseases among sailors.

The expediency of protecting soldiers from syphilitic diseases has been fully recognized of late years by Government and the Legislature. The Government of India being desirous of taking steps in the same direction for the protection of sailors, enquiries were instituted by this Government into the extent to which syphilitic diseases prevail among sailors in the seaport towns in Bengal; and the expediency of making the English Contagious Act of 1866 (27 and 28 Victoria, cap. 85) or any similar machinery applicable to the circumstances of those towns, was taken into consideration. The facts disclosed by the enquiry proved that, though reliable statistics of the disease were not available, there was no doubt of its lamentable prevalence, and the need of preventive legislation was shown to be urgent. A report to this effect has accordingly been made to the Government of India, with the remark that an adaptation of the English Contagious Act would meet the requirements of Bengal. A draft Act submitted by the Health Officer of Calcutta has at the same time been submitted for consideration, the main difference in principle between it and the English Act being that, whereas the latter leaves it for a superior officer of the Police to lay an information before a Justice of a woman being a prostitute before any compulsory action can be taken in regard to her, the former makes it compulsory in the women themselves to come in for registration; this, in a town like Calcutta; which is said to contain about 30,000 prostitutes, being considered an improvement on the English Act. The Justices of Calcutta were at the same time requested to take into consideration the question of establishing a Lock Hospital in the town, which, even without compulsory legislation, might be made the means of doing much good; and it has been further suggested to them that any scheme which they may fix upon should be so framed as to admit of extension whenever the provisions of the Contagious Diseases' Act, or any similar enactment, are applied to Calcutta.

Measures taken for the treatment of snake-bites.

A constantly recurring item in the returns of accidental deaths throughout the Lower Provinces has been the mortality from snake-bites. An attempt has now been made to

check this by distributing to the Police stations and out-posts in those districts where such deaths have been most numerous, a sufficient supply of a solution of ammonia recommended by the Chemical Examiner, Punjab, together with simple directions for the treatment of these cases.

Quarantine for ships from Mauritius, &c.

On the receipt of a telegram from the Secretary of State reporting the prevalence of yellow fever at Mauritius, steps were taken at once at the ports of Calcutta, Canning, Chittagong, and Akyab, to subject every vessel arriving from Mauritius to a close medical examination before permitting its entrance into port, and to enforce quarantine in the case of those vessels which had fever on board. These arrangements were continued from June to the commencement of August 1867, when the abatement of the disease in Mauritius rendered the continuance of protective arrangements unnecessary.

A pilgrim ship from Jeddah suspected of carrying passengers laboring under contagious diseases was also ordered to be stopped at Mud Point for medical examination before being admitted into the Port of Calcutta. But the subsequent reports in regard to this and other vessels of the same description did not warrant the adoption of any protective measures.

Bills of Health for plague and passenger certificates for vessels proceeding to the Red Sea.

The Egyptian Government having noticed the failure of the commanders of ships carrying pilgrims from India to the Arabian coast to take with them bills of health from the Indian Ports, and the frequent arrival in the Red Sea of ships from India carrying pilgrims greatly in excess of the prescribed number, a general notice has been issued warning all commanders of ships carrying pilgrims from Bengal to Jedda and other ports of the Red Sea, that ships unprovided with bills of health will on arrival at any port in Egypt be classed with ships under *foul* bills of health and subjected to the quarantine imposed by law upon vessels coming under that category, and that unless they take the precaution of touching at Aden and procuring certificates of the number of passengers on board, they will be liable to be punished under the rules of the Egyptian Government against overcrowding on board of passenger ships.

Bills of Health for cholera for vessels proceeding to the Red Sea.

The subject of bills of health for cholera for vessels proceeding to the Red Sea was considered in connection with a resolution of the Cholera Commission held at Constantinople that steps should be taken at once to prevent the introduction of cholera into the Gulf of Suez by the maintenance of a naval force in the Red Sea. With reference to this proposal, the British Consul at Jedda, in pointing out the absence of any such force in the Red

Sea, recommended the formation of an International Sanitary Commission at Jedda for watching the arrivals from India and directing the movements of the pilgrims in the Hedjaz, the management of the Turkish and Egyptian authorities being said to be exceedingly inefficient. This recommendation was, however, disapproved by Her Majesty's Government, it being considered neither desirable nor convenient to place the pilgrims in this matter under the control of foreigners of an opposite creed. A request of the Ottoman Minister that orders should be given to British vessels coming from India to provide themselves with bills of health, and to bring a suitable number of passengers and otherwise conform to the Ottoman sanitary regulations, had been anticipated by this Government in dealing with the questions of bills of health for *plague*, and the strictest attention was now enjoined to the rules before laid down. These measures have received the approbation of the Turkish Board of Health. Some further measures for the inspection, &c., of pilgrim vessels are intended to be taken under the orders of the Government of India, and await legislative authority for their enforcement. A memorandum by Mr. Sandison, who has lately acted as British Consul at Jedda, which gives a painful account of the plight in which the pilgrims arrive at Jedda, has been ordered to be translated and then circulated for the information of the Mahomedans in Bengal.

Classification of Medical Officers for Civil Stations.

The classification of Medical Officers for civil stations having been proposed by the Commission on the Indian Medical Service and approved by the Government of India, a list was prepared of the medical stations in the Lower Provinces which, in the opinion of this Government, should be ordinarily held by Covenanted Medical Officers, by Uncovenanted Medical Officers, or by Sub-Assistant Surgeons respectively. The number of stations for which Covenanted Medical Officers were considered necessary was 34, and the number of stations proposed to be placed under Uncovenanted Officers was 17. Besides these 10 sub-divisional stations were entered in the list of stations which were proposed to be placed under Sub-Assistant Surgeons, eight on account of the importance of the charges, and the other two because Charitable Dispensaries had been established at those stations to which the inhabitants had subscribed above 100 Rupees, which entitled them under the dispensary rules to the services of a Sub-Assistant-Surgeon. The sub-divisional station of Dinapore was also included in the list of Civil Medical charges, the charge, together with the superintendence of the Charitable Dispensary, being given to the officer of the Indian Medical Service attached to the Native Infantry Corps at the station. These proposals have been sanctioned by the Government of India—the stations named on the margin being classified as first class charges, and the rest as charges of the second class.

Patna,
Dacca,
Alipore,
Berhampore,
Burdwan, and
Cuttack.

Supply of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

The subject of giving Sub-Assistant Surgeons an increase of pay having been raised, the Government of India desired that it should be ascertained in the first instance whether the number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons annually required by the several Governments and Administrations in the Bengal Presidency could not be furnished from the Calcutta Medical College and the Lahore Medical School without holding out the inducement of any increase of salary. The information thereupon obtained was to the effect that the probable number of Sub-Assistant Surgeons annually required for the public service in the Lower Provinces was eight, and the number which the Medical College was able to supply every year was about ten, thereby leaving a reserve of two Sub-Assistant Surgeons to meet emergencies; and a reply to this effect was made to the Government of India. A proposition has since been submitted for improving the position and prospects of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, which if sanctioned, will allow of the First Arts' Examination being made the standard for admission to the Medical College instead of the Entrance Examination; and this has led to a further enquiry as to the steps which should be taken for increasing the annual supply from 10 to 16. The entire question was still under consideration at the close of the year.

Improvement of the position of Native Doctors.

The measures taken for improving the condition and prospects of Native Doctors in 1866-67 were noticed in the report for that year. The Government of India has intermediately proposed to the Secretary of State the adoption of the rates of salary proposed for the Subordinate Medical Service by the Indian Medical Commission, the rates suggested for Native Doctors or Hospital Assistants being as under :—

	For those who do not know English.	*For those who know English.*
For 1st Class Hospital Assistants after service of 14 years	40	60
For 2nd Class Hospital Assistants after service of 7 years	30	40
For 3rd Class Hospital Assistants under 7 years' service	20	25

and steps are being matured for a re-construction of the service on this scale, with some modifications which have been suggested by the Inspector-General of Hospitals and submitted for the orders of the Government of India.

Besides the ordinary pay to be allowed in ordinary posts, extra remuneration is to be given as staff allowances for special charges, which will ordinarily be bestowed on Native Doctors of more than average capacity, the allowances being divided into three grades, *viz.*,

of Rs. 10, 15, and 20, according to the importance of the charge and held independently of the grade of the officer attached to the appointment.

MUNICIPAL.

The statement on the margin shows the total amount available for municipal purposes in Calcutta in 1867, and the aggregate expenditure incurred during the same period, the unappropriated balance at the end of the year amounting to Rs. 10,88,987-3-1. From this amount, however, Rs. 1,26,430 have to be set aside to meet the interest due in 1867 to holders of municipal debentures not drawn within the year, and Rs. 5,12,857 required for the completion of works commenced in previous years, leaving a net balance of Rs. 4,49,700-3-1.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Income and expenditure of the year.

Receipts.	Rs.	As.	P.
Balance of the previous year	9,33,462	2	2
House Rate Collections in 1867 ...	11,33,759	14	0
Fees for Licenses on Trades and Professions .	2,30,060	12	1
Fees for Carriage and Horse Licenses ...	99,644	6	0
Fees for registration of Hackeries ...	45,507	7	11
Proceeds of the sale of lands belonging to the Justices	25,135	3	0
Loans raised on Debentures in 1867, including premium	5,01,250	0	0
Balance of Loan of 1866 received in 1867 ...	1,40,000	0	0
Lighting Rate Collections, including balance of last year	2,97,796	12	10
Police Rate Collections	1,18,851	12	0
Conservancy Fines, &c.	80,777	2	2
Miscellaneous Receipts	55,922	10	8
Total ...	36,62,168	2	10
Disbursements.			
Interest paid on Municipal Loans ...	1,76,581	6	0
Cost of General Establishment and Contingencies	2,23,686	6	9
Expenses of the Conservancy Department ...	2,69,054	10	0
Charges on account of Water-supply and Street Watering	1,04,013	3	2
Charges on account of City Improvements...	6,06,875	14	6
Expenses of the Road Department ...	3,13,155	11	11
Expenses on account of Drainage Works ...	4,28,111	8	11
Charges on account of Lighting ...	2,01,376	5	9
Charges incurred for the Town Hall, registration of Hackney Carriages, granting of Trades' Licenses, registration of births and deaths, cremation of dead paupers, &c. ...	93,995	12	2
Charges on account of Pauper Hospital ...	21,969	0	3
Cost of Police	1,34,361	0	4
Total ...	25,73,180	15	9
Balance remaining at the close of the year ...	10,88,987	3	1

The receipts shown in the marginal statement include a sum of 5 lacs of Rupees raised by loan at a premium of 4 annas per cent., and, with a view to provide for the ultimate liquidation of these loans, it has been determined by the Justices that a sinking fund shall be formed by setting apart for that purpose a sum not less than 2 per cent. of the amounts raised.

Sinking Fund for ultimate liquidation of Loans.

The revision of the assessment of the towns has been completed during the year, and the gain by it amounts to Rs. 2,07,000 per annum, as noted on the margin. The receipts from the registration of hackeries also have increased, and amounted during the year, to Rs. 45,507 against Rs. 32,644 of the previous year.

Increase of income by revision of Assessment, &c.

	Rs.
Revised Assessment amounts to	10,76,000
Former Assessment amounted to	8,69,000
Increase ...	2,07,000

Licenses for Trades and Professions.

Joint-Stock Companies	98
Merchants and Agents, Bankers, and wholesale dealers ...	571
Banians	64
Miscellaneous dealers	139
Brokers	181
Members of the Legal Profession	104
Medical Practitioners and Apothecaries	76
Owners of Bazars and Screws	44
Engineers and Architects	7
Auctioneers	9
Miscellaneous traders, 3rd class	2,073
Pawn brokers	114
Retail dealers, 4th class	6,097
" 5th "	14,181
Itinerant dealers	6,740

The number of licenses taken out during the year for the different trades and professions followed in Calcutta is shown in the annexed return.

Carriage and Horse Licenses.

4 Wheeled Carriages drawn by 2 horses	972
4 Wheeled Carriages drawn by 1 horse	5,812
Buggies...	707
Horses	6,812
Ponies	3,237

The number of carriages and horses for which licenses were taken out is also marginally noted.

Water-supply Works.

The most important of the works in progress during the year were the water-supply works, which were commenced in January 1867. All the land required for the works at the several pumping stations and elsewhere has been obtained and made over to the contractors. The progress made in the works was altogether satisfactory, and it was expected that by pushing them on with vigor they might probably be completed before the close of 1869. By Sections 11 to 13 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1866, it was provided that sufficient mains and pipes for a full supply of water were to be laid down in each street, lane, and thoroughfare of the town, and that stand pipes were to be erected at a distance not exceeding 100 yards from each other. As to comply with these provisions would have entailed a much larger expenditure than a 4 per cent. water-rate could cover, the Act has been amended by Act IX. (B. C.) of 1867 which provides that the mains and pipes shall be laid down only in the chief public streets, lanes, and thoroughfares of the town, and stand pipes be so placed that no portion of such streets, lanes, and thoroughfares shall be at a greater distance than 150 yards from a stand pipe. Houses distant more than 150 yards from a stand pipe are expressly exempted from the payment of the water rate; but every endeavour will be made by the municipality to bring most houses within the operation of the tax.

Drainage Works.

The drainage works were confined to the area bounded by Park Street, Chowringhee Road, and the Lower Circular Road, and the work done during the year embraced a total length of 35,623 lineal feet of sewers, in addition to work in connection with the silt pits, engine house, and experimental reclamation of the square mile of land taken at the Salt Water Lake for that purpose. It is reported that the works are for the most part now being executed at rates much below those provided for them in the original estimate.

Making and repair of roads.

In road-making the extension of the Nimtollah Street from its junction with Chitpore Road to the Circular Road, which was commenced in the preceding year, has been nearly completed, and a surface drain of artificial stone provided on either side of the new street. The statistics of the roads repaired show that 19 streets, aggregating in length over 3 miles, which were formerly constructed of brick metal, have been metalled with stone. A new layer of stone was also given to one road which was formerly constructed of that material, while partial repairs with the same material were effected in 171 streets. Only one road was relaid with brick metal during the year, besides which, 121 others were partially repaired with the same material. 107 cross bridges and 467 wood and iron drain trap covers have been renewed.

Lighting of the Town.

At the close of 1,866 there were only 1,677 gas and 567 oil lights throughout the town. 352 additional gas lamps were put up during the year, bringing up the total number of gas lights to 2,029. The number of oil lamps has been reduced to 367.

Conservancy of the Town.

The conservancy establishment was worked under constant and strict supervision, and the scavenging of the town attended to in the minutest details. The process adopted of deodorizing the mud excavated from the drains by the free use of coal tar having proved most beneficial, the same system has been adopted for deodorizing the drains. The arrangements made for the disposal of night soil have not been very successful, and the question of adopting more effectual measures was under consideration.

Municipal Railway.

The line of Municipal Railway along the Circular Road, which has been under construction since 1864, has been now nearly completed. It was designed for the purpose of facilitating the daily removal of all street sweepings to a distance from the town, and cranes have been placed along the road for filling the wagons. Besides securing the removal of sweepings however, it is also intended to make the Railway available for other purposes, and with this view negociations have been opened with the Eastern Bengal Railway Company. The subject was still under consideration at the close of the year.

Registration of births and deaths.

The statement on the margin gives the number of births and deaths in Calcutta, so far as they could be ascertained by the Justices. The statistics of death are believed to be approximately correct; but those regarding births are obviously not to be relied upon. The work of registration, which was hitherto performed by special Registrars appointed for the purpose, has since been experimentally assigned to the Police Inspectors of the town within their respective districts.

	Births.		Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Christians	351	316	453	240
Hindoos	1,637	1,438	4,417	3,100
Mahomedans	598	489	2,266	1,599
Jews	2	1	6	3
Chinese	2	4	11	2
Parsees	...	...	...	...
	4,838		12,097	

Police Rate for Calcutta.

Act XI. (B. C.) of 1867 came into operation from the 1st of July 1867 with retrospective effect from the 1st of April of that year, and provides for the cost of the Calcutta Police being defrayed from an annual Police rate on the assessed annual value of all houses, buildings, and lands in the town. It was at first intended to fix the maximum Police rate at 5 per cent., but owing to the Government of India having intimated their willingness to pay the whole cost of the River Police, and one-fourth of the cost of the Town Police, as was stated in last year's report, it was found practicable to reduce the maximum rate to 3 per cent. The Police rate for 1868 has been fixed by the Justices at this maximum, which it is expected will cover three-fourths of the entire estimated cost of the Police for the year. The other one-fourth, which was to be paid by Government, has been placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Police, who has been directed to submit to Government an account of the actual cost of the Police after the close of the year.

Working of the Hackney Carriage Act, &c.

	Calcutta and the Suburbs.	Howrah.
* 1st Class	116	0
2nd ditto	1,593	25
3rd ditto	1,168	44
	2,877	69

The total number of hackney carriages registered* during the year, under Act V. (B. C.) of 1866 in Calcutta and the Suburbs, was 2,877, and in Howrah 69; the total number of palankeens registered in the former was 1,797 and in the latter 64; and the total number of bearers 8,438 and 219 respectively. The number of passenger boats of all descriptions registered under Section 63, of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1866 was 4,089; and of these, 7 were steam ferries and 99 private boats.

The receipts from fees and fines under both the Acts referred to in Calcutta and the Suburbs amounted to Rs. 23,297-0-6, and the disbursements to Rs. 20,759-15-8, which left a balance of Rs. 2,537-0-10. In Howrah, on the other hand, the receipts were Rs. 207-4 only, and the disbursements Rs. 657-10-5. As the expenditure in Howrah was in excess of the receipts, a more economical arrangement for the working of the law there, than that hitherto existing, has been authorized since the close of the year.

Management of the Pauper Hospital.

Total number of patients admitted		3,672
Total number of patients cured or discharged ...	2,393	
Total number of patients who died in the hospital...	893	
Total number of patients transferred to Lunatic Asylum	52	
Total number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year	334	
	3,672	

The management of the Pauper Hospital was undertaken by the Municipality from the 1st July 1867; and the annexed table exhibits the admissions, discharges, deaths, and transfers from that date to the end of the year. The total charges on account of the hospital for the half-year referred to amounted to Rs. 21,969.

SANITATION.

Scheme of Sanitation for Bengal, and arrangement of details for carrying it out.

The Secretary of State having sanctioned the introduction of a general system of sanitation throughout India, and a special officer* having been appointed to carry out the sanitary improvements required in Bengal, the arrangement of details was considered during the year with particular reference to a scheme sketched out for that purpose by the Government of India.

* Dr. D. B. Smith.

The duties proposed to be assigned to the Sanitary Commissioner by the Government of India were as follows: (1) to ascertain as exactly as possible the existing sanitary state of the country; (2) to suggest measures for its improvement; (3) to spend a considerable portion of his time at all seasons in travelling over the districts under his charge; (4) to proceed without delay wherever local emergencies may require his presence; (5) to advise the local Government on all questions affecting public health; (6) to advise local boards of health, municipalities, and other public bodies on all similar questions; (7) to collect information as to the unusual prevalence of any particular disease or diseases in any locality; (8) to suggest measures for their removal; (9) to proceed to the spot of any unusual visitation, to endeavour to trace out its source, and to aid in carrying out measures to arrest it; (10) minutely to examine all localities in which cholera, fevers, and similar diseases are epidemic, and to suggest measures for removing them; (11) to keep a watch over the food supplies of the country, and take early note of anticipated deficiencies in the agricultural out-turn; (12) to prepare from personal observation, aided by information derived from the records and personal observations of Civil Surgeons and others, a medical topography of the country; (13) to organize with the aid of local civil officers, civil surgeons, sub-assistant surgeons, and native doctors, a system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages, after the plan of procedure adopted by the Registrar-General of England; (14) to visit and report on the sanitary condition of jails, dispensaries, and hospitals, as well as all other public institutions; (15) to report on the result of vaccination in the districts; (16) to furnish full and early information of all sanitary proceedings; (17) to prepare quarterly a carefully digested report of sanitary proceedings for the information of Government; (18) to see that all action taken with respect to sanitary arrangements should harmonize as much as possible with the system at work in England; and (19) to assimilate all reports and returns to those of the rest of the world, so that their absolute and relative value may be subjected to the test of universal criticism and comparison.

With reference to these proposals it was urged by the Sanitary Commissioner (1) that no single officer could do justice to so comprehensive a scheme, within such an extensive area as that of the Lower Provinces, and that his duties should rather be confined to the constant accumulation of special sanitary information, chiefly bearing on the ratios of prevailing sickness and the identity of specific diseases, to personal sanitary inspections, to the recording of results, and to advising the Government in matters regarding public hygiene; (2) that he should have

in view gradually to build up a sound, practical, and scientific system of hygiene for India; (3) that he should collect materials for a sanitary manual or code of hygiene; (4) that he should bring together a good special library; (5) that he should carefully observe epidemics, studying the laws which govern them; (6) that he should periodically edit Indian epidemiological notes or transactions; (7) that he should carefully consider the subject of the prevention and arrest of contagious and infectious diseases; (8) that he should make a special duty of noting on the prevailing fevers of the country, their causes, and the possible modes of mitigating their ravages; (9) that in the course of years he should endeavour to produce sanitary charts of the districts and a medico-topographical history of the province; (10) that he should report on *melas* and other large gatherings of the people, inaugurating measures of precaution before they occur; (11) that he should report on the advantages or disadvantages of quarantine in India; (12) that he should judge generally of the drainage of the country, and report on the conservancy of villages, towns, and districts; (13) that he should report on the use and value of disinfectants and deodorants; (14) that he should publish popular information for the people on sanitary matters; and (15) that he should produce an annual sanitary report of the province, showing what has been done and what seems urgently called for in the way of sanitary reform.

The views of Dr. Smith being concurred in by this Government, it has been proposed to the Government of India (1) that the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner should be limited to the extent proposed by himself, and his hands at the same time be strengthened by an efficient office establishment and by giving him the services of two sub-assistant surgeons; (2) that at present, and for some time to come, his exertions should be confined to improving the sanitary condition of considerable towns only, as he could now do nothing towards extending sanitary organization to agricultural classes, which in fact, could not be attempted without a great expenditure of money for which there is no provision; (3) that the work of general registration, preparation of mortuary returns, record of vaccination operations, and the reporting on the condition of dispensaries, hospitals, and prisons, should be left entirely to others, *i. e.*, to those who are immediately concerned in the management of those departments; and (4) that the position of the Sanitary Commissioner should be that of an adviser to Government, and that his appointment should not be regarded as an executive one.

The orders of the Government of India on these proposals had not been received at the close of the year.

Water-supply in the district of Nuddea.

For some years past the general want of water and the consequent depreciation of the value of land has been much complained of in the district of Nuddea, and in other parts of Lower Bengal. For the purpose of obtaining more definite information, an examination of the Nuddea district was undertaken by the officers of the Irrigation Department, with a view to find out the actual extent of the evil complained of, the cause of the alleged failure of the water-supply, and whether any simple means could not be adopted for restoring things

to their former condition. The result of the enquiry has been to show that the deficiency complained of refers mainly to water required for domestic consumption and for the use of cattle, irrigation having never been resorted to to any great extent; and that the principal cause of it is the filling up of old khalls and tanks by the constant washing of earth into them, and the total discontinuance of the old practice of digging new tanks. The measures proposed for providing against this deficiency were (1) the erection of cross bunds for the retention of water in the existing khalls, and (2) the construction of wells in convenient sites at each village. The first proposition was still under consideration in the Irrigation Department at the close of the year, but the second has been laid aside, on its being found that the intended wells could supply water only to 20 persons each.

Proposed law for the provision of funds for urgent sanitary improvements in the Mofussil.

The propriety of passing a law for compelling the owners of estates to provide funds for urgent sanitary improvements in their estates was considered in connection with the question of water-supply in Nuddea and other districts noticed above. The necessity of some action being taken in the matter was strongly urged by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, who expressed himself as being strongly opposed to the policy of the Government taking upon itself the duties of the landholders, except under exceptional circumstances. The construction of works needful for the continued cultivation of the soil, and for the comfort of those who cultivate it, devolved by right on the owners of the land, and the burden was accordingly proposed to be laid on them by law. A representation nearly to the same effect was also made by the Commissioner of Dacca, who proposed that the necessary funds should be raised by the levy of a tax on landholders exempted from the payment of the License Tax, the amount thus realised being further supplemented by a contribution from the funds supplied by the License Tax. The whole question was still under consideration at the close of the year.

METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological Reports, &c.

The appointment of a Meteorological Reporter for Bengal was noticed in last year's report, and came into effect from 1st April 1867. The duties devolving on the reporter may be stated in general terms to consist of (1) the examination of existing meteorological records and machinery of record, and (2) their supervision and utilization or conversion into a form in which they may prove useful to the public and to the Government; and in both these respects there have been considerable improvement during the year. The machinery of observation may be reviewed under two heads, *viz.*; (1) that maintained for the protection of the port of Calcutta, and (2) that by which meteorological registration is carried on in the sudder station of districts under the administration of the Medical Department. The arrangements under the first head are as follows: observers (generally assistants of the Electric Telegraph Department) have been appointed to a series of stations around the coasts of the Bay of Bengal and to some

other stations in telegraphic communication with Calcutta, and have been furnished with instruments for observing the barometrical pressure, the humidity of the air, and the rainfall; (in some cases also with wind vanes), and directed to report by telegraph the observations of their instruments. These reports are received at the Meteorological Reporter's office, and from them and the Calcutta observatory register for the day, a tabular report is drawn up and communicated to the newspapers for general information. Arrangements have further been made, under the personal superintendence of the Meteorological Reporter, for keeping a systematic record of the observations transmitted, and as a check on the correctness of these reports weekly returns are sent by post from all observing stations. The system of record thus introduced, though not yet thoroughly reliable, may still, it is hoped, prove of great value.

Scheme for recording Meteorological Observations.

As regards meteorological observations carried on in the sudder stations of districts, the original arrangements made in 1847, by which the collectors of districts were supplied with thermometers and pluviometers, to enable them to furnish statistics of rainfall and weather, have been since considerably modified. In 1852 the duty of furnishing these statistics was assigned to the medical officers at sudder stations, and during the year under review a scheme proposed by the Meteorological Committee for recording their observations has been laid down with a view to secure uniformity and accuracy. The main features of the scheme are (1) the classification of meteorological stations in three divisions, as noted on the margin; (2) the selection of suitable sites by qualified persons, and the construction of thermometer sheds in order to protect the thermometers against disturbing influences, and the restriction of thermometric observations to first and second class stations; (3) the recording of observations of the barometer, the dry and wet bulb thermometers and of maximum and minimum thermometers and a wind vane at every station where thermometric observations are to be made; and (4) the adoption of uniform forms of register, and the transmission of the registers to the Meteorological Reporter to Government for the results being generalized and made use of. It was further proposed by the Meteorological Committee that the barometric readings of the several observers should be forwarded to the Meteorological Reporter in original and unreduced; but, as it is very desirable to train up the district medical officers as scientific observers, this suggestion has not been adopted, the Meteorological Reporter having the option of accepting the observer's calculations or of making his own corrections.

Viz., 1st class stations which will include all the telegraphic stations already established; 2nd class or thermometric stations, which are to be furnished with dry and wet bulb and maximum and minimum thermometers and a wind vane; and 3rd class, or rainfall stations, which are to be supplied only with pluviometers or rain gauges.

Steps taken towards the establishment of storm signals of the town.

The necessity for organizing some system of storm signals, to give timely warning to the public of approaching storms, was urged by the Calcutta Trades' Association

immediately after the occurrence of the Cyclone of November last, and the question having been carefully considered by the Meteorological Committee, it was decided that it was not desirable to adopt any special measures to give such warning to the inhabitants of Calcutta generally, as that would only give rise to undue alarm, which no benefit that could be derived from it would justify; and as the benefit to be derived was besides likely to be very small owing to the bulk of the tenements in the native part of the town being huts and not of a character to allow of their being protected even with timely warning. It was determined at the same time, with a view to meet the requirements of the merchants, the members of the Trades' Association, and others having valuable property to protect, to send notices of threatening weather, such as are communicated to the Master Attendant, also to the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades' Association, and to some conspicuous building in Chowringhee (like the Asiatic Society's premises) where signal posts might be erected, and the information thence given out by signals for general information; reports being also furnished to the leading newspapers. The arrangements for carrying out this scheme were being completed at the close of the year. It includes the establishment of a meteorological observatory in some clear space not surrounded by buildings, and the site which has been selected for this by the Meteorological Committee is the semaphore tower in the Fort.

Regular work of the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

The regular work of the Meteorological Reporter's office comprises the preparation of (1) daily reports to newspapers, (2) weekly reports in the *Calcutta Gazette*, (3) monthly abstracts in the *Gazette*, (4) rainfall reports to the Board of Revenue, (5) annual reports of all stations, (6) storm warnings, and (7) special reports.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Conservation of ancient Architectural Structures, &c.

The subject of conserving ancient architectural structures and other works of art in this country having been considered by the Government of India, a list was called for from this Government of all such remains or works existing in the Lower Provinces, with a request that arrangements may be made for having them photographed by competent amateurs. The list required has been furnished, and steps have also been taken for procuring photographs of such of the buildings as are most worthy of notice; but as this work is to be done by amateurs, very successful results are not anticipated. By a subsequent order the Government of India have desired that an account should be given annually in the Administration Report of the condition of these works of art, and with this view the Divisional Commissioners have been directed to include this among the subjects to be noticed in their annual general reports. Further, for obtaining casts of the more important remains, the Principal of the School of Art has been appointed general superintendent for carrying out an experiment proposed by the Government of India of training a set of men in the art of modelling during the hot season and rains, and of employing them during the cold weather in taking a

complete set of models of one or more buildings. The operations will be commenced as soon as the men are trained, some one or more of the temples in the province of Cuttack being first taken in hand. The services of a subordinate officer of the Public Works Department will be made available for the superintendence of the modellers when employed in field work.

MILITARY.

Extension of Cantonment Rules to the Cantonment at Cuttack.

It was stated in last year's report that the Cantonment Rules had come into operation in all the Military Cantonments in Bengal, with the exception of Cuttack. The rules have since been extended to the Cuttack Cantonment in communication with the Madras Government, the troops stationed in that Cantonment being under the Government of Madras. The Joint-Magistrate of Cuttack has been appointed to exercise the judicial functions of Cantonment Magistrate, the executive duties being performed by the station staff or some other officer in Cantonment under the orders of the Government of Madras. The officer commanding the troops will perform the functions of the Cantonment Committee.

Establishment of Lock Hospitals in Military Cantonments.

Dum-Dum
Barrackpore.
Chinsurah.
Berhampore.
Dinapore.
Hazareebaugh.
Darjeeling.

The rules adopted for the prevention of venereal diseases in Military Cantonments were noticed in last year's report. In furtherance of that object, Lock-Hospitals have been established during the year in the Cantonments named on the margin, the cost of maintaining the Hospitals being borne by the Cantonment Funds created under the regulations and rules passed under Section 19 of Act XXII. of 1864. The prostitutes in the vicinity of the Cantonments have also been registered.

Local taxation in Military Cantonments.

The question of local taxation in Military Cantonments was considered during the year with special reference to the liability of the Military class to pay Municipal taxes, and to the expediency of introducing the Octroi tax into Cantonments. Act XXII. of 1864 expressly provides for the extension of Act XX. of 1856 by the local Governments to Cantonments for the purpose of paying chowkeydars, and accordingly the Chowkeydaree Act was extended to the Dum-Dum and Barrackpore Cantonments, the mode of assessment selected being a rate on houses and land according to the value thereof. The enforcement of the assessment under the Act has, however, been held in abeyance, as the Government of India, in forwarding the rules for the sanitary administration of Cantonments, stated that the question of

levying Municipal taxes on Military officers in Cantonments was reserved for further consideration. It was afterwards intimated by that Government that there was no objection to the levy of an Octroi tax in Military Cantonments to which Military residents should be liable in common with others. But a tax of this nature is utterly unsuited to the Cantonments in Bengal, and it would be impossible to introduce it without legislation; no action has therefore been taken in the matter, the Military officers in the meantime remaining altogether exempted from Municipal taxation. The Government of India having lately called for a comprehensive report on the whole subject, it has been stated that this Government, after consulting the local officers subordinate to it, is of opinion that the Octroi tax is not suited to, and could not be levied in, Military Cantonments in Bengal without great expense to Government and much inconvenience and harassment to the residents of the Cantonments, and that it would no where produce sufficient funds for the wants of the Cantonments. It has been added that the most convenient mode of taxation for Military Cantonments is the levy of a rate on houses and lands under Act XX. of 1856; that the maximum assessment on the annual value should be raised from 5 to 7½ per cent, as is provided for by Act III. (B. C.) of 1864; and that the tax might either be paid by the proprietors, leaving them to arrange with the occupiers for the time being, or, as under Act XX. of 1856, directly by the occupiers,—the Government (if it thought proper) making in either case its own arrangements with its Military officers with a view to relieve them of the payment of their share of the tax. The question had not been decided by the Government of India at the close of the year.

Cholera Camps.

The measures taken for the formation of cholera camps for European troops were noticed in the report for 1864-65. During the year under review sites have been taken up for the establishment of these camps in the vicinity of the Military stations of Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, Chinsurah, Berhampore, and Hazareebaugh.

Enclosing of the graves of soldiers near Cholera Camps.

Provision has been made for the due protection of the graves of soldiers who may be buried near the cholera camps.

Measures taken for the apprehension of deserters.

Owing to the increase in the number of desertions from the Army, and the facilities for escape now afforded by Railways and steam boats, the rules for the detection and capture of deserters have been revised by the Government of India, and orders given that the descriptive rolls of deserters should be published in the *local Gazettes*, so that the earliest intimation of desertion may be received by every Magistrate and Justice of the Peace in the country.

The attention of these officers in the Lower Provinces has accordingly been drawn to the subject, and private steam boat companies have been informed of the Government orders on the matter.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Transfer of District Posts to the Post-Master General.

Much benefit having resulted in other parts of India from the transfer of the control of district posts to the Post-Master General, an attempt has been made to introduce a similar arrangement in the districts of Bengal, and with this end in view the control of the district post in the 24-Pergunnahs has been experimentally transferred to the Post-Master General, who has been vested for that purpose with the powers defined in Section 2 of Act VIII. of 1862. At the same time the Post-Master General has been reminded that, as the monies raised under the Act are for the purpose of carrying *Police* dâks, he should not, in endeavouring to make the district post as useful as possible to the public, lose sight of the fact that the first object to be secured is efficiency for the Police service, and no line established by the Magistrate should therefore be abolished without the concurrence of that officer. To allow of the district posts being utilized more effectually for the purposes of private correspondence a considerable expenditure has been sanctioned from imperial funds; and the surplus proceeds derivable from the working of the Darjeeling Bullock Train have also been made available for the same purpose.

Steps taken for maintaining regular and rapid communication in Assam.

The Director-General of the Post Office in India having brought to the notice of Government the delays and difficulties experienced by the Post Office in maintaining regular and rapid communication in Assam, the district authorities of the province have been directed to co-operate with the Post Office officials with a view to remedy the difficulties complained of, a report being submitted to Government of the measures that may be taken for that purpose.

District Postal Service in Assam.

A scheme has been matured during the year for placing the district post in Assam on an efficient footing, and for making it available for the service of the public generally. Previous to 1863 the diversity of practice in the several districts of the province in the carriage of dâks between places where there are no regular postal establishments was very considerable. In the district of Gowalparah, the only one in the province to which Act VIII. (B. C.) of 1862 is applicable, there was a zemindaree dâk: but in Kamroop special runners were employed who were paid by grants of rent-free lands and were under the control of the Collector; in Nowgong the thannah parcels were carried either by the Police or by special dâk establishments attached to the Police; and in Seebsagur and the Cossyah Hills the

duty was done by the ordinary post-office runners. To make the arrangements uniform in all places, the thannah dâks were placed in charge of the Police in September 1863, and a scale of dâk boats and runners assigned to each district, which was looked upon as part of the police establishment attached to it. It has since been resolved to do away altogether with the services of the dâk runners and to employ constables on all lines of communication between Police centres and out-stations where there is not a Government Post Office. This police dâk will also be made available for the public, in the same manner as the zemindaree dâks in the Regulation districts. The sanction of the Government of India to the increase of expenditure requisite for giving effect to this scheme had not been obtained up to the close of the year.

FORESTS.

Examination of Temperate Forests.

Name and situation of Forest.	Estimated area in square miles.	Estimated stock of valuable timber.
Ridge between Jore Bungalow and Kurseong	5½	600 Magnolia. 8,000 Oak and Chesnut. 5,000 trees of inferior kinds.
West slope.		
Same ridge and spur to Rungbee ...	6	800 Magnolia 4,000 Oak and Chesnut. 8,000 trees of inferior kinds.
East slope.		
Southern end of ridge between Balasun and Mahanuddy ...	4	600 Magnolia 5,600 Oak and Chesnut. 4,200 trees of inferior kinds.

The table on the margin gives a list of the temperate forests which have been reserved on the side of British Sikkim. Besides these there is a forest called the Goom Pahar which is in the hands of the Darjeeling Municipality, and covers an area of about 12 square miles. To these is also to be added a small forest covering about 2 square miles extending from the municipal forest southward, and covering part of the Nagri spur and a ridge next to the Nepal frontier; but this forest is at present quite inaccessible for extraction of timber, and so distant from any market that the cost of working it would not be covered by the sale of timber.

On the Bootan side of the Teesta the temperate forests above Dalimkote have not yet been explored. They probably cover an area larger than those on the Sikkim side, and as they have not been worked by Europeans, probably contain larger stocks of timber; but they are at present inaccessible from want of even paths, and so situated that their produce can scarcely pay the cost of working.

Examination of Tropical Forests.

The tropical forests on the side of Sikkim consist chiefly of sal forests, which have been worked to such an extent that timber of 5 feet

and above in girth is now only to be found in places where the expenses attending the extraction of timber can scarcely be covered by the sale.

Name and situation of Forest.	Estimated area in square miles.	Estimated stock of available timber.
Sal.		
Dulka and Bagdogu-ghars	10	No Sal or Sissoo trees for felling. 800 other trees.
Chumpasaril Jhar ...	6	No trees fit for felling.
Near Sukna Hât ...	3	Ditto.
Outer Hills, including Lohaguree forest east of Meech River	12	Sleeper timber available. 1,000 Chelawnee.
Teesta and Great Run-jeet Valleys ...	23	12,000 Sal. 5,000 Chelawnee and other trees.
Sissoo.		
Forests on the Meech River	3	No trees fit for felling.
Forests between old and new Balasun Rivers ...	1	A few trees 5 feet in girth.
Below Sivoke and Teesta Rivers ...	¾	Ditto.

Forests in the outer Hills.

Though devoid of large timber they are very rich in young trees, and will become very valuable some 30 or 40 years hence. A list of these forests is given on the margin. Natural reproduction in them, that is, of sal, sissoo, chelawnee, urjun, and khair, is plentiful, and in the case of sal so abundant as to require check.

The sal forests on the outer hills and immediately above the Terai are very fine, but only a very limited quantity of the timber still remaining in them is fit for the axe. They may be estimated to contain timber to furnish some 40 to 50 thousand sleepers.

Forests on the Teesta and Great Runjeet valleys.

The richest sal forests in British Sikkim are in the Teesta and Great Runjeet valleys. The difficulties attending the extraction of timber from these forests is very great, owing to the nature of the Teesta river which from the plains upwards is little more than a large mountain torrent in which floating operations can only be carried on during the dry weather, when of course the rocks in the bed of the river at low water form dangerous rapids and cannot be removed by blasting sufficiently to facilitate the floating operations to any great extent. Some few of these most dangerous boulders were blasted and broken up last season. These obstacles are chiefly formidable owing to the specific gravity of sal which prevents its floating, so that every log has to be sent down buoyed up by bamboos, and to take its chance of arrival at a rope station made between the rapids in still water, where the timber is caught.

Forest tracts under the control of the Forest Department.

Besides these forests which are reserved under rules sanctioned by Government, there are several forest tracts which are not under the control of the Forest Department, in which

felling of timber has been carried on to a very considerable extent; and a proposal to place these out of all danger of being destroyed was under consideration.

Forests in the Western Dooars.

The tropical forests on the Bootan side in the Western Dooars are better stocked with mature timber than those in British Sikkim, but here also the extraction of timber has been far beyond the natural powers of the forests, and many of them require to be closed for years. A list of the sal and sissoo forests in the Western Dooars is given on the margin.

Name and situation of Forest.	Estimated area in square miles.	Estimated stock of available trees.
Sal.		
Changmaree ...	2	No trees above 5 feet girth.
Ragidlmaura ...	2	Ditto.
Rangamattee ...	3	Ditto.
Latagoree ...	6	Ditto.
Ramshai A ...	2	Ditto.
Ditto B ...	1	Ditto.
Mooraghat ...	1½	No trees above 6 feet girth.
Sallbaree ...	...	No trees above 5 feet girth.
Nathabaree ...	8	2 000 trees above 6 feet girth.
Aleechunghy ...	1½	No trees above 3 feet girth.
Deema ...	3	5,000 trees above 6 feet girth.
Buxa ...	4	1,000 trees above 6 feet girth.
Outer Hills ...	60	5,000 trees above 6 feet girth and timber for 50,0000 sleepers.
Sissoo.		
Tundoo ...	3	No trees above 4 feet girth.
Torsa ...	6	2,300 trees above 5 feet girth.

Plantations.

During the year seeds of magnolia and oak have been sown in nurseries ready for transplanting during the rains. As the germination of the magnolia seeds was rather doubtful, young seedlings from Nepal have been brought over, and there is sufficient stock to plant many hundred acres of land. The clearing of land, however, had not been provided for sufficiently early before the beginning of the dry season, and only a limited area therefore will be cleared and planted out during the present season.

A supply of larch seed was received from England and planted at elevations varying from 7,000 feet at Rungbool, and 6,000 feet at Rungyroon, to 2,500 feet at Soom, but without success. Several species of eucalyptus were sown on the south-west slopes of the Mabulderam, and the seeds have germinated freely, but this kind of timber is not required for domestic purposes in the neighbourhood, as the stock of firewood is not likely ever to be insufficient. The plants, however, have been carefully protected for the interest that attaches to the introduction of a new species. The small teak plantation in the Terai has failed, partly owing to the inferiority of the seed, and in some measure on account of the locality in which it was sown being too flat and wet. The mahogany trees planted in the same locality, though they promised well at the outset, are now showing signs of disease.

The annexed table shows the amount of timber extracted from the forests in British Sikkim. All this timber has been worked out by direct Government Agency. Contractors are not found to enter into these operations, owing to the risk and danger attending them in these localities.

Yield of the Forests.

Kind of Forest.	Number of Logs.	Number of Scantlings.	Number of Sleepers.	Tons.
Temperate Forests.				
Oak				
Magnolia ...	4,343	....	......	3,256
Chesnut ...	....	36,164 running feet.	......	195
Tropical Forests.				
Sal	1,718	....	......	731
"	....	....	30,038	2,044
"	....	1,503 planks.	......	102
"	28	Shingles.	......	4
"	Saplings and piles.	470,110	......	30
Sissoo ...	51	....	......	8
				6,369

Almost all the timber extracted from the temperate forests has been taken over by the Public Works Department. Of the timber extracted from tropical forests a large proportion was in hand at the close of the year, only 10,000 sleepers having been sold to a contractor, besides supplies received by the Public Works Department. The financial results of the forest operations are shown on the margin, the estimated profit amounting to Rs. 66,053-6-4. It will be seen that the real value of the timber in hand is not shown in the marginal statement, but only the outlay incurred thereon. If the value of the timber were estimated, the profits would have been shown at a much higher figure. The timber in depôt on which expenses have been incurred are of the sorts named on the margin.

				Rs.	As.	P.
Revenue due from timber made over to Public Works Department ...				62,000	0	0
Due on account of 10,000 sleepers sold ...				25,000	0	0
Revenue received during the year ...				20,106	8	4
Expenses incurred on timber in hand ...				1,15,957	0	0
				2,23,063	8	4
Expenses on timber ...	1,23,812	9	9			
Ditto on other accounts	33,197	8	3			
				1,57,010	2	0
Estimated profits ...				66,053	6	4

Logs 4,724.
Scantlings { 919 running feet. planks 1,113.
Sleepers 30,975.
Shingles 301,860.

Miscellaneous matters.

The conservancy operations were limited during the year to Sikkim, no progress having yet been made in the Western Dooars. A general code of rules which can be adapted to all the provinces was under consideration at the close of the year.

Report on the forests of the Andaman Islands.

Mr. Kurz, the curator of the Herbarium, Calcutta Botanical Gardens, having been deputed last year to examine the flora of the Andaman Islands and to identify its timber trees, a valuable report was submitted by him on those subjects, which has been transferred to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

AGRICULTURE.

TEA CULTIVATION.

In Assam.

The statement below exhibits in a condensed form the progress of tea cultivation in the districts of Assam.

	Kamroop.	Durrung.	Nowgong.	Seebsagur.	Luckimpore.	Total.
Number of gardens ...	40	54	23	161	202	480
Number of European Assistants employed ...	5	23	6	90	47	171
Number of Native Assistants employed ...	53	208	45	395	261	962
Extent of land in acres, held for tea cultivation	20,910	58,821	25,636	183,647	178,391	467,405
Total area in acres, under cultivation at the end of 1867	3,426	5,877	1,753	18,453	14,047	43,556
Out-turn of tea in 1866, in lbs.	160,368	413,670	62,814	1,967,390	821,541	3,425,783
Ditto ditto 1867, in lbs.	241,628	604,245	115,786	2,310,735	782,248	4,054,642
Number of imported laborers employed ...	316	3,102	388	10,664	8,130	22,600
Ditto of local laborers employed	1,672	2,865	728	3,905	2,463	11,633

The statistics furnished are not altogether complete. Those for the districts of Kamroop and Nowgong may be relied on, the extent of tea planting being limited. Those for the district of Seebsagur are also approximately correct; but for the districts of Luckimpore and Durrung the endeavours of the district officers to obtain correct returns from the planters were signally unsuccessful. The figures for 1866 as given in the present return do not moreover agree with those given last year, and it has not been found practicable to reconcile these discrepancies.

Assuming the figures for the present year to be approximately correct, they show that tea planting is still a very important branch of industry in the province. It finds occupation for 171 Europeans and above 35,000 native workmen of different kinds. The average yield for the year from each acre under cultivation is shown to have been about 90 lbs., or about one-fourth only of what it has been estimated to be capable of producing. The value of the tea manufactured is roughly estimated by the Commissioner at 400,000£.

In regard to the factories which have been closed, it is reported that no garden worth keeping up has been abandoned. The gardens which have been deserted are chiefly new ones, which were formed or were forming for the purposes of speculation, and the closing of these may be considered rather as an advantage than otherwise to the interests of *bonâ fide* tea planting.

Only 3 applications for sale of waste lands were made during the year, and in each case the land was sold at the upset price. Waste lands purchased under the late rules were resigned to the extent noted on the margin. There were also considerable resignations of lands held under rent-paying pottahs which had been taken up for tea planting, but no correct return of their area has been obtained.

	Acres.
Kamroop ...	200
Durrung ...	132,622
Nowgong ...	18,605
Seebsagur ...	42,068
Luckimpore ...	77,639
	271,134

The amount of labor imported into the province during the year was much less than in previous years, which was owing in a great measure to proprietors of tea gardens not having the necessary funds to meet the cost of importation. Local labor is still in great demand, and continues to command the high rates which it obtained in preceding years.

In Cachar.

The information given in regard to tea cultivation in Cachar is incomplete for the reasons stated in last year's report, *viz.*, the neglect of the managers of some concerns to send in any return.

The table on the margin shows, with some approach to accuracy, the amount of land actually taken up for the purpose. Besides this quantity, some land has been also purchased for tea cultivation from the villagers, the area of which may be assumed at about 3,000 acres. The total area of the tea gardens may therefore be taken at 280,678 acres.

	Acres.
68 Grants held under Assam Rules	170,464
43 Grants bought in fee-simple, or commuted from Assam Rule tenure ...	73,473
71 Settlements and applications under Cultivation Rules ...	33,741
	277,678

Out of this the survey shows an area of 29,160 acres as actually under tea cultivation. Since then, however, many tea gardens have been given up as unprofitable, to the extent of above 3,500 acres. The actual amount of land under cultivation at present may therefore be assumed at about 25,500 acres. The cultivated area of the gardens from which no returns have been received is about 2,500 acres, and assuming that these gardens are no

better than the average of the gardens from which statistics have been received, an addition of 10 per cent. to the out-turn of the latter will give the approximate out-turn of the entire district.

The out-turn of the gardens from which returns have been received is shown at 2,875,737 lbs. The total out-turn of the entire district may therefore be assumed at 3,163,310 lbs. The probable out-turn as it was estimated last year was set down at 3,800,000 lbs., but it now appears that this was an over-estimate.

The estimated out-turn for 1868-69 is given in the returns received at 4,236,239 lbs. The total estimated out-turn would therefore amount to 4,659,862 lbs.

The average price of Cachar tea was higher last year than in the previous year, and it is anticipated that there will be still further improvement in this respect for some time to come, as there has been a marked improvement in the system of manufacture.

The number of the laborers imported under the Labor Transport Acts during the year was 5,945, of whom 431 died on the way and 38 absconded, the number that actually arrived being 5,476.

The money drawn from the Cachar Treasury during the year, for purposes connected with tea cultivation, was Rs. 19,69,073.

In Sylhet.

The information regarding Sylhet is also incomplete for the same reason as that assigned for Cachar. The quantity of land held by the planters is about 29,000 acres, of which about 21,400 acres are Government waste lands, the rest being held from zemindars or on ordinary cultivation leases. The return on the margin shows the results of the last five years' operations. The most noticeable points in it are, that trade in tea seed has almost entirely ceased, and that local labor has been found far less profitable than imported labor.

YEAR.	Area under Cultivation.	Out-turn of Tea in lbs.	Tea Seeds.	Laborers imported.	Local Laborers.
			Mds.		
1863-64 ...	2,814	58,859	764	695	1,060
1864-65 ...	3,644	112,276	196	890	1,295
1865-66 ...	3,145	172,130	98½	999	379
1866-67 ...	2,210	169,600	72	575	466
1867-68 ...	2,458	173,000	59	723	654

In Dacca.

In the district of Dacca there are only two experimental gardens, one at Bygunbari belonging to Khajeh Abdool Gunny, and the other at Joydebpore belonging to Baboo Kally Narain Roy, Zemindar of Pergunnah Bhowal. The first measures about 10 or 11 acres, and is expected to produce good tea. The second is about one acre only, and is said to have produced four maunds of tea last year.

The statistics of tea cultivation in Gowalparah are given on the margin. Of the 20 estates, two only are in the hands of Europeans, and the remainder in the hands of natives. The information furnished in regard to the estates is however incomplete, as seven of them had made no return. It was expected that all these latter would be shortly closed.

In Gowalparah.

Number of estates ...	20
Area under cultivation at the close of 1866, in beegahs ...	1,056
Area brought under cultivation in 1867 ...	Nil.
Area under cultivation at the close of 1867	1,056
Out-turn of tea in 1866, in lbs.	4,914
Ditto in 1867 ditto ...	5,170
Average number of imported coolies	Nil.
Average number of local laborers	65

The annexed table shows the progress made in tea cultivation in Darjeeling. The figures given are however considered to be altogether unreliable, as they show an increase in cultivation, while there was reason to believe that it had very decidedly decreased. From one small plantation no return had been received at the close of the year. The allowance to be made for this would increase the land under cultivation by about 70 acres, and the out-turn of tea last season by 4,000 lbs.

In Darjeeling.

Number of factories in 1866-67	39
Number in 1867-68	40
Extent of land under cultivation in 1866-67, in acres ...	10,392
Extent of land under cultivation in 1867-68	10,586
Out-turn of tea in 1866-67, in lbs.	433,715
Ditto ditto 1867-68, ditto	582,640
Estimated out-turn of tea in 1867-68 ditto	840,020

There has been no extension of tea cultivation in Chittagong, and one plantation in the Hill Tracts has been abandoned. But otherwise, the results of the year have been favorable, and some of the gardens have come into good bearing. This, for the first time, has caused the want of labor to be felt, and some of the planters have begun to ask for the introduction of the Labor Transport Act; but as yet there has been no general agitation on the subject. One tea planter, Mr. Langlois, has lately discovered a jungle shrub of the tea species in the Seetakoond range, a specimen of which has been sent to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society for examination.

In Chittagong.

The quantity of coffee grown in Chittagong is very inconsiderable, and none at all is grown in the Hill Tracts.

In the Chota Nagpore Division there are three plantations in the Hazareebaugh District, some particulars regarding which are given on the margin. Of the 326 acres under cultivation in the Seetaghurra plantation 126 contain plants from 2 to 3 years old, 84 acres plants 3 to 4 years old, and 116 acrse

In Chota Nagpore.

Name of plantation.	Area under cultivation, in acres.	Out-turn of tea in 1867, in lbs.	Estimated out-turn in 1868, in lbs.
Seetaghurra	326	6,107	17,000
Mondee	150	...	4,000
Jhoomra	230	4,970	8,800

plants 3 to 6 years old. Of the 150 acres in the Mondee plantation 100 acres have plants 2 to 3 years old. The 230 acres under cultivation in the Jhoomra plantation are well filled with plants varying from 3 to 5 years.

There are also two plantations in the Lohardugga district, *viz.*, the Pulandoo plantation, which has an area of 190 acres under cultivation, and the Hotewar plantation, which has 35 acres under cultivation. The expected out-turn in the former for 1868 is estimated at 4,000 lbs. The second is a young plantation, and a very small out-turn only is anticipated from it. There are also three coffee gardens at Lohardugga, in one of which very excellent coffee is grown.

Total export of Tea during the year.

The aggregate quantity of tea exported from Calcutta during the year was 8,789,344 lbs., against 7,155,232 lbs. exported during the corresponding twelve months of the preceding year; and this shows an increase to the extent of 1,634,112 lbs.

THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

The Gardens.

The arrangement of plants according to their natural orders was completed during the year by the planting of the order *Rubiaceæ*, the only order which remained to be planted. The garden intended for the cultivation of annual and herbaceous plants, and for shrubs that are too small to be planted among the trees in the arboretum, was finished and planted during the rainy season of 1867. The several species have been arranged according to the natural system, and each has been distinctly labelled. A group of trees intended for the support of large tropical climbing plants has been formed on the land lying to the north of the ground occupied by the garden of the Agri-Horticultural Society, and considerable progress made in the formation of the group of climbing plants. Above 60 species of calamus have been added to the number (six) previously contained in the gardens; and several species of rattan indigenous to Assam, the Cossyah Hills, and Sylhet having been received, a portion of the eastern part of the garden has been planted with them. The collection of orchids has further been greatly increased by the receipt of collections from the Cossyah Hills and Sikkim; and a small conservatory for the cultivation of ferns has been completed. The number of species of ferns now cultivated in the gardens exceeds 250.

Effect of the Cyclone on the Gardens.

The Cyclone of 1st November 1867 has inflicted great losses on the garden by the destruction of many fine trees. The Cyclone of 1864 destroyed so many trees of all species that the specimens which remained increased the number of unique specimens of rare species. Many of these were uprooted by the storm of November last. The number of trees altogether destroyed by this second cyclone was 751, while those blown down in October 1864 amounted to 1,010 trees; still the unique specimens destroyed in 1864 belonged to only 8 species, while in the storm of last November 30 species of trees were lost by destruction of the unique specimens which had

remained. Among the 751 trees blown down in the storm of November last there were 5 full sized trees and 4 small trees of mahogany, 15 large trees of teak, and 26 trees of sissoo. Palms, as in the former cyclone, suffered comparatively little damage except in their foliage. The rare and delicate plants cultivated in flower pots, and the seedlings of newly introduced plants were injured by being buried under the ruins of the thatched houses in which they were cultivated. The labels attached to all of them were lost, and thus those plants which were recovered were without names or records of their origin.

Distribution and receipt of plants and seeds.

Twenty-one wardian cases containing 863 plants were distributed during the year, the greater number of the cases being given in exchange of plants contributed to the Botanical Gardens. Besides these, 3,705 plants in 32 closed and open cases were distributed to correspondents in distant parts of India and to other Botanical Gardens ; and 3,337 plants in pots were distributed in the neighbourhood of Calcutta : the total number of plants distributed during the year amounting to 7,905, against 4,783 distributed in the previous year.

Valuable contributions of plants from other Botanical institutions were received during the year, including 14 wardian cases and 17 closed boxes containing bulbs and orchids. Altogether 1,731 species of plants were received.

The sale of seeds during the year realised Rs. 831-11, against Rs. 380 realised in 1866-67. 5,927 species of seeds were received and sown in the gardens, and from these many rare plants have been raised.

Cultivation of Ipecacuanha.

The ipecacuanha plant, the successful introduction of which was noticed last year, continues to thrive, and the number of plants has been increased to nine by artificial propagation. It is not probable that the plant can be grown in the open air in the plains of Bengal, as it requires shade and moisture, but a congenial climate for it may be found in the moist valleys of the Himalaya and the Cossyah Hills. One ipecacuanha plant has been sent to the Cinchona plantations at Darjeeling, where an attempt will be made to cultivate it in the open air.

The Herbarium.

The mounting of the specimens not yet incorporated in the herbarium was continued throughout the greater part of the year. The herbarium specimens of several monocatyledonous orders and of the *anonaceæ* having been identified, have been returned from the herbarium of the Royal Gardens at Kew. Some very valuable additions have also been made to the herbarium during the year, consisting specially of various extensive collections of plants presented by Dr. Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew.

Cultivation of Cinchona.

The cultivation of Cinchona at Darjeeling has been attended with the most successful results, and the number of plants propagated during the year has far exceeded the number added during any previous yera.

Stock plants.

The number of stock plants of *Cinchona Succirubra* has been increased from 10,000 to 20,000, and the number of stock plants of *Cinchona Calisaya* from 624 to 4,158. The stock plants of the varieties of *Cinchona Officinalis*, now amounting to 10,000, have not been increased, because many of the plants of this species planted in the end of 1864 are again in flower, and large quantities of seed will be secured from them. The number of stock plants of *Cinchona Micrantha* has been reduced from 5,000 to 1,000.

Cuttings.

As in previous years, the increase of all the species referred to has been effected principally by cuttings made from the stock plants. The total number of cuttings made and rooted in 1867-68 was 686,470, against 550,611 in the preceding year. The largest number of cuttings made in any one month was 87,500 in August 1867.

Seedlings.

A quantity of excellent seedlings of *Cinchona Officinalis* and a very small number of seedlings of *Cinchona Succirubra* have been reared from seed yielded by the plants planted at Rungbee in 1864. Besides these, several packets of seed of *Cinchona Officinalis* and of *Cinchona Succirubra* were received from the Botanical Gardens at Ceylon. The aggregate number of seedlings raised by these means during the year was 101,750, against 38,500 raised during the previous year.

Nursery beds.

Large additions have been made to the nursery beds during the year, and new nursery beds have been prepared on the slopes of the Rishap spur adjoining Rungbee, where land had been cleared for the extension of the plantations. Most of the plants in these beds remained unprotected throughout the winter. The number of plants in the nursery beds on the 31st March 1867 was 259,210, but had increased by the 31st March 1868 to 518,821. The plants belonged in equal proportions to *Cinchona Succirubra* and *Cinchona Officinalis*, with the exception of 8,260 plants of *Cinchona Micrantha* and 160 of *Cinchona Calisaya*.

Permanent plantations.

The number of plants of *Cinchona Succirubra* added to the permanent plantations during the year was 228,773, and of *Cinchona Officinalis* 128,559. The area of ground planted with Cinchonas on the 31st March measured about 350 acres. The small number of plants of *Cinchona Succirubra* planted in October 1864 were on the 31st March last from 6 feet to 14 feet 4 inches high, and a few plants of *Cinchona Officinalis* planted at the same time were from 5 to 8½ feet high. The girth of the stems of these plants of *Cinchona Succirubra* at 6 inches above the ground varied from 7 to 12¼ inches.

Of the 150 plants of *Cinchona Succirubra* which were placed in the Terai, as was stated in last year's report, those only have grown which were planted close to the base of the hills, while those which were planted on flat, well-drained land at a distance of about two miles from the hills have not thrived. 10,000 plants of *Cinchona Succirubra* planted by the Selim Tea Association on the steep slopes of the Himalaya immediately above the Terai have grown well, but

are inferior in condition and promise to the plants in the Government plantation at Rishap. The result of the several experiments made tends to show that it is hopeless to attempt the cultivation of any species of Cinchona in the proper Terai district, and that the cultivation in it succeeds only on the forest-clad slopes which are intermediate between the flats of the Terai and the declivities of the Himalaya.

Chemical analysis of Darjeeling barks.

The barks of two trees of *Cinchona Succirubra* and of two trees of *Cinchona Officinalis*, which were cut down last year for analysis in this country, having subsequently been sent to London, were analysed by Mr. Howard with very satisfactory results. One specimen of *Cinchona Succirubra,* thirty-one months old, yielded no less than 7·30 per cent. of precipitated alkaloids, of which 3·20 was quinine and 2·27 cinchonidine mixed with a little quinine; while a specimen of *Cinchona Officinalis,* twenty-eight months old, gave 3·20 of alkaloids; and the conclusion drawn by Mr. Howard from the analysis was, that there was no reason to think the Darjeeling barks to be at all inferior to those grown at Ootacamund.

Distribution of Cinchonas.

11,390 plants of *Cinchona Succirubra* were distributed during the year; 10,290 of which were sold to planters in the district of Darjeeling, 1,000 despatched to Chittagong for distribution among the tea planters, and 100 sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, in the Punjab.

Total number of Cinchonas in Government plantations.

The total number of Cinchonas in the Government plantations is shown in the statement below:—

Name of Species.	Number in permanent plantation.	Number of stock plants for propagation.	Number of seedlings or rooted cuttings in surface beds for permanent plantation.	Number of rooted plants in cutting beds.	Number of cuttings made during March 1868.	Total number of plants, cuttings, and seedlings.
Cinchona Succirubra ...	272,923	20,000	251,585	188,849	29,000	762,357
Ditto Calisaya ...	220	4,158	160	6,366	1,450	12,354
Ditto Micrantha ...	5,558	1,000	8,220	15,889	......	30,667
Ditto Officinalis and varieties ...	145,399	10,000	258,856	333,153	1,000	748,408
Ditto Pahudiana ...	5,092	......	......	......	......	5,092
Total ...	429,192	35,158	518,821	544,257	31,450	1,558,878

Private cultivation of Cinchona in Darjeeling.

The exact number of Cinchona plants possessed by private companies and individuals in Darjeeling has not been ascertained, but was estimated at nearly six hundred thousand, the area planted being about 170 acres. The area planted by the

Darjeeling Cinchona Association alone embraced 120 acres, and contained probably 500,000 plants. About 25 acres containing 80,000 plants belonged to Coombe Barracks, the Cinchona estate of Major Fitzgerald. Besides these, the plantations of the Darjeeling Tea Company, the Tukvar Tea Company, and the Selim Tea Association contained some fine Cinchona plants of different descriptions.

Experimental cultivation of Hingunghat Cotton in the Lower Provinces.

The success of an experimental cultivation of Hingunghat Cotton in the Nimar District, Central Provinces, having been communicated to this Government, an enquiry was made as to whether any persons in the Lower Provinces were willing to undertake similar experiments on their being supplied with seed. Many applications were received in reply to this offer, and a large quantity of Hingunghat Cotton has been distributed according to requirements, and experimental cultivations established in the districts named on the margin. It has also been proposed to undertake an experimental cultivation of this cotton in the Darjeeling Terai on the part of Government, and the necessary enquiries for that purpose were being made by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at the close of the year.

Burdwan.	Pubna.
Hooghly.	Rungpore.
Howrah.	Darjeeling.
Bancoorah.	Furreedpore.
Raneegunge.	Mymensing.
Midnapore.	Burrisaul.
Patna.	Tipperah.
Bhaugulpore.	Noakhally.
Pakour.	Hill Tracts of Chittagong.
Nya Doomka.	Seebsagur.
Godda.	Cuttack.
Palamow.	
Bograh.	

The resinous products of Bengal.

The decrease in the import of resin and tar into Great Britain since the commencement of the late war in America having attracted the attention of Her Majesty's Government, an enquiry was made as to the kinds and quantity of resinous products procurable in Bengal, and the extent to which the trade in them could be expanded; and the information collected on the subject was duly communicated to the Government of India. The result of the enquiry was to shew that, in the plains of Bengal, the trees from which tar, pitch, and similar resinous matters are extracted are exceedingly scarce, and that the state of the English market had not affected the trade in these products to any material extent. In the Patna Division lac, *dhoona* (dammer), and *kuth* (catechu) are obtained in Gya in large quantities, and a considerable trade is carried on in them with Calcutta, which is susceptible of being further increased; *dhoona* and catechu are also procurable in the districts of the Cuttack Division, and a very considerable quantity of the former in the Tributary Mehals of Chota Nagpore; *gond* (gum) and *dhoona* are likewise produced to some extent in Monghyr in the Bhaugulpore Division; in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong a gum or oily resin is extracted from the *gurjun* tree in very large quantities; and several kinds of resinous exudations are obtained from the trees in Assam, the trade in which could be

considerably enlarged. But in the other divisions the produce of resinous substances is very inconsiderable, and the prospects of any increase in the trade necessarily very slender. As regards the resinous products of the Himalayas, which are commercially more important than the gums and dammers of the plains, full information was being collected, but had not yet been obtained at the close of the year.

Proposal for introducing an improved system of agriculture in Bengal.

The subject of introducing an improved system of agriculture in Bengal was considered during the year in connection with a plan proposed for that purpose by Mr. John Stalkartt, the main feature of which was to secure the assistance of the zemindars by the employment of a practical agriculturist to travel over the country and persuade them to set aside 20 beegahs of land in each village for a model farm to be worked by the ryots under their own personal superintendence, and further to induce them to lend improved ploughs and good cattle to the ryots, so that by means of deeper ploughing a greater yield might be secured. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society having been consulted on the subject approved of the main principle of the plan, and suggested, moreover, that the model farms, when situated at sudder stations in the Mofussil where colleges exist, might be made use of for illustrating lectures on agriculture, which they proposed should be delivered at such institutions. On the other hand, the opinion of the revenue officers of Government and of some of the leading zemindars was to the effect that the cultivation of rice as carried on in Bengal was already attended with as great success as was likely to be attained by any other mode of working or by the introduction of improved machinery, and that the ryot generally was fully alive to his own interests and ready enough to take advantage of any opportunity of improving his circumstances by the introduction of new staples and improved means of cultivation. At all events, it appeared certain that the plan, as proposed by Mr. Stalkartt, could not be carried out at present with any reasonable hope of success, and that as regards the establishment of model farms, in respect to which the Agricultural Society seemed to think it desirable for the Government to take the initiative, no advantage was likely to be derived from them commensurate to the expense which would have to be incurred for them, or such as would justify a grant of public money being made for that purpose. No action was for these reasons taken in the matter by Government.

Cattle Diseases in Bengal.

The notices previously taken of the diseases prevailing among cattle in Bengal will be found in the reports for 1863-64 and 1866-67. The Government of India having subsequently suggested the expediency of circulating among the people generally all the information possessed in regard to these diseases, Dr. McLeod, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Jessore, was entrusted with the task of preparing a manual

on the subject in plain and unscientific language for translation and general circulation. Dr. McLeod has submitted a report of the kind prescribed, with appendices, giving a statement of the nature, symptoms, and treatment of the diseases, and a list of the best medicines applicable in each case; and this is now in course of translation into Bengalee for circulation among the agricultural classes. He has also prepared a more detailed and professional report upon these diseases, to serve as a record in an accessible form of all that is known on the subject up to date; and a copy of both these reports has been sent to the Government of India.

The districts in which cattle diseases of a severe type broke out during the year are Durrung in Assam, and Nuddea. Two hundred copies of a Bengalee translation of Dr. Bensley's instructions for the treatment of cattle murrain were sent to the Commissioner of Assam for circulation among the mouzadars of Durrung.

The reports on cattle diseases in India since 1864 having been communicated to the Veterinary Department at Her Majesty's Privy Council Office, it was suggested by Professor Simonds that the contents of the natural cow-pox should be transmitted to England, secured between glasses or in capillary tubes hermetically-sealed, for examination, with a view to secure primary vaccine lymph. The Inspector-General of Hospitals was accordingly instructed to procure the lymph required, and the Divisional Commissioners asked to furnish to Dr. Green all necessary information on the subject of the disease called *mata*, or cattle small-pox, for the guidance of the officers of the Medical Department. It has been since pointed out by Dr. Green that the *gootee*, or cattle small-pox, occurs in this part of India epidemically, and is very fatal and highly contagious; and that the matter taken from cattle suffering from the disease should not therefore be transmitted to England, as it might lead to a reproduction of the plague in that country. This representation has been submitted for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and further instructions requested in regard to the collection of the virus. In the meantime, if matter from a small-pox eruption in the cow in a simple form, as distinct from the *gootee* or *bushanto*, can be found, the same will be extracted for the purpose of being carefully experimented upon.

MINES.

Examination of the coal tracts of the Cossyah and Garrow Hills.

A general examination of the coal tracts in the Cossyah and Garrow Hills was ordered by the Government of India in connection with the proposed extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Assam, the work being assigned to Mr. Medlicott. All the necessary arrangements were made by this Government for facilitating the enquiry, which however did not tend to confirm the expectations formed of the richness of the coal fields. In the more conveniently situated localities where coal had been reported to exist, nothing but thin strings of the poorest quality

were found, such as would never repay the working; while the better quality, if it was to be found at all, was in a country difficult of access, to which the construction of a road would be costly, and which was some 50 miles distant from the Brahmapootra River. The coal besides was in no large quantity, and was within a few feet of crystalline rocks, gneiss, and granites, which shut out the prospect of discovering fresh seams beneath those which were visible.

The examination of Mr. Medlicott was confined to the base of the Garrow Hills. Before the results of it were ascertained, an application was received from Mr. Franklin Prestage, Agent to the Eastern Bengal Railway, proposing the formation of a company for exploring all the coal fields in the Garrow, Cossyah, and Jynteah Hills, and for working them after purchasing the good-will of Messrs. Inglis and Co. Mr. Prestage asked for the following concessions in furtherance of the scheme, *viz.*, (1) that the Government should assist the company in coming to terms with the Hill Chiefs to obtain the right of quarrying coal and other minerals from the mines, (2) that the company should have the right to take up the Lakadong coal field, or any other tracts already in the possession of Government, on the terms on which mining grants are made in Upper Assam, (3) that the company should have the exclusive right of working the mines for ten years, and (4) that within those ten years the company should have the privilege of having all leases now held by Messrs. Inglis and Co. renewed in their favor up to the termination of their monopoly.

In reply to this application it has been explained that, as it is no longer expedient to extend the protection of a monopoly to the different branches of trade carried on by Messrs. Inglis and Co., but rather to give play to free trade and competition, the Government will not, either by guaranteeing the renewal of time-expired leases of the right of working minerals or by any other means, give encouragement to the intention of securing the property and business of Messrs. Inglis and Co., as a whole, for the proposed company; but that, apart from this, it would view with satisfaction and give every encouragement to any arrangements the company might make with Messrs. Inglis and Co. and the Cossyahs with the express object of working coal only. On this understanding the Government, it was said, would willingly aid the proposed company in making explorations and in coming to terms with the various Hill Chiefs in order to obtain the right to work coal. It would also grant the concession demanded by the second requisition, and likewise that required by the third, with this reservation that the decision as to the claim of the company to keep out other parties will rest with the Government in each case. The fourth concession asked for was, for the reasons already stated, altogether refused.

Since the close of the year a further communication has been received from Mr. Prestage, intimating the intention of the company proposed by him to commence operations in the direction of Lakadong, and asking for permission to take up a slip of land between Lakadong

and Burr Ghât on the banks of of the Hurru river for the purpose of making roads, &c. This has been sanctioned, subject to the approval of the local authorities. As the explorations of Mr. Medlicott go to prove that there is little hope of finding coal in the Garrow Hills, the operations of the proposed company will probably be confined to Lakadong.

FAMINE.

Continuation of relief operations so long as they were required.

The measures taken to alleviate the distress caused by the famine in Orissa and other parts of Bengal were noticed in last year's report, and it is only necessary this year to narrate the continuance of these relief operations till there was no longer any necessity for them.

These operations embraced the feeding of paupers, their shelter, and the employment of all capable of light work in some useful manner.

Reduction in the prices of Government rice in Orissa.

In Orissa the prices of Government rice were reduced in those places where the uniform state of poverty and depression rendered it impossible for the great mass of the people to purchase rice at the prices previously fixed, and discretion was given to the Commissioner of the Division to carry out this policy wherever circumstances should render it expedient. The permission to sell rice to the laborers employed by them at reduced rates was also extended to the Public Works Department and the East India Irrigation and Canal Company.

Emigration of the people from the Salt Tracts encouraged and aided.

As the condition of the population of the Salt Tracts in Orissa, in which capitalists were deterred from undertaking the manufacture of salt by the large stores still remaining in hand, was represented to be very deplorable, the emigration of these people was encouraged and assisted. A large number of such emigrant paupers were located in Khoordah and other Government Khas Mehals, the settlers being provided with land and the means to till it; and in a short time they were found thriving and their lands well sown.

Permanent arrangements made for the support of famine orphans.

For the orphans left destitute by the famine an expenditure of Rs. 2 per mensem for each, in addition to what could be contributed by the Famine Committee, was sanctioned until permanent arrangements could be made for their support. These arrangements have now been made. In Orissa the number of famine orphans was estimated at 1,553, and a monthly allowance of Rs. 3 for each is made to their custodians or guardians by the Famine Committee, on the understanding that the payment will be continued to the age of 17 for boys and of 16 for girls. Assuming that every child thus supported would live up to the specified ages, the entire

expenditure on account of them was estimated at Rs. 3,84,578, while the available balance in the hands of the Famine Committee was Rs. 2,48,114 only. But as this amount will bear interest, and as the number of orphans will be necessarily thinned by deaths and other causes, it was thought probable that the available Rs. 2,48,144 would ultimately suffice to meet all requirements. This capital has therefore been invested, and Government has agreed to make up any deficiency that may occur in the funds hereafter. A marriage portion will also be granted to the girls, and a small bonus to the boys to start them in life on the allowance made for their maintenance being discontinued, and the money required for this purpose will also be made good by the State if necessary.

Tirhoot.	Rajmehal.
Chumparun.	Pakour.
Sarun.	Maunbhoom.
Shahabad.	Singbhoom.
Gya.	Midnapore.
Patna.	Beerbhoom.
Monghyr.	Bancoorah.
Bhaugulpore.	Burdwan.
Purneah.	Howrah.
Doomka.	Nuddea.
Godda.	24-Pergunnahs.

In the other districts named on the margin, the total number of famine orphans requiring to be supported was estimated at 450. The total cost required for the support of each orphan in an orphanage amounts generally to Rs. 3 per mensem, and on this calculation it has been determined that Rs. 2 shall be allowed by Government for each of these orphans to his custodian or guardian, and that this contribution shall be continued, as in the case of the Orissa orphans, till the ages of 17 for boys and of 16 for girls. These conditions have been generally accepted by the guardians.

General increase of allowances to Government servants receiving small salaries.

In consequence of the high prices prevailing in Orissa during a portion of the year, a general increase of allowances was granted from 1st April to 31st December 1867 to all Government servants on low salaries employed in the province, *viz.*, an extra allowance of 50 per cent. on their salaries to those whose monthly pay did not exceed Rs. 10, and of 25 per cent. to those whose salary was in excess of Rs. 10 but did not exceed Rs. 200; persons receiving more than Rs. 200 and less than Rs. 250 were to have their salaries raised to the latter amount, and no increase to be given to such as drew above Rs. 250.

Conduct of zemindars in Orissa during the crisis.

In Orissa the conduct of the zemindars generally was characterized by great apathy and indifference towards the ryots, but there were a few exceptions whose exertions and active liberality were appropriately acknowledged by Government.

Remission of Revenue in Orissa.

Pending enquiry into the state of the crops and the effects of the famine on the cultivating classes in Orissa, the entire instalment of revenue due in November 1866 was remitted on condition that the local instalments of rent due from the ryots and under-tenants should also be remitted by the zemindars. During the year under notice, further remissions of the instalments due in April and November 1867 were sanctioned in the case of all zemindars the loss of whose estates

exceeded one-half of the crops, on the condition of their remitting rent in the same proportion in favor of the ryots.

Tuccavee Advances.

Advances were also made to zemindars in Orissa for the promotion of cultivation on the security of the estates, the advances being given strictly for the purpose implied in the designation Tuccavee, and repayment being insisted on within six months if they were diverted to any other purpose. The condition was, that if the advances were applied to the purpose for which they were made, no interest should be charged on them for three years.

Some hesitation having been evinced on the part of the zemindars to receive these advances through fear of not being able to meet the liability if the next few seasons proved unfavorable, it was explained that, in the event of further calamity of season and extensive loss of crops, due consideration would be shown to those who did their best to bring their lands under cultivation, and in the event of serious loss resulting from causes beyond their control Government would deal liberally with them in respect to the recovery of these advances, as it had done already in the matter of revenue. The zemindars were warned at the same time that, in the event of their omitting to avail themselves of the proferred advances to cultivate their estates and to assist their tenantry, they could not expect that any remission of revenue would be allowed in the event of loss from whatever cause sustained.

Advances in seed rice to ryots.

To induce the ryots to cultivate their lands, advances of seed rice were made to all who were unable to secure a supply for themselves.

Improvement in the state of the crops and narrowing of relief operations.

In August 1867 the rivers Mahanuddy and Khajoorie in Orissa rose very rapidly and there were threatenings of a flood, which however was happily averted. The state of the crops and country had by this time very much improved; but as there had been no relief by the housing of crops, some distress was still felt among those who were unable to work and had no means to purchase rice even at its reduced price. To these persons aid was continued, and this had a very beneficial effect in enabling families to remain in their villages, instead of selling their property and houses and then seeking support at the centres with constitutions probably permanently injured.

In the meantime relief operations generally were gradually contracted, and by the end of October 1867 it was found wholly unnecessary to make any further importations of grain. The price of rice in store had also to be reduced in order to get rid of it, notwithstanding which the decrease in the sale of grain was very considerable owing to the rapid improvement of the state of the province and the successful harvesting of crops. The relief establishments and special officers were now withdrawn, with the exception of those whose further retention was required for the purpose of winding up the accounts and superintending the sale of the remaining stocks of rice.

Total importation of rice.

The total importation of rice to Orissa up to the end of 1867 was 1,116,810 maunds, and the total consumption 524,704 maunds, which left a stock in store of 592,106 maunds, besides some smaller quantities in transit, &c. The gross expenditure up to the end of 1867 was approximately Rs. 46,57,172.

State of Orissa at the close of the year.

At the close of the year the people everywhere were in good condition, well clad, and cheerful; the lands fully cultivated; the houses neatly repaired and re-thatched; and the gardens re-enclosed and well stocked.

A notice of the Cyclone which passed over Calcutta on the night of the 1st November is given below. It is only necessary to state in this place that the famine districts were not to any extent affected by the hurricane.

Measures taken to collect information in regard to previous famines in Bengal.

The Commissioners for enquiring into the famine in Orissa having suggested that the most important reports regarding previous famines in India should be collected and printed in an accessible form, Mr. P. Dickens, C. S., who acted as Secretary to the Commission, was entrusted with the work of collecting the required information in regard to the past famines in Bengal, and the district officers throughout Bengal were directed to give him every assistance. The researches made by Mr. Dickens had reference only to the two famines in Bengal, of which it was thought likely that information might be forthcoming from official records, *viz.*, those of 1770 and 1783. Of the former, however, no information at all was traceable, and of the latter nothing beyond what had already been discovered by the Famine Commission, which merely amounted to this, that there was more alarm than famine on that occasion in Lower Bengal, and that the measures taken were directed to meet "apprehended" scarcity. At the suggestion of Mr. Campbell, who had acted as President to the Famine Commission, a further search for information has been ordered to be made in regard to this latter famine among the records of the Behar Collectorate, the alarm and failure of food in Behar having been considerable, and the districts closely bordering on it having most severely suffered.

THE CYCLONE.

A severe hurricane swept over a considerable portion of the Lower Provinces during the night of the 1st and the morning of the 2nd November 1867, and caused great loss of life and property, especially in Calcutta and the neighbouring districts.

Origin and direction of the storm.

The storm had its origin apparently at some point in the north-east portion of the Bay of Bengal, and the centre of it was ascertained to have passed from the mouth of the Mutlah over Port Canning and Busseerhaut, and thence in a N. N. E. direction to the east of Comercolly and the west of Serajgunge.

The greatest violence was felt in Calcutta between the hours of 1½ to 3½ A. M. of the 2nd idem, and the injury sustained by the town was even greater than that inflicted by the Cyclone of the 5th October 1864, owing mainly to the present disaster having occurred at night. A return of the deaths in the town and suburbs is given on the margin, and also another showing the number of houses and huts which were destroyed. The number of deaths on the river, as shown above, was fearfully large; but the damage done to the shipping was much less than in October 1864, owing to the direction of the wind on the present occasion taking the ships in the moorings on the bow, and also owing to there being no storm-wave as there was on the last occasion. On this account the ships in port were generally able to ride out the storm, and most of them escaped without serious injury. Some vessels, however, broke adrift from their own anchors, and others from the anchor moorings, and these ships fouled others, doing much mutual damage. But no ship was lost in the port, although the destruction of small craft and boats of every description including property, was immense, the banks of the river being encumbered with floating casks, bales, and goods of every kind. The number of cargo boats that were lost was so great as for a time to put a stop in a great degree to the business of the port, and even up to the close of the year the Harbour Master's Department was constantly engaged in picking up and recovering sunken craft loaded with grain and other produce. A large number of boats were also lost in the canals to the east of Calcutta, of which some were subsequently recovered.

Injury caused in Calcutta and the Suburbs, and on the river.

	In Calcutta.	In the Suburbs.	On the River.	Total.
Men	49	103	618	770
Women	48	143	1	192
Children	12	139	3	54
Total ...	109	385	622	[illegible]

	In Calcutta.	In the Suburbs.	Total.
Brick Houses	101	62	163
Tiled Houses	2,338	1,745	4,083
Thatched Houses	...	25,148	25,148
Total ...	2,439	26,955	29,394

Among the larger vessels lost were the Inland Steamer *Delhi* and a flat in Garden Reach belonging to the India General Steam Navigation Company. A considerable number of Government vessels in the port suffered more or less in their upper works and spars, and several Government boats were lost as noted on the margin, omitting many which were sunk but subsequenty recovered. The *Hope* Light Ship at the entrance of the Eastern Channel at the Sandheads, was never heard of after the gale.

1 Boat of the Harbour Master's Department,
1 Boat of the River Surveyor's Department, and
5 Boats attached to the Department of the Conservator of Port Canning.

In the depôts of the different Emigration Agencies in Calcutta and Garden Reach all the coolies were saved, though the buildings were blown down or unroofed; but two persons, a woman and a child, relatives of some coolies who were waiting to proceed to Mauritius, were killed by the fall of one of the bungalows in the Mauritius depôt. The loss of life in the coolie depôts of the Labor Transport Company was much greater, 26 coolies having been killed by the fall of the principal shed in the depôt at Sealdah. A few others, who were also buried under the ruins, were disengaged alive.

Beyond the City of Calcutta and its Suburbs the effects of the hurricane appear to have been most disastrous in Port Canning, where the gale was accompanied by a storm-wave 5 feet high, the water of which passed over the town with great violence. The station-house, goods' sheds, and Railway hotel were all blown down; the Port Canning Company's store hulk *Hashemy* carried away a great portion of the Railway Jetty; and the fresh water tanks were salted by the storm-wave. The total number of casualties reported was 90. About 500 head of cattle were also destroyed.

Injury caused in the districts of the Presidency Division.

The calamity in some other portions of the 24-Pergunnahs was equally severe, the centre of the storm having traversed the country stretching nearly due east from Calcutta to Busseerhaut on the Ichamuti river. In this line many villages were blown down wholesale, and their destruction was accompanied by much loss of human life, the more populous places which suffered severely being Barripore, Diamond Harbour, Atharabanka, Busseerhaut, Goberdanga, and Satkhirah. The storm-wave beginning from Saugor Island extended a very great distance to the extreme east of the district, and in the Culpotton and Cobaduck rivers the water rose to 6 feet above the flood level.

In Jessore also the storm was very violent, and the loss of property—particularly of buildings—very extensive. The portion of the district which suffered most was that lying to the north-east.

In Nuddea the gale was scarcely less violent than in Jessore; the eastern portions of the district suffering most, *viz.*, Bongong, Ranaghat, and Kooshtea. A statement of the ascertained losses in the three districts of the Presidency Division is given on the margin.

	Loss of Life.	Loss of Cattle.	Destruction of Houses.	
			Kutcha.	Pucca.
24-Pergunnahs ...	3,628	36,318	409,847	207
Jessore	126	11,735	274,395	37
Nuddea	180	12,556	127,814	103
Total ...	3,934	60,609	812,056	347

Injury caused in the districts of Howrah, Hooghly, Midnapore, and Noakhally.

District of				Loss of Life.	Loss of Houses.
Howrah	...	...	...	78	9,553
Hooghly	...	...	...	24	1,309
Midnapore	...	...	...	21	(Not stated.)
Noakhally	...	...	...	14	178

The only other districts which suffered to any very considerable extent were Howrah, Hooghly, and Midnapore, in the Burdwan Division, and Noakhally, in the Chittagong Division. The loss of life and property in these districts is noted on the margin. In Howrah the hurricane was felt almost as severely as in Calcutta, and in the Botanical Gardens great damage was done to the trees and plants, as has been noticed under the head of Agriculture. In the Hooghly District the storm was particularly strong at Bydabatty, Serampore, and Hooghly, the force of the wind extending inland to about 10 miles along and parallel to the river. In the eastern portion of Midnapore the gale was very strong, especially at Tumlook, Doro, Mysadul, and other places; and a great many boats were lost at the mouth of the Russoolpore River. In Noakhally the loss of cattle aggregated 3,168.

Effects of the gale in other districts, &c.

The effects of the gale in the other districts do not require to be particularly noticed. The hurricane did not extend to any district of the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions, nor to the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division. It was also not felt in the direction of Darjeeling and the Western Dooars, where there was only rain accompanied by strong wind not approaching to a gale. In all the large open rivers a considerable number of boats were lost together with their cargoes, and a good deal of damage was done to the crops in some districts, particularly in those of the Presidency Division.

Measures of Relief.

The distress which was caused by the hurricane rendered it necessary that prompt measures should be adopted for affording relief wherever it might be required, and a subscription was at once opened by the Chamber of Commerce in aid of the sufferers, and a Relief Committee appointed. This movement was supported by the Government by a promise of doubling the funds which might be collected by subscriptions. Instructions to the same effect were issued to the officers in the interior wherever local subscriptions might be raised, and a margin of Rs. 20,000 was left in the treasuries of all districts affected by the Cyclone to meet any demands which might be made upon them on this account.

The part of the country where relief was most urgently demanded was that to the south of Calcutta. A local Relief Committee was therefore formed there at once with efficient Agents, and the balance

of the Famine Fund, amounting to Rs. 18,750, was placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Division, to be augmented by grants from the Cyclone Relief Fund. In Port Canning great distress was felt for want of fresh water, which was obviated by the South-Eastern Railway Company taking down 1,500 gallons of water by every train till the distress was removed. A steamer, the *Pioneer,* was also sent with supplies of good water and clothing to be distributed to the indigent in the places to the east of Canning which suffered most severely. But it was found that the want of food was not generally complained of, the grantees or owners of the Soonderbuns lots having assisted their tenantry with alacrity.

The subscriptions realised for the Relief Fund amounted to Rs. 90,976, and an equal amount having been contributed by Government, the total sum available for distribution was Rs. 1,81,952. The total amount expended by the Relief Committee is estimated at Rs. 1,54,514, but the final statement has not yet been received.

INUNDATIONS.

Inundations of the Ganges, &c.

A considerable portion of the Lower Provinces was inundated this year after the rains by the overflow of the Gunduck, the Gogra, the Soane, and the Ganges in the North-West, and of the Ganges and its effluents in Lower Bengal. In the Patna Division the tract of country inundated included a large portion of the district of Shahabad which was overflowed on the one side by the Soane and on the other by the Ganges, a portion of the district of Sarun which was inundated by the overflow of both the Ganges and the Gogra, and a portion of the district of Tirhoot which was flooded by the waters of the Gunduck. The overflow of the Ganges also inundated portions of the districts of Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, and Purneah in the Bhaugulpore Division; all the districts of the Rajshahye Division were likewise laid under water along the banks of the Ganges and the smaller rivers running through them; and, lower down, the overflow of the Nuddea rivers submerged the districts of Nuddea and Jessore to an extent unknown for very many years. The districts of the Dacca Division were also inundated by the overflow of the innumerable channels which intersect them, and a portion of the Chittagong district by the overflow of the Matamoree river.

The Soane, the Gogra, and the Gunduck fell as suddenly and quickly as they had risen, and the duration of the flood in the tracts overflowed by them was necessarily brief and nowhere exceeded two or three days. In Lower Bengal the water did not subside as quickly; but the injury done was nevertheless not so great as had been expected.

There was no loss of life reported in any district, but there was considerable damage done to property, especially to houses. Some injury was also done to the crops on the ground, but not to any great

extent, the principal crops having been housed before the inundations occurred.

Most of the inundated tracts were visited by the Magisterial Officers of the districts in person, and measures were at once organized by them, in connection with the influential residents in the neighbourhood, for affording immediate aid where such was likely to be required. Except in a few cases, however, relief was not asked for by the people. Where employment was sought it was at once provided, special grants for the purpose having been sanctioned for expenditure on public works. Fears had also been entertained that the subsidence of the floods would be followed by a severe out-break of disease, and preparations were made to meet the emergency. But these anticipations were fortunately not realised.

SURVEY.

Professional.

A Statement (P. 1) in the Appendix shows the work done, or expected to be done, by the Professional Survey parties during the survey year ending on the 30th September 1868. The aggregate area expected to be completed was 6,519 square miles, of which 5,919 square miles were classed as mouzawar and 600 square miles as topographical work. The aggregate expenditure was estimated at Rs. 3,72,007, which gave an average cost of Rs. 57-1-0 per square mile, against Rs. 88-13-10 as the average cost of the preceding year.

Non-Professional.

The work done by the Non-Professional parties is shown in Statement P. 2 in the Appendix. The second, third, and fourth divisions were engaged on registry work throughout the year. Of these divisions the establishment of the second will be broken up immediately, and in the fourth the work it was expected would be completed by the end of the survey year. In the Chota Nagpore Division the only work done in Maunbhoom was the testing of the demarcations of 21 villages which were believed to be defective, but which upon re-examination were found to be perfectly accurate; while the work done in Palamow comprised the demarcation of 53 villages, the erection of tri-junction pillars, and the definition of the boundary conterminous with Sirgooja and Mirzapore, and in Belownja. In the Dooars the demarcations embraced an area of 1,100 square miles, and the average cost per square mile was Rs. 13-11-9 against Rs. 9-5-7 in the preceding year, the increase in rate being explained to be owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining labor. The work in the Western Dooars has been completed, and operations are now being conducted in the Eastern Dooars. The tri-junction pillars have been erected under the superintendence of the civil officers. In the Bhaugulpore Division the Dearah party was engaged in khusrah or field measurement, and measured 4,755 acres in 18 villages. In the Rajshahye Division the demarcations extended over an area of 1,012 square miles, the average cost amounting to Rs. 18-14-3 per square mile, which

high rate was owing to the travelling allowances, &c., of a large portion of the establishment which was transferred from Assam being included in the total cost. The work done in the Patna Division was principally that of settlement.

New system of survey for Assam.

The progress of the survey in Assam having been very slow and its cost excessively heavy, some material changes have been made during the year in the system hitherto followed, with a view to secure better results. The work with which the survey parties have to deal in Assam is of two descriptions. In the jungle tracts, besides showing on their maps the topographical features of the country, they have to identify and show the boundaries of the lots which have been granted under the old rules on rent-paying conditions, or which have been sold under the Waste Land Rules; and in the tracts which contain more cultivation they have to show the boundaries of mouzahs and villages for revenue purposes. Hitherto, in accordance with the plan generally followed in all revenue surveys, the ground was first taken by a civil demarcation party under a Superintendent, who identified the boundaries of the lots of waste land and of mouzahs, decided all disputes, and left such marks along the boundary line as were calculated to ensure its ready identification by the professional survey party which followed. But the rapid growth of vegetation in Assam, as well as the immense rainfall, not unfrequently obliterated these marks before the professional party arrived on the ground, and from these and other causes the system did not work well. It appeared further, that in Assam there is much less necessity for a civil demarcating party to precede the professional surveyor, as the boundaries to be assigned both in the case of lots of waste land and of mouzahs are seldom disputed, and have to be laid down more or less arbitrarily, which could be done almost as readily by a small party attached to the professional party as by a civil demarcating party. Separate civil demarcating parties have for these reasons been abolished; demarcations are laid down immediately in advance of the professional survey by small parties detached for the purpose from the professional party; and the entire process of survey from first to last is placed under the direct control of the professional surveyor. The surveyor has accordingly been vested with the powers of a Collector in addition to those of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, and the assistant surveyors vested with the powers of Deputy Collectors to enable them to enforce the attendance of mouzadars and others for the purpose of pointing out existing and known boundaries. The power of deciding boundary disputes judicially has been left with the Deputy Commissioner, or other civil officer who may be especially appointed to dispose of such cases; and it is the duty of the Deputy Commissioner to make such arrangements as will ensure the decision of any disputes that may arise, before the close of the field season. Finally, a set of rules has been laid down for the guidance of officers in carrying out the survey under this system, and the survey parties have

been remodelled so as to be able to work in accordance with those rules. Thus far the revised system is reported to be working well.

Geographical exploration of Cachar, &c.

In order to connect the survey of Cachar with that of Chittagong, a geographical exploration of the country between Cachar on the one side, and the Chittagong and Tipperah Hills on the other, was authorized, and has been carried out during the year by the revenue survey party operating in Cachar. It was also ordered that the opportunity should be taken to lay down the general topography of Munipore and the exact position of the boundary between that State and British territory; but this work has since been assigned to the survey party now employed in the Cossyah and Garrow Hills. The topographical survey has further been ordered to be extended to the Naga Hills district; but it has not been deemed desirable to explore at present the tracts to the east of the Naga Hills, which are inhabited by border tribes with whom the Government have no relations.

Re-survey of the Hazareebaugh District.

Great inaccuracies having been discovered in the topographical and revenue survey of the Hazareebaugh district, a re-survey of it has been ordered, the survey being merely topographical, but showing the boundaries of large estates belonging to private individuals, and also the boundaries and details of estates belonging to Government and other estates for which from special causes a detailed scientific survey may be deemed necessary. The unsurveyed portions of the district will also be surveyed topographically, a detailed survey being considered unnecessary.

Re-survey of the Dearahs of the Ganges.

The provisions made for the re-survey of the Dearahs, or alluvial lands, of the Ganges and its confluents the Gunduck and the Gogra, were noticed in the report for 1863-64, the operations ordered being (1) the survey of the Ganges from the Kurumnassa river to Chuprah, and of the Gogra as far as it is subtended by the Sarun district; (2) the survey of the Ganges from Chupra to Hajeepore; (3) that of the Gunduck from Treebanee or Deoghat in Nepal to Hajeepore; and (4) the continuation of the Ganges survey to such point below Bhaugulpore as might be advisable. Subsequently, the extension of the operations to the Purneah, Malda, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, and Nuddea districts was decided upon and taken in hand.

The procedure observed in demarcating these surveys may be briefly described as follows: The demarcating Deputy Collector first demarcates the estates as he finds them according to possession; he also disposes of all boundary disputes on the same principle. The professional surveyor then follows and prepares a map exhibiting the boundaries exactly as laid down by the demarcating Deputy Collector. He also computes the area which each estate has gained or lost since

the former survey. The new map is then made over to the revenue officers for comparison with what was prepared at the former survey, and on the results exhibited by this comparison reductions of assessment are made under Section 5 of Act IX. of 1847 if the estate has lost area, and new assessments under Section 6 imposed on all increments.

The statement on the margin exhibits the results of the survey district by district up to the end of 1866, and gives the area liable to re-adjusment of revenue under Act IX. of 1847. The total area liable to assessment was 162,262 acres, and the total area liable to reduction of assessment 114,690 acres, the excess area liable to assessment amounting to 47,571 acres. As it was extremely important that the assessments should be made as quickly as possible after the professional survey, so as to avoid the complications caused by changes of dearahs between the professional survey and settlement, it was laid down by Government during the year under review that the assessments must follow the survey as closely as practicable and during one and the same season, the assessments being made on the area found by the survey officials and shown in their new map, and all subsequent changes being ignored; and to give effect to this order special Deputy Collectors were appointed to the duty, the permission of the Government of India being obtained to the appointment of as many as should be required during the season ending with the month of May 1868.

District.	Area according to former survey.			Area according to recent survey.			Alluvion.			Diluvion.		
	Acre.	R.	P.	Acre.	R.	P.	Acre.	R.	P.	Acre.	R.	P.
Shahabad ...	Not given.			Not given.			34,347	1	33	12,159	2	29
Patna ...	49,241	3	03	52,053	2	15	10,280	3	12	7,469	3	30
Monghyr ...	160,842	3	19	185,817	3	13	62,116	3	11	37,141	3	17
Bhaugulpore.	56,656	3	28	48,561	2	30	4,301	1	19	12,396	2	17
Tirhoot ...	98,923	2	15	96,980	3	29	12,855	1	39	14,798	0	25
Sarun ...	56,974	1	01	62,236	2	34	12,029	2	01	6,767	0	08
Chumparun...	238,824	1	01	241,196	2	23	26,331	0	03	23,958	2	21
Total ...	661,463	2	27	686,847	1	24	162,262	1	38	114,690	3	27
Less Diluvion ...							114,690	3	27			
Excess							47,571	2	11			

Annual verification of the river boundary between the Lieutenant-Governorships of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

The notification issued by the Government of India declaring the deep stream of the Ganges, as it flows between the districts of Shahabad and Ghazeepore, to be the boundary between the Lieutenant-Governorships of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, was noticed in last year's report. The Government of the North-Western Provinces having subsequently proposed the annual verification of this boundary and the issue of a code of rules for giving effect to that measure, the revenue officers under this Government have been directed to co-operate in the matter to the extent required by the proposed rules.

Definition of the external boundaries of the territories under the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal by the erection of permanent boundary pillars.

A description of the geographical limits of the territory subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal has been given at the commencement of this report. The greater portion of the external boundary of this territory, (where it has not a natural boundary such as the sea, or a river) has been demarcated by pillars. Steps are being taken for completing the demarcation of the entire boundary.

Boundary pillars to mark the course of Revenue Surveys.

The question of erecting masonry pillars to mark the course of revenue surveys has also been under the consideration of Government.

Rules for the preservation of the stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

The arrangements made for the preservation of the stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey were noticed in last year's report. Lists of the marks and stations to be preserved having been subsequently furnished by the Superintendent of the Survey to the district officers concerned, the necessary orders have been issued for the identification of those marks and stations, and rules prescribed for their being carefully protected and repaired for the future.

STATIONERY.

Operation of the Department during the year.

The general results of the operation of the Stationery Department during the official years 1866-67 and 1867-68 are shown in the annexed return. The outlay incurred in the purchase of stationery both in England and in this country exhibits a decrease to the extent of Rs. 2,41,814. On the other hand, the value of the stationery issued during the year shows a very large increase amounting to no less than Rs. 1,11,301. This however is partly owing to the figures for 1867-68 being for twelve months, while those of 1866-67 are for eleven months only, and by adding

	1866-67.	1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stock at commencement of the year ...	2,26,488	6,43,265
Invoice value of stores received from England	7,75,573	5,76,864
Value of stores received back from the different offices	4,556	16,546
Cost price of local purchases ...	1,26,988	83,883
Total value of stock ...	11,33,605	13,20,558
Value of issues during the year ...	4,90,340	6,01,641
Amount of bills passed for Mofussil purchases	8,739	751
Amount of all other charges, including establishments, contingencies, &c.	35,412	60,290
Total charges ...	5,34,491	6,62,682
Value of stock at the close of the year	6,43,265	7,18,917

one-eleventh to the value of issues for 1866-67 for the purposes of comparison, the increase is reduced to Rs. 66,725. This increase, it is further explained, was chiefly owing to the large number of outstanding indents, principally from the Form Department, which were supplied during the year; and not to any general increase in the consumption of stationery.

	Rs.
Value of issues in 1866-67 ...	4,90,340
Add one-eleventh ...	44,576
	5,34,916
Value of issues in 1867-68 ...	6,01,641
Increase ...	66,725

The arrangements made for the preparation and issue of printed forms were noticed in last year's report. The increased work thrown thereby on the stationery office is shown by the figures marginally given. The cost of extra establishment employed during the year was Rs. 1,953-15-9.

Increase of work in connection with the issue of printed forms.

Packing cases, &c., issued in 1867-68 ...	11,523
Packing cases in 1866-67 ...	5,482
Increase ...	6,041

NATIVE PUBLICATIONS.

The return of Vernacular Newspapers reported upon by the Bengalee Translator has been altered during the year by the extinction of two papers—the *Sultan-al-Akbar* and the *Moorshedabad Sungbadsar*, and the addition of six new publications, one of them—the *Ootkul Deepika*—being in Ooryah and supported by natives of Orissa. The entire list as it stood at the end of the year is given on the margin, and comprises four daily papers, one tri-weekly paper, three bi-weekly papers, 14 weeklies, and five monthlies. The tone of the papers remains much the same as before, and does not require special notice.

Report on Native Newspapers.

Daily Papers.

Bengalee.	Probhakur.
"	Poorno Chundrodoy.
Bengalee, Hindee, & English.	Soodhaburshun.
	Bungobidya Prokashika.

Tri-weekly Paper.

Bengalee.	Bhaskur.

Bi-weekly Papers.

Bengalee.	Chundrika.
"	Baktarbuha.
"	Sumbad Russoraj

Weekly Papers.

Bengalee.	Som Prokash.
"	Education Gazette.
"	Dacca Prokash.
"	Bigyapunee.
"	Hindoo Hitoishini.
"	Rungpore Dik-Prokash.
"	Bharut Runjun.
"	Umritu Bazar Putrika.
Ooryah.	Ootkul Deepika.
Persian.	Doorbeen.
"	Jam Jahanama.
"	Karnama.
Oordoo and English.	The Oordoo Guide.
Oordoo and Hindee.	The Gwalior Gazette.

Monthly Papers.

Bengalee.	Shikhya Durpun.
"	Grambarta Prokashika.
"	Pulli Bigyapunee.
"	Rajshahye Putrika.
Assamese	Uroonoodaya.

Measures taken for carrying out the objects of Act XXV. of 1867.

The passing of Act XXV. of 1867 (an Act to provide amongst other things for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India and for the registration of such books) was noticed in last year's report. During the year under review a set of rules was framed for carrying out the objects of the law, the most important of them being on the following points, *viz.*, (1) as to the officers to whom and the places at which copies of books printed are to be delivered, (2) the manner in which the registration of copy-right in any of the books delivered is to be made, (3) the preparation and custody of the catalogue under Section 18 of the Act, and (4) the formation of a separate library for the books catalogued, which shall be open to the public under special rules. This separate library has been formed for the present in the Bengal Secretariat building, the Bengalee Translator to Government being appointed Librarian. The books as received are catalogued by the Librarian, and one copy of every book catalogued is sent to the Secretary of State, and another to the Government of India. A collection of about 700 works in Sanscrit and Bengalee was made before the formation of the library and has been sent to the Secretary of State, duplicates of most of them having been obtained and deposited in the library.

Books introduced into the Library, &c.

Books in English	...	197
Ditto ditto and Bengalee	...	4
Ditto ditto do. Sanscrit	...	1
Ditto ditto do. Latin	...	2
Ditto ditto do Persian	...	2
Ditto ditto, Oordoo, & Arabic		1
Ditto in Sanscrit ...	...	30
Ditto ditto and Bengalee	...	11
Ditto in Bengali ...	..	272
Ditto in Mussulman Bengalee	...	10
Ditto in Hindee ...	...	4
Ditto in Oordoo ...	...	14
Ditto in Ooryah ...	...	21
Ditto in Arabic ...	...	2
Ditto in Latin ...	...	1
Ditto in Garrow ...	...	1
Ditto in Brojobhasha	...	2
Ditto in Persian ...	...	12
Ditto in ditto and Oordoo	...	2
		589

The number of books and pamphlets, inclusive of monthly and quarterly periodicals and reports, introduced into the Library within the last nine months of the year was 589, as noted on the margin. This does not, however, give a correct idea of the number published during that period, several publications which were issued from the press in August and November 1867 not having been received by the Translator till after the completion of the first quarter of 1868. Of books published by native authors the most valuable and numerous were school-books, 108 works comprising 309,900 copies having been issued during the period referred to. Of the rest, the books most commonly sought after were extracts from or verses based upon portions of the Ramayan and Mahabharut, and Mahomedan legends; 65 such books having been published, amounting in all to 102,712 copies. Of sonnets, dramas, and tales the number of works published was 77, and the number of copies issued 65,680. But the book which had the most extensive circulation was the native almanack, of which 22 editions, amounting to no less than 170,000 copies, were in the market within the last six months of the year.

It was reported by the Bengalee Translator that the Hindoos had availed themselves most willingly of the opportunity given by Act XXV. of 1867 to give their works a place in the library, and Mussul-

man books printed in Hindoo Presses had also been supplied; but that no work professing to issue from a Mahomedan Press had been sent up as required by the provisions of the Act. The reason of this was being enquired into at the end of the year, with a view to steps being taken for enforcing obedience to the law.

Presses worked, and Newspapers, &c., published during the year.

A return (Q) of presses worked, and newspapers, &c., published in the Mofussil during the year, will be found in the Appendix.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Proposed appointment of Church Wardens or Lay Trustees throughout the Diocese of Calcutta.

The Bishop of Calcutta having suggested the appointment of church-wardens or lay trustees throughout the diocese of Calcutta, and having drawn up a set of rules for carrying out the scheme, the approval of this Government of the proposal and of the object and scope of the rules with some proposed modifications has been communicated to the Government of India.

Extension of the Circular Road Cemetery.

The crowded condition of the military burial ground at Bhowanipore having been brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice the question of enlarging it, or of providing a new one in Calcutta, was referred to a Committee, who reported to Government that no addition to that cemetery would yet be necessary if it was exclusively used for the burial of military men. This suggestion was at once accepted, but in order to give effect to it it was found necessary to extend the civil burial ground in the Lower Circular Road. Orders were accordingly given to add to it a plot of ground measuring upwards of 68 beegahs, at an estimated outlay of Rs. 1,52,268,—39 beegahs of which are to be set apart for the Church of England, 2 beegahs for Roman Catholics, and 4 beegahs for Dissenters, the remaining 25 beegahs being reserved for future appropriation.

Burial ground for the residents of Kidderpore.

A site has also been taken up at Kidderpore, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, for the purpose of providing a suitable cemetery for the residents of Kidderpore, Garden Reach, and the neighbourhood. The entire piece of land taken measures 4 beegahs and 8 cottahs, and will suffice for the requirements of the Suburbs in that direction.

Notification regarding monumental fees.

To remove some doubts which had arisen regarding monumental fees payable to Government, it has been notified for general information that the usual fee is leviable if more than one stone not exceeding two feet in width is placed over a grave,

and also that for every brick-built monument a fee of Rs. 50 is payable.

Report of burials by Laymen.

With a view to render more complete the record of burials of European and Eurasian Christians, it was ordered by the Government of India in 1864 that magisterial officers should report all burials performed by laymen to the nearest chaplain in order that they might be included in the chaplain's returns. These instructions having been understood to refer only to burials performed by laymen using the forms of the Church of England, it has been since explained that they apply to all burials of European and Eurasian Christians performed by laymen without reference to the nature of the religious service that may have been performed. The entry in the case of burials in which the forms of the Church of England are not used are however henceforth to be made by the chaplains in a manner different from that hitherto followed, and, with a view to meet the wishes of the Bishop on this point, it has been ordered that the certificates of burials furnished by magisterial officers should contain an entry showing the place of interment.

VARIOUS.

Changes in the system of examination of Covenanted Assistants and others in Bengal.

Several changes have been introduced during the year in the system of half-yearly examinations of Covenanted Assistants and others under this Government. The more important of these are as follows: The examinations which were hitherto held only at divisional head-quarters are in future to be held also at every station where there is a Zillah Judge, the Local Committee at such stations consisting of the Judge, the Magistrate and Collector, and a native member to be nominated by the Judge. The Local Committees have been relieved of the duty of assigning marks to the written answers of the examinees, so as to obviate the loss of time resulting under the previous system from the same ground being gone over twice, first by the Local and subsequently by the Central Committee. Henceforth the Local Committees will merely superintend the paper part of the examinations, so as to ensure their being conducted with proper strictness. The written answers are to be sent to the Sub-Committee of the Board of Examiners, who will examine them as heretofore and assign marks. The Local Committees will continue to assign marks for conversation, and their decision on this subject is to be final; the paper of marks assigned to each candidate being forwarded to the Sub-Committee.

1st.—Law—Criminal and Revenue.
2nd.—Vernacular of the district in which the examinee is employed.
3rd.—The other vernacular language.

It has been also laid down that an Assistant who has once passed in any one of the subjects named on the margin, shall not be required to pass in that subject again by the same standard merely because he has failed in one or both of the others. And, in future, an officer who has

passed in law and in the vernacular of his district, will be vested with higher powers (but without increase of pay or promotion) so long as he is employed in that district, or in any other where the same language is the vernacular.

Rules for the examination of officers of the Subordinate Executive Service, &c.

Many instances having occurred of officers of the Uncovenanted Service not having passed the prescribed examinations by the first and second standards within the time allowed for that purpose, the rules on the subject have been modified with a view to the penalties on failure being more stringently enforced. The revised rules are as follows:—

(1.) All appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service will be made, as hitherto, on probation, that is, the confirmation of officers appointed to that service will depend on their passing the first standard of examination under existing rules, or under any other rules which may hereafter be passed by the Government.

(2.) Any officer who does not pass by the first standard of examination at or before the third half-yearly examination held after he has been six months in the service, will be liable to be removed, unless it shall be shown that any special circumstances entitle him to consideration.

(3.) An officer not so removed, who does not pass within a year subsequently, unless prevented by sickness or other circumstances really beyond his control, will, without fail, be removed from the service.

(4.) Officers will be expected to pass by the second standard of examination within two years of the time of their passing by the first standard, and if they fail to do so, the propriety of retaining them will be considered.

These rules have further been made applicable to military officers in civil employ in Bengal, so far as their civil appointments under this Government are concerned, and also to the uncovenanted officers in the Non-Regulation districts.

Examination for admission into the Subordinate Executive Service.

The number of applicants, English and native, for employment in the public service, having very much increased, it was determined, as an experimental measure, to make the appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service on a combined plan of nomination and competitive examination. It was accordingly laid down that three nominations would be made by the Lieutenant-Governor for every appointment, and that the selection from among these nominees should be made by competitive examination. When the requirements of the service render it necessary that a particular vacancy should be filled up by a native gentleman the nominees would

be selected from candidates of that class; and similarly, when it is considered desirable to fill up the vacancy by a European the selection of nominees would be confined to that class. When two or more appointments were to be made simultaneously from the same class of candidates those who might pass the best examination out of the whole number nominated would be selected. The examination was to be so conducted as to test the general education and intelligence of the candidates, and also their knowledge of English. The candidates at the first examination, however, were not expected to have undergone any special preparation, and there would therefore be no examination on special subjects. All candidates would be required to pay a fee of Rs. 10 before going up for the examination, and the fund so formed devoted towards meeting the expenses of the examination.

Employment of natives in offices of trust, &c.

By a Resolution dated 19th August 1867, the Government of India invited the attention of this Government to the orders of the Secretary of State directing a careful review of the question of the prospects which should be offered to native officers of ability in the public service, and of the expediency of modifying the existing state of things which practicably set a bar to their aspirations by the limited promotion which was accessible to them. The Government of India admitted the urgent political necessity created by the progress of education for opening to the natives a more important, dignified, and lucrative sphere of employment than has hitherto been open to them in the administration of British India. In regard to the Regulation Provinces, the law reserves all higher appointments for the Civil Service, admission to which however is open to natives (and has actually been obtained by one Bengalee gentleman) by their proceeding to England and passing the competitive examination held there. Moreover, the salaries of the judicial offices which are open to the Uncovenanted Service have been recently considerably increased. The Government of India was therefore of opinion that what remained to be done was to open a field for the legitimate ambition of deserving natives in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

The Governor General in Council accordingly proposed formally to recognize the eligibility of natives to the rank and emoluments of Assistant Commissioners and Small Cause Court Judges in the Non-Regulation Provinces, and to fix a definite proportion which they should bear to Civilians, Military men, and Uncovenanted Englishmen. In carrying this into effect due regard was to be paid to the difficulty which natives entrusted with administrative duties experienced in dealing with independent Europeans. With reference to these remarks it was replied by this Government that ever since the Indian Civil Service Act was passed in 1861, all the Judicial and Revenue appointments in the Non-Regulation districts had been open to the Uncovenanted Service, and by necessary consequence to native gentlemen equally with Europeans, and that though this had not been extended to the post of Assistant Commissioners, as now proposed by His Excellency in Council, the

only obstacle in the way of appointing a native gentleman of the Uncovenanted Service to be an Assistant Commissioner in the Non-Regulation districts was that alluded to by the Government of India, *viz.*, the difficulty experienced by the natives entrusted with administrative duties in dealing with independent Europeans. This difficulty as far as regards the duties of Assistant Commissioners only was very slight, since both in the Regulation and Non-Regulation districts natives had for a long time performed duties as members of the Subordinate Executive Service in every way analogous to those which they would have to perform as Assistant Commissioners; but the real difference consisted in this that Assistant Commissioners were eligible for promotion to all the higher grades of the Commission, whereas Extra Assistant Commissioners and members of the Subordinate Executive Service in the Regulation districts were not thus eligible. The real question, therefore, regarding which the views of the Governor General in Council were required, was whether the promotion of native gentlemen in the Non-Regulation districts was to be limited to the rank and emoluments of Assistant Commissioners only, or whether they were on attaining this rank to be considered eligible to still further advancement, and to the charge of a district when they showed themselves as respects ability, zeal, and general efficiency in the transaction of business to be fit for such a charge. In the former case, the local Government saw no objection to one-fourth or even one-third the number of Assistant Commissioners being selected from among the natives of India; while in the latter, the further advancement of a native would necessarily be very exceptional. On the other hand, it would be an anomaly if natives were merely declared eligible to the rank of Assistant Commissioners, and were at the same time practically debarred from further promotion; and the Lieutenant-Governor did not consider that a concession so limited would be regarded as of much value.

The decision of the Government of India was to the effect that the Governor General in Council did not at present contemplate anything more than the promotion of deserving and carefully selected natives from inferior posts to Assistant Commissionerships, the highest grade of the latter rank being made the limit of such promotion; and in this view the proportion which native officers in Assam might bear to the full complement of Assistant Commissioners was fixed at one-fourth. The Government of India also suggested that a definite proportion should be similarly fixed for general adoption of the strength which native officers might bear to European officers in the grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners; and it has been proposed to fix this at one-half, it being of course understood that it shall not be considered imperative at all times to maintain this or any precise proportion, the local Government being left free, as in the case of appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service in the Regulation Provinces, to employ the largest number of natives that can be so employed with advantage to the public service, otherwise it might appear that the fixing a minimum proportion of natives would be equivalent to a restriction of the privilege hitherto enjoyed by them of being eligible to any number of appointments for which qualified candidates might be found.

The Secretary of State in noticing the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 19th August 1867, above referred to, observed that the principle of opening up to natives of ability and character a more dignified and lucrative sphere of employment in the administration of the country, might, it appeared to him, be carried out not only in the Non-Regulation, but also in the Regulation Provinces, as besides the more important and responsible appointments in the latter which are reserved by law to the Covenanted Civil Service, there is a large class of appointments in them scarcely less honorable and lucrative than the others, to which the natives of India have a preferential claim. The Government of India has accordingly asked the local Government to bear the wishes of Her Majesty's Government in mind, and notice in the Administration Report the steps that may be taken to fulfil them.

The state of the case as it stands at present is as follows:—

Of the 486 appointments in the Judicial, Magisterial, Land Revenue, Salt, Opium, Registration, and License Tax Departments, with salaries varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 a month, 363 appointments are held by natives, and only 40 by East Indians, and 83 by Europeans. In the Education Department, though the higher appointments are, for obvious reasons, at present held by Europeans, out of 129 appointments with salaries varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 700, 102 are held by natives, while 9 are held by East Indians, and 18 by Europeans. The Police service as originally constituted was, in the higher ranks,—that is, from the rank of Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade inclusive, upwards,—almost entirely a European service. But, since then, this Government has recognized the

Appointments held by Uncovenanted Officers in the Regulation Provinces, in the Judicial, Magisterial, Land Revenue, Registration, Salt, Opium, and License Tax Departments.

Salary of Office.	Held by Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Native Christians.	Held by East Indians.	Held by Europeans.	Total.
From Rs. 900 to 1,000	3	2	2	7
Do. 800 „ 900	0	0	2	2
Do. 700 „ 800	10	1	3	14
Do. 600 „ 700	9	9	6	24
Do. 500 „ 600	19	5	9	33
Do. 400 „ 500	16	5	8	29
Do. 300 „ 400	69	4	8	81
Do. 200 „ 300	166	2	15	183
Not exceeding Rs. 200	71	12	30	113
Total	363	40	83	486

Appointments held by Uncovenanted Officers in the Education Department.

Salary of Office.	Held by Hindoos, Mahomedans and Native Christians.	Held by East Indians.	Held by Europeans.	Total.
From Rs. 500 to 700...	3	0	14	17
Rupees 400 ...	2	0	3	5
Do. 300 ...	14	3	1	18
Do. 250 ...	4	0	0	4
Do. 200 ...	28	1	0	29
Do. 150 ..	51	5	0	56
Total	102	9	18	129

expediency of appointing natives to the higher posts in the Police, and some steps in this direction were taken by Sir Cecil Beadon, who appointed three natives to be Assistant Superintendents, and four others to be Special Assistants in the Detective Branch of the Service. The present Lieutenant-Governor also has, during the past year, appointed one native gentleman to be a District Superintendent of Police, and two others to be Assistant Superintendents. But he has felt bound to express his opinion that it is only by degrees that natives will be found at once sufficiently well educated and at the same time possessing the other qualifications so essential in a Police Officer, in such numbers as to render it right that they should fill any considerable proportion of the higher ranks of the force.

Re-organization of the Judicial and Revenue Establishments of the Extra-Regulation Provinces and Districts.

The proposal to increase the salaries of the officers employed in the Extra-Regulation Provinces and districts was noticed in last year's report. The scheme having met with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Judicial and Revenue Establishments of those Provinces and districts, (exclusive of the Subordinate Judicial Service,) have been re-organized on the scale of salaries* sanctioned, and will henceforth consist of the following officers, *viz.*:—

* Commissioners on	.. ...	Rs.	33,000	per annum.
Judicial Commissioners on	...	„	30,000	do.
Deputy ditto,	1st grade...	„	22,000	do.
Ditto ditto,	2nd do. ...	„	20,000	do.
Ditto ditto,	3rd do. ...	„	16,000	do.
Ditto ditto,	4th do. ...	„	12,000	do.
Assistant ditto,	1st do. ...	„	9,600	do.
Ditto ditto,	2nd do. ...	„	8,400	do.
Ditto ditto,	3rd do. ...	„	6,000	do.
Extra Assistant ditto,	1st do. ...	„	6,000	do.
Ditto ditto,	2nd do. ...	„	4,800	do.
Ditto ditto,	3rd do. ...	„	3,600	do.
Ditto ditto,	4th do. ...	„	3,000	do.

Three Commissioners of Divisions for Assam, Chota Nagpore, and Cooch Behar, respectively.

Two Judicial Commissioners, one being for Assam and the other for Chota Nagpore.

Eighteen Deputy Commissioners of four grades, 4 being of the first, 6 of the second, 6 of the third, and 2 of the fourth grade.

Twenty-six Assistant Commissioners of three grades, 9 being of the first, 9 of the second, and 8 of the third grade.

And seventeen Extra Assistant Commissioners of four grades, 4 being of the first, 5 of the second, 5 of the third, and 3 of the fourth grade.

Creation of four new Assistant Commissionerships in Assam, &c.

The formation of a sub-division with head-quarters at Bishnath, in the district of Durrung, and the intended establishment of a number of additional sub-divisions, was noticed in last year's report. The Government of India has since sanctioned the formation of four new sub-divisions, *viz.*, one in the district of Kamroop, one in the district of Seebsagur, and two in the district of Luckimpore. Some time will necessarily elapse before these sub-

divisions are actually organised. In the meantime the agency in Assam has been increased by the appointment of four new Assistant Commissioners, who will gain experience and be ready to take the place at the sudder stations of the Assistants who will be placed in charge of the sub-divisions when they are established.

The head-quarters of the Bishnath Sub-division has been fixed at Sooteah instead of Bishnath, and the sub-division designated the Sooteah Sub-division.

Revision of Ministerial Establishments.

The appointment of a Committee for the revision of the salaries of all the Ministerial establishments attached to the divisional and district courts in Bengal was noticed in last year's report. The Committee having subsequently submitted a complete scheme for providing a general increase of the salaries of all Ministerial officers attached to the courts of the Commissioners, Judges, Collectors, Magistrates, and Uncovenanted Judicial Officers in the Lower Provinces, the permission of the Government of India has been obtained, since the close of the year, to give effect to this scheme. The total increase recommended by the Committee amounted to Rs. 8,03,904, and was distributed in the proportions noted on the margin. The increase proposed for the English offices has, however, been disallowed by the Government of India, because the establishments attached to such offices in other provinces have not received any increase of pay, and also because these establishments were especially exempted from the revision previously carried out in the vernacular establishments attached to the Judicial and Revenue Courts. The rest of the scheme has been sanctioned on the understanding that the whole of the surplus receipts of the Peons' Fee Fund are to be credited to the imperial Government. It has been further ordered that no officer shall be admitted to the benefit of the new scales of salaries without full consideration of his fitness to obtain such admission, and that it shall be carefully ascertained whether reductions in the number borne on the existing establishments may not be made. The local Government has accordingly directed that the scheme should be carried into effect from the 1st May 1868, under the conditions imposed by the Government of India, and that a report should be submitted to Government showing the changes effected thereby.

	Rs.
To Offices or Courts of Judges, Collectors, Magistrates, and Subordinate Judicial Officers in the Regulation Districts ...	6,55,276
To Courts in the Regulation Districts not included in the above ...	1,42,044
To Courts in the Non-Regulation Districts ...	80,868
To English Offices ...	25,716
Rs. ...	8,03,904

Appointment of an Additional Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The amount of civil business devolving on the Government of Bengal having become too large to be transacted with promptitude and efficiency by the Lieutenant-Governor, supported by only one Secretary and a Junior Secretary and Under-

Secretary, and a continuance of this state of things being alike injurious to the public interests and unjust to the officers concerned, an increase has been made to the Secretariat staff, with the permission of the Government of India, by the appointment of an Additional Secretary on a salary of Rupees 30,000 a year. It was also proposed to increase the salary of the Secretary from Rupees 36,000 to Rupees 50,000 per annum, with a view to place it on the same footing as the Chief Secretaryships in Madras and Bombay. The Government of India has submitted this proposition for the orders of the Secretary of State.

Khedda operations in the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack.

The proposed establishment of a khedda for catching elephants in the Gurjat Mehals of Cuttack was noticed in last year's report. The operations in them having been subsequently commenced, Lieutenant Johnstone reported before the close of the year the capture of 76 elephants, a large portion of which were of a suitable size for Government service. To extirpate elephants from these parts however will find work for a khedda for some years. In the meantime it is intended to commence operations also in the districts of Maunbhoom and Dhulbhoom, which have been surveyed for that purpose by Lieutenant Johnstone. The depredations of wild elephants in the Tributary Mehal of Chang Bhukar, in the Chota Nagpore Division, have also been complained of, and a scheme was being devised for operating against them as soon as practicable.

Injury to the coast fisheries by irrigation works.

A letter from Sir Arthur Cotton directed the attention of Government to the important subject of the injury supposed to be inflicted on the coast fisheries by the present system of irrigation works in India, and the enquiries made went to show that it was possible that the construction of anicuts or weirs across large rivers leads to the destruction of many kinds of fish, and may ultimately cause their extermination in those rivers, not only by interfering with their spawning in the accustomed localities, but by collecting them in large numbers below the weirs where they are captured by men, and are also exposed in an increased degree to the attacks of crocodiles and predaceous fishes. To secure certain information on these points it has been proposed to the Government of India, at the suggestion of the Asiatic Society, that some qualified person should be deputed to visit the mouths of the rivers, and, after examining the question thoroughly, to suggest practical remedies for preventing the apprehended evil. The question affected the whole of the Indian coast, and it is understood that action is being taken by the Government of India.

Revision of weights and measures.

The proposition submitted by this Government relative to the introduction of a uniform system of weights and measures throughout British India was noticed in last year's report. The replies of the

other local Governments and administrations having been received by the Government of India, and these being found to differ materially in the modes proposed by them for producing uniformity, the Government of India determined to leave the decision of the question to a well selected Central Committee to meet at Calcutta. At the request of the Government of India the gentlemen named on the margin were selected by this Government to sit as members of the Central Committee composed of persons selected from all parts of India, the first as representing the Bengal Government, and the other three as representing the native community in Bengal. Subsequently a memorandum was received by this Government from the President of the Committee embodying his views on the subject, and this was at his request circulated to the Divisional Commissioners, the Chamber of Commerce, the Landholders' and Commercial Association, and the British India Association, for such suggestions and remarks as they might desire to offer.

Mr. V. H. Schalch, c. s.
Baboo Ramanath Tagore.
Mr. Manickjee Rustomjee.
" Chiman Ram Lall.

Serais along the lines of Railway.

The orders issued for the construction of serais for the accommodation of travellers along the Railway lines were noticed in last year's report. The enquiries subsequently made showed that no serais are required on the Eastern Bengal Railway and the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, because the distances travelled on those lines are so short that it is not likely that serais as used up-country would in any case be largely resorted to, and because private enterprize supplies promptly in these parts whatever demand there may be for sleeping houses and refreshment stalls. On the East Indian Railway, which runs though the divisions of Burdwan, Rajshahye, Bhaugulpore, and Patna, serais exist or are under construction at 14 stations. In the Burdwan Division serais are being constructed at Burdwan, Cynthea, Nulhatee, and Burrakur, and it is not proposed to erect any other until the success and utility of those now in hand have been fairly tested. In the Rajshahye Division a cutcha serai for natives will shortly be finished at Moorarooee. In the Bhaugulpore Division measures have been taken for erecting serais at Sahebgunge, Jamalpore, Luckheeserai, Pakour, and Teenpahar; towards that at Jamalpore, a native gentleman has offered to contribute Rs. 4,000. And in the Patna Division the municipality are building a serai at Arrah, towards which the Rajah of Doomraon has contributed Rs. 1,300, while the extensive accommodation which can be found in all places throughout the division renders it unnecessary to erect Government serais anywhere.

Extension of the Serais' Act to all districts.

The provisions of Act XXII. of 1867, (entitled an Act to provide for the regulation of public serais and puraos,) have been extended to all the districts of the Lower Provinces, and came into operation from the 1st December 1867.

Measures taken for familiarizing the minds of the people with the idea of a census.

The Secretary of State having proposed that a general census of British India should be taken in the year 1871, the local officers have been asked, at the desire of the Government of India, to suggest the best mode for carrying out the measure, and in the meantime to make every effort to familiarize the minds of the people with the idea of a census, that they may not regard the proceedings of Government with suspicion. Several of the officers consulted have reported their views to Government, but the entire question was still under consideration at the close of the year.

Mortuary Returns.

The Government of India having proposed the compilation of mortuary returns for the Bengal districts as is done for other parts of India, the Divisional Commissioners were consulted as to the practicability of carrying out the measure with the machinery now available for the purpose. Their replies were to the effect that the statistics which it would be possible to procure by the aid of the existing agency would not be of a reliable character, and it was ascertained by reference to the other Governments that no hope is as yet entertained of obtaining complete or even approximate accuracy in the statistics now collected within their respective jurisdictions. The Lieutenant-Governor was therefore of opinion that very little real benefit could be hoped for from the collection of such statistics, but as it was considered expedient by the Government of India to inaugurate this measure in the hope of its being gradually perfected hereafter, it has been decided to follow the example of other Governments and initiate measures for collecting such information as can be procured. To this end, in towns and places where there are municipal bodies, the collection of statistics has been entrusted to those bodies, the information being given in some such form as that shown on the margin.

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Cause of death.

For the other parts of the country where there are no municipalities it has been made the duty of every village chowkeydar to give the same information in his weekly or bi-weekly report at the Police office, there to be entered in a register to be kept for the purpose. The information thus obtained will be put together in the office of the District Superintendent, who will thus be able to furnish one general return for the entire district. For the province of Assam, in which there is only one municipality and no village chowkeydars, the collection of the required statistics has been ordered to be made through the agency of the fiscal officers or mouzadars, except in the principal towns and stations where the returns can be obtained with greater facility through the medium of other establishments. In the Jynteah Hill Tracts the information will be collected through the dullois and sirdars.

European vagrancy and proposals for a Vagrancy Act.

The measures taken from time to time for reducing the number of unemployed seamen in Calcutta have been noticed in the reports for the past three years. During the year under review attention was particularly drawn to the prevalence of European vagrancy throughout the Presidency by a report received from the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore showing the extent to which destitute Europeans resorted to the Railway stations at Jamalpore and Monghyr, lowering the English character in the estimation of the natives in every bazar and town by their drinking and profligacy. To remedy this state of things the Commissioner recommended the enactment of a vagrancy law, that the evil might not go on increasing year by year; and after consulting the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and the Commissioners of the Presidency, Burdwan, and Patna Divisions as to the amount of European vagrancy in their respective divisions, the local Government suggested to the Government of India a full consideration of the points as to whether some legislation may not be proper (1) to impose, if possible, some responsibility on persons bringing Europeans to India and then discharging them without making any adequate provision for them, it having been found on enquiry that many vagrants were introduced into the country in this manner; and (2) for deporting from the country, or subjecting to compulsory labor in an alms-house, men who are found wandering about without means of subsistence, and living upon charity. A Bill on this subject is now before the Council of the Governor General.

Rules for the management of Local Funds.

A set of rules has been sanctioned during the year for the management and control of local funds, including the district allotment for local works under the Magistrate from the Amalgamated District Road Fund. The rules are based on orders issued by the Government of India and the local Government on the subject from time to time, and the object held in view has been to systematize the control of the funds and introduce uniformity of practice in their management.

Disposal of old Records.

The Government of India invited the opinion of this Government on the two following propositions of the Record Commission, *viz.*, (1) that certain offices enumerated and no others should be permanent offices of record, and (2) that the heads of all other offices should be required to state what average period of their records they would require to retain for the effective discharge of their current business, and to remove and dispose of the rest and provide for the removal of the same in future to an office of permanent record. In reply it has been stated that the office of the Registrar-General of Assurances and of the Board of Revenue should be made permanent offices of record in addition to those enumerated by the Government of India. It was also represented that it was undesirable to form the Bengal Office into

the general record-room for the receipt of the old records of offices subordinate to it, as it is an office of an entirely different character and one that should not be saddled with any extraneous duties and responsibilities, but that if necessary a distinct record office should be formed with a separate establishment for the custody of such records. On the second point a reply has been given in regard to the extent of records required to be retained in each of the several offices under this Government, and it has been added that, on the constitution of a central office of record, a detailed scheme can be prepared hereafter in each department showing the papers to be destroyed and those to be preserved, as is already done in respect to the records of Mofussil cutcherries.

History of the Soonderbuns.

Mr. H. J. Rainey, a zemindar of Khoolna, in the district of Jessore, having proposed to write a history of the Soonderbuns, the Commissioner of the Soonderbuns has been authorized to afford that gentleman all the facilities in his power to collect authentic information on the subject.

The Hot Springs at Bakreswar.

Some very interesting reports were received during the year giving a description of the hot mineral springs at Bakreswar, in the district of Beerbhoom, which are regarded as invested with peculiar sanctity by the Hindoos, and believed to be impregnated with marvellous medicinal virtues. The springs are seven in number, five of which are situated on the northern bank of the Bakreswar river, close to its bank, and about 4 feet above its bed; and two about 120 feet from the river, which rise in and supply a large tank situated in the midst of dilapidated temples. Besides these there are several other springs which rise in the bed of the river and are only visible in the dry season. All the springs issue from the gneiss rocks. The water in the hot wells is beautifully clear and transparent, but has a slightly sulphurous odour and taste; after a few hours exposure to the open air it becomes quite inodorous and insipid. The temperature of the water of the hot springs varies from 142° to 156° Fahrenheit, and of what are erroneously called the cold springs, from 91° to 95°. The medicinal virtues of the springs appear to be open to question. The water on being most carefully tested did not indicate the presence of any matter which could give it a medicinal character. No action on the part of Government for making these springs more accessible to the general European public was therefore considered necessary, but a good road to the springs for the use of pilgrims is under construction.

Removal of the Kanarack Stone.

The trustees of the Indian Museum having proposed the purchase of a large carved stone, called the Kanarack stone, from the Black Pagoda in Pooree, and its removal to the museum at Calcutta, the necessary orders have been given for

transporting the stone, if it is practicable to do so. The entire block measures 299·25 cubic feet, and is estimated to weigh above 24 tons.

Collection of Ethnological Photographs.

The offer of the Asiatic Society to superintend the printing of Colonel Dalton's Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal was noticed in last year's report. It was subsequently urged by the Society that prints of ethnological photographs taken some years ago by Dr. Simpson, of Darjeeling, should be used to illustrate the work, the deficiencies of Dr. Simpson's series being supplied from the portfolios of professional photographers. This however was objected to by Dr. Simpson himself, on the ground that the negatives in his possession had been taken very hurriedly and were by no means proper types of the races which they represented. He added that, to have illustrations of any scientific value, examples should be carefully selected, and to this end he offered to proceed to Assam to collect his series of types and to take the photographs at his own expense, if Government would pay his travelling expenses and provide for the management of his official duties at Darjeeling during his absence. This offer was accepted, and sanctioned by the Government of India, and Dr. Simpson has successfully accomplished his mission and procured his photographs. Steps are in the meantime being taken by the Asiatic Society for printing Colonel Dalton's manuscript in a quarto form.

Supply of Carriage.

It having come to the notice of Government that the hire of coolies, palkee bearers, and carriage generally in the Lower Provinces is annually on the increase, and that in many places it is difficult to obtain any regular supply even at exorbitant rates, enquiries have been instituted as to the actual extent of the evil and the possibility of remedying it, or of organizing on sound principles efficient services of bearers or coolies to meet the wants of travellers generally. The subject was still under consideration at the close of the year.

Committee appointed for assimilating the rates of travelling allowance.

A Committee was formed during the year for revising and assimilating the rates of travelling allowance of all grades of Covenanted and Uncovenanted officers in the several departments of the public service under this Government. The Committee's report had been submitted just before the close of the year, and was under consideration.

Tour of the Lieutenant-Governor during the year.

The Lieutenant-Governor left the Presidency on tour in July 1867, and visited the following stations, *viz.*, Dacca, Furreedpore, Sylhet, Cachar, Cherra Poonjee, Shillong, Gowhatty, Tezpore, Debrooghur, Gowalparah, and Rampore Beauleah. His Honor returned to the Presidency in October 1867.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

NEPAL.

Sale of British subjects in Nepal.

The fact that a large number of British subjects had been sold into servitude in Nepal was brought to notice by the Resident at Khatmandoo. They were principally it appeared young persons of both sexes who were disposed of in this way by their parents and relatives. Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, on the representations of the Resident, liberated and sent back into the British Provinces as many as could be discovered in the possession of his people. Measures were taken by the British authorities to receive charge of them on the frontier and restore them to their homes. Some of them however, especially females, after having come to the British Frontier, desired again to go back to Nepal, as they had formed connections there which they were unwilling to give up. Those who, after careful enquiry, were found to be so situated and really anxious to return were assisted to do so. An enquiry was at the same time made as to how such a traffic in human beings could have grown up on the border without the knowledge of our district officers, and the result of this was to establish that the sales did not take place in British territory but on the Nepal side of the frontier, and that, as there was no prohibition to our subjects crossing the frontier, our Magistrates were powerless in the matter. The principal cause of the great increase in this traffic in late years was also ascertained to be the scarcity which had lately prevailed in the districts of Tirhoot and Chumparun, which induced parents to sell their offspring in considerable numbers, with a view as well to relieve themselves of a burden, as to procure for their unfortunate children a home in which they would receive the necessaries of life. Measures have now been adopted to put down the traffic, and to this end the district officers have been directed to use their influence with the people in the border districts to dissuade them from such transactions in future, warning them at the same time that if the practice be continued it will expose them to severe penalties. The Government of Nepal has also been asked to interdict the traffic in Nepal, and to hand over to the nearest British thannah all persons coming into the Terai and offering their fellow creatures for sale.

Inclusion of culpable homicide and cattle-lifting in the extradition treaties with Nepal.

The measures taken for the repression of border outrages on the Nepal frontier were noticed in the report for 1865-66. The extension of the extradition treaties with Nepal so as to embrace cases of culpable homicide and cattle-lifting has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and the local British authorities have been instructed to act in a spirit of thorough reciprocity with the Nepalese officials in investigating the guilt or innocence of parties charged with the commission of crimes.

Agreement regarding 'documentary evidence in cases of extradition.

Arrangements have been effected with the Government of Nepal by which the Durbar agrees to accept documentary evidence in cases of extradition. This will tend to facilitate the arrest and punishment of the numerous bad characters infesting the frontier.

Systematic visitation of the Nepalese frontier.

An arrangement has also been brought about for a systematic visitation of the frontier between British and Nepalese territory, by the British Resident in conjunction with a Nepalese officer of rank and efficiency, with a view to enquire into all cases of importance which may be pending between the two States; and the district officers on the British side of the border have been directed, on the occasion of such visitations, to accompany the Resident along the frontier of their respective districts, for the purpose of facilitating the solution of such cases as may come up for decision.

BOOTAN.

State of Bootan.

Towards the end of September 1867 accounts were received from the Commissioner of Cooch Behar that the road to the interior of Bootan had been closed at the bridge Chuka, no one being allowed to pass either way. It was supposed that this had been done to prevent our hearing of, and interfering with, the intestine quarrels of the chiefs, information of which, however, had reached the Commissioner in various ways. The old Paro Penlow and his son-in-law and successor were said to be the chief disputants, and the Deb Rajah was reported to have tried in vain to reconcile them.

As these accounts seemed merely to illustrate the ordinary state of affairs in Bootan and did not immediately concern us, it was not considered necessary to move in the matter at all, beyond keeping a watchful eye on the proceedings of the chiefs. The breach between the old Paro Penlow and his son-in-law was subsequently reported to have been made up. The latter was now said to be trying to obtain the dignity of Deb Rajah which had become vacant; but all parties were quiet at the close of the year.

On the part of the Paro Penlow it had been proposed that a representative of his should be allowed to reside permanently at Dhumsong. But, though it was considered very desirable to maintain friendly intercourse with him, the Government of India was of opinion that such a representative could not be officially acknowledged by the British Government as he would not at all represent the actual Government of Bootan, and any recognition of such representative was apt to cause jealousy on the part of the other, and possibly rival, Penlow. If the Paro Penlow chose therefore to send a representative on his own behalf, all that could be done was to receive and treat him with

courtesy without any official recognition; the local officers have been instructed to act accordingly.

Payment of treaty allowance to the Government of Bootan.

The Bootan Government having, contrary to the terms of the treaty concluded with it, deputed an officer below the rank of a Jungpen to meet the Commissioner of Cooch Behar and receive the stipulated allowance, the officer sent was not recognised, and payment of the allowance was withheld. The Booteahs were further told that the Commissioner would not wait at Buxa till the omission was remedied, and that they must send an officer of the stipulated rank to Darjeeling where the money would be paid. Shortly after this a second deputation arrived at Buxa, headed by an officer of the rank required, but they were informed that payment would not be made anywhere but at Darjeeling whither the Commissioner had proceeded.

Demand of revenue by Booteah authorities on British subjects in the Dooars.

A demand for revenue having been made by the Jungpen of Aundiforung, one of the principal officers of the Bootan Government, upon the Rajahs of Bijnee and Sidlee, British subjects in the Dooars, the Booteah authorities have been warned that a heavy fine will be inflicted in future for similar conduct involving breach of treaty.

Reported intention of Thibetan Thaloong Booteahs to create disturbances in British territory.

Rumours that the Thibetan Thaloong Booteahs were collecting a large force and intended to make raids into British territory, were subsequently ascertained by enquiries made on the frontier to be unfounded.

DOOARS.

Recognition of the Zemindaree rights of the Rajahs of Sidlee and Bijnee.

On taking possession of the Eastern and Western Dooars from Bootan, the lands from the Monass in the east to the Teesta in the west, were found in the hands of the following parties, *viz.*, (1) the Rajah of Bijnee, holding the lands from Sidlee west to the Monass east, with uncertain rights over the forests and wastes between our old border and the mountains of Bootan, and also holding the Pergunnahs of Habraghat and Koontaghat, estates on either bank of the Berhampooter and within the previous limits of the British territory; (2) the Rajah of Sidlee, holding lands, &c., above or beyond our late boundary, and for many years past wholly tributary to the Booteahs, possessor also of one rent-free village in Koontaghat acquired by marriage with the Bijnee family; (3) small zemindars or tehsildars in Goomah, Reephoo, and Bhalka, wholly under the Booteahs to the date of our conquest; (4) the Dooar Deo or Dooar Dar in Buxa; (5) Mech Sirdars in the Western Dooars lately under

Bootan; (6) the family of Hurgobind Katma, of Mynagoorie; (7) Kurgoodhur Karjee, formerly of Karjee Bars near Mynagoorie; and (8) the zemindar styled Rycot of Bycuntpore.

The rights and privileges claimed by the first two of these persons having been enquired into, it was decided during the year under review that they should both be recognised by Government as zemindars entitled to a settlement of the estates which they have heretofore managed and possessed under the Government of Bootan, the re-settlement being made on such terms and for such period as might seem desirable on enquiry with regard to the present condition and development of the estates; and a report on these points was still under consideration at the close of the year. As regards the title of Rajah held by the zemindars, they have been directed to submit a formal application to be regularly invested with the dignity by the Governor General, if they should be found entitled to it.

The claims of the other zemindars holding lands in the Dooars have not yet been enquired into.

Trade, &c., of the Dooars.

A very interesting report was received during the year from the Assistant Commissioner at Dhumsong on the trade, &c., of the Dooars. The productions of the Dooars which are disposed of by the people are cattle, rice, indian corn, and madder; the other products, such as wheat, barley, pyoh, &c., being chiefly consumed locally. The former staples are generally exchanged with traders from Thibet, or sent into Darjeeling. The external trade from Thibet has very considerably increased since our occupation of the Dooars, and as no cesses are levied on traders, the Dooars are now visited by a very large number of that class who have abandoned the route *viâ* Sikhim. The supplies brought by these traders consist of sheep, ponies, wax, soda, blankets, tea, &c.; and these are carried by them far beyond Darjeeling to Titalyah, Julpigoorie, Rungpore, and Cooch Behar. The articles taken back are principally rice, tobacoo, indigo, and madder; and in a smaller degree cloth and cotton. Traders also come from the side of Bootan with mules, brocades, and silk for sale, taking back cloth and cotton.

For bringing down this traffic to the Dooars serviceable roads already exist, and to afford greater facilities it has been proposed to extend the Caragolah and Silligoorie road along the banks of the Teesta to its junction with the Rongchu, so as to bring it within easy distance of the frontier of Thibet.

An enquiry was made during the year about the vegetable products of the Dooars. These, it has been ascertained, consist of indian rubber, lac, madder, a bark from which coarse paper is made, *rita* or soap nut, *huldee* (turmeric), and a variety of plants, &c., furnishing dyes, fibres for ropes, &c. The principal fruits are oranges, lemons, citron, guavas, plantains, walnuts, pineapples, raspberries, peaches, grapes, and pummeloes. The vegetables to be had are fewer in number, *viz.*, turnips, pumpkins, and tomatos; but all the English sorts introduced, such as peas, beans, brocoli, cucumbers, carrots, rhubarb, &c., have thriven

excellently; and potatoes also of the finest quality have been grown by the Nepalese immigrants. The minerals to be found are copper and lime, the latter of excellent quality.

SIKKIM.

Sikkim Rajah's allowance.

An account of the relations of the British Government with the State of Sikkim up to the date of the conclusion of the existing treaty in 1861 will be found in the report for 1860-61. In May 1862, the allowance of Rs. 6,000 a year made to that State for the cession of Darjeeling, which had been stopped since 1850 in consequence of the detention of Drs. Campbell and Hooker by the Sikkim Durbar, was restored as an act of grace. The Sikkim Morung having also been resumed in 1850, the Rajah on several subsequent occasions applied for an increase of the allowance, urging that without the revenue he previously enjoyed from the Terai lands, his income was not sufficient to keep him out of distress; but these applications were not attended to because the revenue derived from the Morung at the time did not more than meet the cost of the establishment maintained at Darjeeling. The receipts from the Morung have since more than doubled as compared with the revenue derived in 1850, and the importance of Darjeeling is increasing daily. Under these circumstances it has been proposed to the Government of India that the allowance of the Rajah be increased from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 9,000, and the proposal has been recommended by that Government for the favorable consideration of the Secretary of State.

NAGAS.

Boundaries of the district of the Naga Hills.

The new scheme of administration for the Naga Hills was noticed in last year's report. During the year under review the boundaries of the Deputy Commissioner's jurisdiction were definitely determined, and the formation of the new district notified. Land was also taken up at Samoogoodting for the head-quarters of the Deputy Commissioner.

Raids committed by the Nagas in the district of Seebsagur.

A daring raid was committed by a party of Nagas (tribe unknown) on the night of the 12th November, when the police out-post at Gellukee, which lies to the south-east of Seebsagur, and hardly more than a day's march from that place, was attacked and plundered, and 3 of the constables and 2 women and 2 children were killed. The particulars of the outrage were variously stated by the survivors, but it appeared that the out-post was entirely surrounded by the Nagas, who had first killed the sentry on duty, and that the guard being taken by surprise fled into the tall grass jungle in the neighbourhood, where they afterwards rallied and opened fire on the enemy. This seems to have had the desired effect of checking the Nagas in their work of spoliation, but they effected their escape without being pursued. The next morning the District Superintendent endeavoured to follow

them up with a party of 30 men, but was obliged to abandon the idea in consequence of the difficulty of getting food and carriage; and up to the close of the year the perpetrators of the outrage had not yet been traced.

On the 16th November the Nagas attempted a fresh attack on the same out-post, the guard at which had in the meantime been reinforced. But on this occasion they were obliged to content themselves with shouting in the forests, a few occasionally showing themselves in a dance of defiance. They were said to be about 150 strong. By the time that the District Superintendent appeared on the spot they had all gone off.

They appeared once again after this on the night of the 8th December, and fired a village situated between the Gellukee out-post and Gellukee factory; but the timely arrival of the Police soon put them to flight.

The nature of the provocation which may be supposed to have given rise to these raids, has not yet been ascertained. There are several tea gardens in the vicinity of Gellukee, and the cultivation there, as elsewhere in the Seebsagur district, has been extended into the Naga Hills. This, it was asserted by some, had given particular offence to the Namsang Nagas, who are said to be very averse to European settlers taking up lands on what they choose to consider their side of the hills. On the other hand, it has also been stated that offence had been taken by the Lengta Nagas in consequence of their spears having been taken away from them and confiscated on the occasion of their entering our territories during the cold season of 1866-67, and that they had threatened mischief at the time. Others thought the survey proceedings had irritated them. In the absence, however, of any accurate information as to the particular tribe or tribes concerned in the raids, and the position of their villages with reference to the scene of the outrages, it is not possible to determine the motives which actuated them in the commission of such crimes.

Under these circumstances it has been simply ordered by Government that, in the first instance, endeavour should be made to obtain definite information as to the tribe or tribes really concerned in the affair, and that when this is obtained, an expedition should be at once sent up against them, with military assistance if necessary, as it is very important that crimes of this nature should be promptly punished. In the meantime the passes have been ordered to be blockaded so as to prevent the Naga tribes from coming into our territory, as it is believed that the stoppage of all communication and trade with them will soon induce them to give up the real culprits. It has at the same time been pointed out to the local authorities, that the orders for disarming the Lengta Nagas should have been first made known to them before being enforced, and that at any rate their spears should not have been taken away and confiscated, but only those carrying spears should have been turned back. A reconstruction of the frontier posts of Gellukee and Behubor in a solid manner has also been authorized.

Expedition to Razepemah and admission of the Razepemah Nagas to terms.

The raid committed by a party of Angami Nagas on the Meekir village of Sergamcha was noticed in last year's report. The perpetrators of the outrage were subsequently traced to the village of Razepemah, and the efforts made for their surrender not having been attended with success, an expedition was sent against the village in February last, as affording the only chance of capturing the guilty parties. The force despatched consisted of 50 constables with officers, and was headed by the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills in person. It reached the village unopposed, but the Nagas effected their escape while the defences were being cut through and climbed over; and all that could be done therefore was to destroy the village, which was accordingly blown up. The only prisoners taken were the wife and child of one of the principal leaders concerned in the Sergamcha raid, but these were at once ordered to be released. The further search for the leading raiders in the interior was at the same time directed to be discontinued, as it was likely to lead to complications with other tribes; but rewards were offered for the capture of the principal guilty parties. Measures were also taken to prevent the re-establishment of the village of Razepemah, or the occupation of any of the culturable lands attached to it; but those of the Razepemah people who were not personally concerned in the Sergamcha raid, were permitted to settle in other villages. Subsequently a deputation came from the Razepemah tribe to sue for pardon. The Deputy Commissioner granted them the following terms:—(1) that the Razepemah people should be at liberty to disperse themselves among other villages not under our control without fear of molestation, and (2) that if any of such villages came under our control hereafter no distinction shall be made to their prejudice and with reference to their misdeeds between such settlers from Razepemah and the other inhabitants. These proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner have been approved by Government.

System of granting passes to Angami Nagas visiting the plains of Assam.

At the suggestion of the local officers a system has been introduced experimentally of giving passes to all Angami Nagas visiting the plains of Assam. The passes are taken out at Samoogoodting from the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills, and, as all trading parties to Assam from the Angami Naga country must pass through Samoogoodting on their way down to the plains, the arrangement is not calculated to cause inconvenience, while, on the other hand, it will bring the officers at Samoogoodting in direct contact with men from every village in the hills, and enable them to obtain correct information in regard to the traffic carried on by them, and, in cases of outrages, lead to the immediate identification of the parties concerned.

KOOKIES.

The Hill Tracts of Chittagong.

During the year under review the Chittagong Hill Tracts enjoyed perfect immunity from the attacks of the border tribes, no raid of any sort having been attempted by them.

Assemblage of armed men by Rutton Pooea, &c.

There was some little misunderstanding during the year with the Kookie Chief, Rutton Pooea, who had hitherto been so faithful to the British Government, but who was now reported to have collected a large number of armed men ostensibly for the purpose of making an attack on the Shindoos on the Koladyne river in Arracan, but actually, as it was believed, to create disturbances in British territory. He was also stated to have demanded compensation for three British subjects who were released by us from slavery in a village over which he claimed authority, and to have given refuge to a fugitive British subject who had escaped from arrest. On the first point it was subsequently reported that the war party collected together had disbanded and dispersed to their homes peaceably, owing to the designs of the chief, whatever they were, having been abandoned. In respect to the second and third points a communication was at once made to Rutton Pooea pointing out, with reference to the former, that the claim advanced by him could not be admitted, and, in respect to the latter, that his harbouring refugees from our territory was contrary to the spirit of his engagements with us, and if persevered in could only lead to a suspension of friendly relations. No reply to this had been received at the close of the year.

Annual Kookie Meeting at Kassalong.

The usual annual Kookie meeting took place at Kassalong on the 25th December 1867. The meeting was attended by 17 chiefs and about 150 of their followers, the chiefs being all of the Rutton Pooea clan. The customary presents were given to them by the Deputy Commissioner, and they and their attendants were feasted and made comfortable. The meeting dispersed on the third day, the chiefs expressing themselves well pleased with the reception given to them.

Engagements entered into with the Kookie chiefs of the Howlong and the Syloo tribes.

The raids committed by the Looshai Kookies of the Howlong tribe were noticed in last year's report, and it was stated that endeavours were being made to open negociations with a view to induce both the Howlong and the Syloo chiefs to enter into engagements similar to those made with Rutton Pooea. These efforts have been so far successful, that a friendly meeting was held by the Deputy Commissioner at the village of Rutton Pooea on the 31st December 1867, with two Howlong chiefs and the agents of fourteen others, when it was agreed between them that a money payment should be made, once for all, to the chiefs personally present at the rate of Rs. 300, and to the chiefs present by deputy at the rate of Rs. 200, the aggregate payment amounting to Rs. 3,400, in return for which the chiefs should bind themselves in the most solemn manner known among these tribes to commit no more raids on our subjects. The oaths were accordingly taken and the money paid, and it is hoped that the engagements thus entered into will be faithfully observed. Similar engagements have since the close of the year been made with the Syloo chiefs, who have bound themselves not only to abstain from all acts of hostility towards British subjects, but also to afford us active aid against any other tribe who might be inimical to us.

Establishment of the Sungoo Sub-division.

The measures taken from time to time for the proper administration of the Hill Tracts of Chittagong have been noticed in the reports for past years. During the year under review the valley of the Sungoo river, which for some years has been the theatre of the raids committed by the Looshai Kookies and other wild tribes, has been formed into a sub-division, named the Sungoo Sub-division, and an Assistant Commissioner appointed to the charge of it.

Police for the Hill Tracts of Chittagong.

It was stated in last year's report that the Police in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong had been ordered to be raised at once to its full sanctioned strength. This strength has been found ample for all the requirements of the district, but the force has had to be re-arranged to provide for the four executive Police posts of Ramghur, Manickcherry, Golabaree, and Rungamatee. A scheme has also been sanctioned for raising a subsidiary Village Police in the Hill Tracts, the main object of which is to encourage the villagers to organize among themselves some means of resistance to attacks from the Kookies and other hill tribes. An expenditure of Rs. 1,250 per annum has been authorized on this account, but the details of the arrangements to be made were still under consideration at the close of the year.

Civil and Revenue work done in the Hill Tracts during the year.

Cases.	Number pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Average of three previous years.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the end of the year.
Civil cases	12	56	68	117	56	12
Revenue cases	...	15	15	29·5	12	3
Execution of decrees ...	10	40	59	78·3	50	9
Settlement cases ...	6	8	14	3·6	6	8
Waste land objections ...	...	2	2	23	2	...
Registration cases ...	...	89	89	240	89	...
Miscellaneous cases ...	1	5	6	20·6	5	1
Appeal cases	...	5	5	...	4	1
Total ...	38	220	258	512	224	34

The statement on the margin shows the amount of Civil and Revenue work done in the Hill Tracts during the year. The great decrease in the number of cases as compared with the average of the three preceding years was attributable to an abnormally large number of bond cases having been instituted in 1864, immediately after the introduction of the registration rules. The total number of cases instituted in 1866-67 was 314, which shows a decrease during the year under review of 94 cases, of which the decrease in registration cases was 63. The number of Civil cases had risen from 40 to 56, and the number of Revenue cases from 10 to 15.

The number of Criminal cases tried during the year is shown in the annexed return. The number of cases instituted in the preceding year was 78, in which 145 persons were concerned. The total number of cases reported during the year under review was 148.

Trial of Criminal cases, &c.

	Cases.	Persons.
Cases remaining from last year ...	5	11
Cases instituted during the year ...	124	239
Total ...	129	250
Number of persons convicted ...	......	137
Number of persons committed ...	......	4
Number of persons acquitted, discharged, &c. ...	......	84
Number of persons died, escaped, or transferred ...	......	6
Number of persons pending trial at the end of the year ...	......	19
Total ...	......	250

The collections of hill revenue during the year are shown on the margin. The six additional toll ghâts referred to in last year's report have been established, and the lease of them granted to the chiefs in whose country the several streams are situated. 2,800 acres of waste land have been sold during the year, and 3,000 acres leased under the prescribe drules. The fisheries of the Kurnafooli have been let again on lease for a period of 18 months, but on the expiration of this lease, will be put up to auction, as the expected maximum profit to Government has not yet been attained.

Revenue demand during the year.

Description of Revenue.	Total Demand.			Collections during the year.			Balances.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Capitation Tax ...	11,151	1	9	6,688	5	7	4,462	12	2
Grass Land Revenue	430	12	9	278	6	0	152	6	9
Gurjun Oil Revenue	1,141	0	0	395	0	0	746	0	0
Tolls on the Kurnafooli River... ...	7,566	0	0	7,566	0	0	......		
Tolls on the Sungoo, Matamoree, &c. ...	2,215	0	0	2,215	0	0	......		
Tolls on the Fenny ...	565	14	6	565	14	6	......		
Cultivation lease settlement revenue ...	600	0	0	600	0	0	......		
Fisheries on the Kurnafooli ...	54	0	0	54	0	0	......		
Total ...	23,723	13	0	18,362	10	1	5,361	2	11

Expenditure.	Rs.	As.	P.
On account of Deputy Commissioner's Establishments and Contingencies	34,854	14	4
Kookie presents	9,695	6	9
Public Works	2,520	0	0
Police	76,731	11	7
Schools	1,968	0	0
	1,25,770	0	8

The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,25,770-0-8, as noted on the margin.

Schools in the Hill Tracts.

The year has been marked by the establishment of a new school at Bunderbun, and by the appointment of a Burman master to the Manickcherry School. The transfer of the head-quarters school from Chundergonah to Rungamatee was sanctioned last year, conditionally upon the new school buildings being built free of expense. This the Ranee Kalindee, the head of the Chuckma tribe, has very liberally agreed to do; but the construction of the new buildings has been postponed till the expiration of the cultivation season, when workmen for the purpose will be more easily procurable. The total number of schools in the district are three, of which one, the Chundergonah School, has been five years in existence. The number of students on the rolls of this institution is 32, and the progress made is said to be satisfactory.

The Kookie Colony at Langting in North Cachar, and arrival of a fresh body of Kookies from Munipore.

Number of houses	472
" of men	597
" of women	609
" of boys	426
" of girls	335
Total number of souls	1,967

being an increase of 6 as compared with the census previously taken in 1866.

A census having been taken of the Kookie Colony at Langting in North Cachar, the results exhibited were as given on the margin. The Deputy Commissioner also reported the arrival of a body of about 500 new Kookies from Munipore, who have been permitted to hold lands free of rent for three years, on the condition of the housá or chief acknowledging regularly and periodically the supremacy of the British Government by specific acts. It has not been considered desirable to supply these new comers with fire-arms, because though this was done as an exceptional case to the earlier Kookie colonists, no good has resulted from the measure, and because the general policy hitherto followed on the North-Eastern Frontier has been to keep fire-arms out of the hands of the hill tribes.

COSSYAH AND JYNTEAH HILLS.

Administration of the Political States in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills.

The system of judicial administration in the political states of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills was reviewed during the year, and to remove all doubts and misconceptions on the subject, it has been definitively laid down that the administration of civil and criminal justice in these states, in cases where all the parties belong to the same state, will ordinarily remain in the hands of their respective chiefs, except in cases of homicide and murder; that

these latter cases, as well as all cases, civil and criminal, of every description in which British subjects are concerned, or in which all the parties are not inhabitants of the same state, will be adjudicated by the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills in his political capacity, his decisions being subject to revision by, and generally appealable to, the Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier; and that the Deputy Commissioner will also have a discretion to hold inquests in cases of accidental death occurring within any of the political states.

Stipulations with Cossyah Chiefs on their accession, and nature of the sunnuds, &c., to be granted to them.

The death of U. Jan Sing, who had been elected Chief of Mawiyang, was noticed in last year's report. The opportunity of the election of a successor has been taken to modify the terms of the agreement subscribed on such occasions, by the reinsertion of a stipulation relative to the cession by the chief of the lime-stone and other minerals and the waste lands within his jurisdiction, subject to the payment to him of half the rents or revenues realised by Government. A condition to this effect had always been included in these agreements from 1859, but had been inadvertently omitted on some recent occasions. The revised form of agreement now laid down has been made the model for all future engagements to be taken from the chiefs of the different states.

The subject of granting khilluts to the chiefs on the occasion of their accession was also considered in connection with the election of a successor to the late Rajah of Moliem, and it has been decided that, in this respect also, the practice before observed is to be reverted to, sunnuds from Government accompanied with khilluts being given only to the chiefs of the nine states named on the margin, and sunnuds signed by the Governor General's Agent on behalf of Government, in the case of all other chiefs who hold a less important position in their country.

Cherra Poonjee,	Moliem,
Khyrim,	Mahram,
Nustong,	Murriow, and
Jungree,	Nungklow.
Nuspong,	

Measures taken for checking the possession of fire-arms in the Cossyah Hills.

The practice of smuggling fire-arms into the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills by native traders was brought to the notice of Government, and the Deputy Commissioner of the district has been authorized to issue instructions in his political capacity to the chiefs, requiring them to abstain and to compel their subjects to abstain from introducing arms and ammunition into their territory, on pain of incurring the displeasure of the British Government. As the use of fire-arms, however, has been known to the Cossyahs for a very long period, and as they are already in possession of such arms, it has been also ordered that the Wahadadars should be allowed licenses to carry such arms as they have at present, the further *importation* only of fire-arms being very carefully prevented.

THE TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF CUTTACK.

State of the Mehals during the year.

The administration of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack was on the whole quiet and peaceable during the year, except in the estate of Keonjhur, the affairs of which at one time gave cause for considerable anxiety..

Settlement of affairs at Keonjhur.

Dhununjoy Bhunj, son of the late Rajah of Keonjhur by a Phool-bai concubine, having come of age this year, it was determined to make over to him the management of his estates. In the Report for 1865-66 mention was made of the fact that Dhununjoy's right to succeed was disputed by the childless Ranee of the late Rajah who supported the claims of Brindabun Chunder Bhunj, a scion of the Mohurbhunj family, whom it was pretended the Rajah, her husband, had adopted. That no such adoption had ever taken place was amply proved and affirmed by all the courts in this country before whom the matter came, and it did not appear to Government necessary to suspend making over charge of the estates until the result of Brindabun Bhunj's appeal to the Privy Council was known.

The announcement of Dhununjoy's succession was the signal for a strong outbreak of opposition on the part of the Ranee and the hill tribes subordinate to Keonjhur, who, it appeared, were devotedly attached to her person. Deputations were sent to Calcutta to represent their case to the Lieutenant-Governor; and to the chiefs who came on this deputation it was carefully explained why Government would not recognize a fictitious adoption such as that of Brindabun Chunder Bhunj. They were assured on the other hand that no oppression would be permitted to be practised on them by the young Rajah or his advisers. Matters continued in a very unsettled state during December and January. The Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack had personally to remain in Keonjhur, and it was only when aided by the presence of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, who brought with him the Seraikella Chief, brother of the ex-Ranee of Keonjhur, that the negociations assumed a favorable turn, and the large gatherings of the hill men in the forests began to listen to reason.

Ultimately, however, the Ranee consented to withdraw her factious opposition; a proper settlement was made for her support; and the hill tribes united with the rest of the Keonjhur people in formally re-cognising Dhununjoy as their Rajah.

Death of the Rajah of Mohurbhunj, and recognition of his successor.

The Rajah of Mohurbunj died on the 10th November 1867, and has been succeeded by his nephew, Kishen Chunder Bhunj, who has since been recognized by the Government. This recognition was delayed owing to the Keonjhur difficulties, the claimant to the Keonjhur Raj (Brindabun Chunder Bhunj) being the younger brother of the present Rajah of Mohurbhunj. The Rajah of Mohurbhunj however loyally assisted in the settlement of Keonjhur, without showing any inclination to support his brother's pretensions.

The financial condition of the estates under Government management is shown in the statement below:—

Financial condition of the estates under direct management.

	Bankee.	Ungool.	Bamunghatta.	Keonjhur.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total Demand ...	28,035 8 2	30,142 6 5	31,587 9 8	18,309 4 5
Collections	20,497 0 1	32,890 3 2	21,558 1 1	17,909 3 4
Balances	7,538 8 1	......	10,029 8 7	400 1 1
Surplus collections ...	......	2,747 12 9	......	......
Charges	16,370 7 1	17,837 4 10	5,303 15 4	23,379 14 9

The demand, collection, and balance of tribute due from the Tributary Estates is exhibited on the margin, the result shown being a realisation of Rs. 2,425-15-11 in advance.

Realisation of Tribute from the different Estates.

Name of Estate.	Total Demand.	Collections.	Balance.	Surplus Collection.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
Attghur ...	2,800 0 0	2,800 0 0	......	......
Atmullick ...	480 0 0	960 0 0	......	480 0 0
Boad ...	800 0 0	800 0 0	......	......
Boromleah ...	1,397 15 5	1,397 15 5	......	......
Dhenkanal ...	5,099 0 9	5,099 0 9	......	......
Duspulla ...	661 7 11	661 9 0	......	0 1 1
Hindole ...	551 3 11	1,102 7 10	......	551 3 11
Keonjhur ...	1,976 11 11	1,976 11 11	......	......
Khundparah ...	4,211 8 8	4,211 8 8	......	......
Mohurbhunj ...	1,067 11 9	1,422 11 9	......	355 0 0
Neelgiri ...	3,900 7 8	3,900 7 8	......	......
Nursingpore ...	1,455 8 3	1,455 8 9	......	0 0 6
Nyagur ...	5,525 4 1	5,525 4 1	......	......
Runpore ...	1,400 13 2	1,400 13 2	......	......
Talchere ...	1,039 10 5	2,079 4 10	......	1,039 10 5
Tegiria ...	882 0 0	881 0 0	1	......
Total ...	33,249 7 11	35,674 7 10	1	2,425 15 11

The total number of civil and revenue suits instituted in the courts of Government officers during the year was 1,676, of which 1,507 were disposed of, and 169 remained undecided at the close of the year. The greater number of these cases

Civil and Revenue suits under trial during the year.

belonged to the estates under direct management. In the other estates the Government does not interfere with the administration of civil justice by the Tributary Rajahs where their own subjects are concerned.

Criminal cases under trial.

The number of criminal cases tried in all the mehals was 553, the total number of persons in custody being 832. Of these, 441 were convicted and punished, 358 released, 32 were under trial at the close of the year, and one had died under arrest.

Schools in Bankee, Ungool, and the Khund Mals.

Bankee.		
School at Churchika ...	... 91	
„ at Subumpore ...	... 48	
		139
Ungool.		
School at Pooranagurh ...	... 32	
„ at Joroda	... 20	
„ at Konjora ...	... 15	
„ Poktonga ...	... 30	
„ Kongola ...	... 23	
„ Zulmool ...	... 24	
		144
Khund Mals.		
School at Besipara		80

The figures on the margin show the number of boys at school in Bankee, Ungool, and the Khund Mals. The school at the last mentioned place was only opened during the year.

THE TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

Collection of Tribute.

The Tributary Mehals of Chota Nagpore were perfectly quiet throughout the year, and the demands* on account of tribute were punctually met, with the exception of a balance of Rs. 250 due from Gangpore, which has been realised since the close of the year.

*Name of Estate.	Total Demand.	Collections.	Balance.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sirgoojah and Jushpore	2,666 11 0	2,666 11 0	......
Oodeypore	533 5 0	533 5 0	......
Gangpore	500 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
Koreah	400 0 0	400 0 0	......
Bonai	200 0 0	200 0 0	......
Chang Bhukur ...	386 3 0	386 3 0	......
Total ...	4,686 3 0	4,436 3 0	250 0 0

Civil and Revenue cases under trial.

The total number of Civil and Revenue cases under trial during the year for all the mehals was 139, out of which 81 were disposed of and 58 remained pending at the close of the year.

Statistics of crime, &c.

The amount of crime reported and the statistics of the jails under the several chiefs are shown on the margin. In all the mehals the prisoners sentenced to labor continued to be employed in the gardens of the chiefs or on the roads in the vicinity of their dwellings.

Name of Estate.	Number of cases.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons under trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending trial, died, escaped, &c.
Sirgoojah and Oodeypore ...	91	166	135	74	44	17
Jushpore ...	63	148	135	65	57	13
Gangpore ...	62	148	105	72	16	17
Koreah ...	9	17	14	5	2	6
Bonai ...	12	16	16	12	1	3
Chang Bhukur ...	13	19	12	11	1	...
Total ...	250	514	416	239	121	56

Name of Estate.	Number of persons in Jail on 31st December 1866.	Sentenced during 1867.	Total.	Number of prisoners released.	Died.	Escaped.	Remaining in Jail at the end of the year.
Sirgoojah and Oodeypore ...	27	38	65	31	4	2	28
Jushpore	37	44	81	46	1	...	34
Gangpore	9	21	30	25	...	...	5
Koreah	10	5	15	10	...	...	5
Bonai	...	5	5	5	...	...	...
Chang Bhukur	3	5	8	4	...	1	3
Total ...	86	118	204	121	5	3	75

COOCH BEHAR.

Administration of the state of Cooch Behar.

The courts in the native state of Cooch Behar are guided generally by the Indian Penal Code, the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, and more or less by all the other British Indian enactments. It was intended to make some of these

enactments, especially the Civil Procedure Code, strictly applicable to the state after verbal modifications, but this was still under consideration at the close of the year.

The business disposed of in the Civil tribunals is shown in the statement on the margin. The receipts of the courts from stamps, &c., amounted to Rs. 17,898, and the disbursements to Rs. 6,327.

Business disposed of in the Civil Courts.

Business disposed of	Total number of cases under trial.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending.
By Deputy Commissioner as Judge of Appeal, Civil cases ...	134	118	16
By Deputy Commissioner, Revenue cases	15	11	4
By Dewanny Ahilkar, Civil cases ...	1,339	1,228	111
By Dewanny Ahilkar, Miscellaneous work	873	695	178
By Dewanny Assistant, Civil cases	563	485	78
By Dewanny Assistant, Miscellaneous work	38	37	1
Total ...	2,962	2,574	388

The amount of Revenue business disposed of is shown in the annexed return. The whole of this business was disposed of in the court of the Dewan, which corresponds with that of a Collector of Revenue. The rent suits were decided in the spirit of Act X. of 1859, so far as that Act could be made applicable to the existing state and usages of Cooch Behar.

Business disposed of in the Revenue Court.

Business disposed of	Total number of cases under trial.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending.
Rent suits	1,124	938	191
Miscellaneous work	1,424	987	437
Total ...	2,548	1,920	628

The schedule of crimes committed is given on the margin. The total number of cases was 1,060 against 719 in the preceding year, and the total number of persons concerned 1,902 against 1,875, so that there has been an increase in both respects. The number of persons tried by the Fouzdary Ahilkar and his subordinates was 1,745, out of whom 464 were convicted and 63 committed to the Sessions. The number of persons tried in the Sessions Court, presided over by the Deputy Commissioner, was 47, of whom 29 were convicted. The number of criminal appeals heard by the Deputy Commissioners was 79, in only 46 of which the order of the lower court was confirmed.

Statistics of Crime, &c.

Nature of Crime.	Number of Cases.	Persons concerned.
Offences against public tranquillity ...	11	4
Offences by, or relating to, public suits	12	22
Contempt of lawful authority ...	16	24
False evidence and offences against public justice	20	46
Offences relating to coin and stamps ...	2	3
Offences affecting public health, safety, decency, &c.	5	22
Offences affecting the human body ...	313	549
Offences against property ...	588	1,094
Offences relating to documents, &c. ...	2	2
Criminal breach of contract ...	1	1
Offences relating to marriage ...	27	47
Defamation	15	18
Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance	24	24
Miscellaneous offences	24	48
Total ...	1,060	1,902

Prisoners in Jail.

The average number of prisoners in jail was 208, and the percentage of mortality among them 7·4.

Revenue realised from all sources, &c.

The revenue derived from all sources is noted on the margin, the total receipts amounting to Rs. 8,10,930, and the total charges to Rs. 6,33,197, which left a surplus of Rs. 1,77,333. The amount invested for the benefit of the Rajah in Government securities, since the estate came under the charge of the Commissioner, was Rs. 15,42,600.

	Rs.
Land Revenue	3,76,425
Abkaree	6,429
Miscellaneous Receipts	4,299
Stamps	63,339
Zemindary Receipts	2,33,023
Law and Justice	10,511
Interest on Government Securities	80,158
Education Receipts	1,052
Hospital Subscriptions	311
Debutter	33,843
Chowkeydaree Tax	1,062
Police Fund	378
Total ...	8,10,930

Twenty-eight schools have been opened in Cooch Behar during the year, the total number of schools opened at the close of it being 36, attended by 1,254 pupils. The number of pupils in each of the different languages taught is marginally noted. Three schools have also been opened for the education of girls, and are attended by 38 pupils.

Schools.

English	119
Bengalee	1,005
Sanscrit	130
Total ...	1,254

VARIOUS.

Detention of certain Munipoories under surveillance, &c.

The raid made from Cachar into Munipore under the lead of Gokul Sing, a son of the ex-Rajah of Munipore, was noticed in last year's report; and it was stated that measures were being taken for preventing the commission of similar outrages in future, and for placing the persons concerned or interested in such raids under surveillance. Since then, the refugee Rajputras of the Munipore family, whose presence on the border was believed to have led to all the raids made from British territory into Munipore, have, with their families, been removed to the Dacca district, and placed under surveillance at Tezgong, a place about 6 miles from the sudder station, where there was already a small colony of Munipoories; and a special Police post has been stationed at Tezgong for the purpose of watching this settlement. For the support of the new comers it is intended to assign them a piece of land which they can cultivate themselves. In the meantime they have been provided with huts at the expense of Government, and subsistence allowance has been sanctioned for them at the rate of four annas a day for each man, two annas a day for each woman, and one anna a day for each child.

Besides these, a number of Munipoories and others were arrested on strong suspicion of having been actually implicated in the last raid, three by the Rajah of Munipore and 16 by the British authorities in Cachar. Twelve of the latter have been deported to Hazareebaugh and placed under surveillance. These also have been provided with huts at the expense of Government, and are allowed subsistence money at the rate of four annas a day. The necessary advances have further been made to them for the purchase of ploughs, cattle, and agricultural implements; and a proposition for granting them lands for their maintenance was under consideration at the close of the year. Measures were also being devised for bringing down their families to reside with them; but the Munipoories themselves are very averse to any such arrangement.

Of the remaining four persons who were arrested, one has died, two were dangerously sick and quite unfit to be removed from Cachar, and one, a Bengalee shop-keeper of Sylhet, has been allowed to return there, with a warning that if again found mixed up with any Munipoorie affair he will be liable to deportation. The efforts made to trace and arrest Gokul Sing and the other leaders in the raid had not, at the close of the year, been attended with success.

Arrangements made for the residence of the Prince Meng-goon-dine at Bhaugulpore.

The Secretary of State having ordered the removal of the refugee Burman prince, Meng-goon-dine, from Port Blair, the Government of India selected Bhaugulpore for the place where he should reside under surveillance. Bhaugulpore was chosen as possessing a favorable climate, and an English school from whence a fit teacher might be found for him. The necessary arrangements were made for his accommodation, and he has been conveyed thither since the close of the year.

Roman Catholic Missionaries in Thibet.

The Government of India communicated to this Government a correspondence regarding Messrs. Desgodius, Gontelle, and Fage, three Catholic Missionaries in Thibet, who, after various persecutions within the last five years, have been expelled from their posts, and are now located at a place called Tsaka, beyond the borders of the kingdom of Lassa, in the district of Batang, which is under the Government of Sutchuen, a province of China. The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling has been requested to try to open a communication with these gentlemen independently of the measures to be taken to the same end by the Resident in Nepal, and to inform them that every effort will be made by the Government of India to obtain for them the good offices of the Maharajah of Nepal and the British Envoy at Pekin, which is unfortunately all the assistance that the British Government can render to them in their present position. They are also to be informed that, should they consent to abandon the country in which they have been so persecuted, to settle in British India in tracts inhabited by semi-Thibetan populations likely to receive Christianity with favor, steps will be at once taken to facilitate their transport through Thibet to Nepal. Endeavours are also being made to communicate with them from the direction of Luckimpore. It was reported more recently by a party of Digaroo Mishmees that one of the three Missionaries has been killed by the Lamas.

APPENDIX

TO THE

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR 1867-68.

A.

Statement showing the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

DIVISION OR COMMISSIONERSHIP.	District.	Area in square miles.	Area of Division in square miles.
Cuttack	Cuttack	3,062	23,704
	Pooree	2,698	
	Balasore	1,876	
	Denkanal, Mohurbunj, Keonjur, Boad, &c. (Tributary Mehals.)	16,068	
Burdwan	Burdwan	2,693	14,195
	Beerbhoom	3,114 including 1,094 square miles of Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
	Bancoorah	1,349	
	Hooghly, Howrah	2,007	
	Midnapore	5,032	
Presidency	Calcutta and Suburbs, 24-Pergunnahs	2,536	15,853
	Soonderbuns	6,300*	
	Nuddea	3.304	
	Jessore	3,713	

N. B.—The area marked * is approximate.

Division or Commissionership.	District.	Area in square miles.	Area of Division in square miles.
Rajshahye	Malda	1,655	18,913
	Dinagepoor	4,067	
	Rungpoor	4,360	
	Bograh	1,704	
	Pubna	1,458	
	Rajshahye	3,035	
	Moorshedabad	2,634	
Patna	Patna	2,102	24,387
	Shahabad	4,385	
	Gya	5,372	
	Sarun	6,185 (Sarun and Chumparun)	
	Chumparun		
	Tirhoot	6,343	
Bhaugulpoor	Bhaugulpoor	7,804 including 3,595 square miles of Sonthal Pergunnahs.	16,917
	Monghyr	3,593	
	Purneah	5,520	
Dacca	Dacca	3,218	28,524
	Mymensing	6,710	
	Sylhet	4,981	
	Cachar	7,542*	
	Furreedpoor	1,634	
	Backergunge	4,439	
Chittagong	Chittagong	10,916 (Chittagong and Chittagong Hills)	15,745
	Chittagong Hills ...		
	Tipperah	2,655	
	Bullooah	2,174	

N. B.—The area marked * is approximate.

Division or Commissionership.	District.		Area in square miles.	Area of Division in square miles.
Assam ...	Kamroop (Gowhatty)		3,582*	29,464†
	Durrung		2,275*	
	Nowgong		3,648*	
	Seebsagur		2,457*	
	Luckimpoor		8,000*	
	Cossyah and Jynteah Hills...		5,536*	
	Naga Hills		3,966*	
Chota Nagpore...	Lohardugga		10,314	38,165
	Hazareebaugh		7,021	
	Singbhoom		2,390	
	Maunbhoom		5,559	
	Sirgoojah ...	Tributary States ...	12,881*	
	Korea ...			
	Oodeypoor ...			
	Gangpoor ...			
	Bonai ...			
Cooch Behar ...	Darjeeling		1,234	11,716
	Western Dooars ...		1,427*	
	Gowalparah with Eastern Dooars		4,378*	
	Cooch Behar		1,287	
	Garrow Hills		3,390*	
		Total Area of Bengal ...		237,583
		Tipperah Hills		2,879
		Grand Total		240,162

N. B.—The areas marked * are approximate.

† Not including Naga Hills south of the district of Seebsagur and east of the Doyang River.

B.

Comparative Statement of the different descriptions of Original during

DISTRICT.	SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY SALE.				SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY GIFT.				SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY MORTGAGE.				SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY WILL.				SUITS FOR REAL PROPERTY ON CONVEYANCE BY DOWRY.			
	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.
Backergunge ...	...	10	3	22	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
Beerbhoom ...	...	...	33	366	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6
Bhaugulpore ...	...	7	46	108	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	78	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	23
Burdwan, East ...	..	21	17	146	..	...	...	38	...	...	2	21	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...
„ West ...	...	2	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	1	...	258	...	1	1	12	...	1	3	96	..	2	...	4	...	1	4	106
Cuttack ..	..	30	4	1,228	...	1	...	3	..	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	
Dacca ...	..	1	6	24	..	...	...	4	...	4	12	37	...	2	1	4	..	1	2	12
Dinagepore ...	.	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	..	1	3	11	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2
Gya ..	.	12	43	80	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	..	10	3	115	..	13	...	3	..	5	6	35	...	4	1	3	...	1	...	..
Jessore ...	...	...	...	7	..	...	...	3	..	6	12	82	..	...	...	21	...	...	...	5
Midnapore ...	..	25	19	133	.	...	...	3	..	7	12	104	...	...	...	3	.	...	1	...
Moorshedabad ...	...	2	...	26	.	1	1	3	..	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh ...	.	...	4	86	..	...	...	19	..	...	..	10	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...
Nuddea ...	..	2	11	64		..	..	1	..	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	3
Patna ...	..	45	42	183	..	..	...	...	..	11	4	23	..	...	...	...	..	2	1	...
Purneah ...	...	...	3	7	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	..	1
Rajshahye ...	..	1	3	12	.	...	..	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3
Rungpore ...	..	...	3	2	..	2	..	..	...	1	...	7	.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun ...	.	7	19	104	..	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Shahabad ...	...	5	10	64	...	2	...	1	...	5	5	12	..	...	...	...	.	2	...	10
Sylhet ...	..	...	..	95	..	...	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	50
Tipperah ...	...	3	...	2	...	1	.	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	1	45
Tirhoot ...	...	1	8	498	...	5	21	35	...	19	4	22	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	...	1	18	90	...	3	...	5	..	19	20	29	..	...	...	1	..	...	...	2
TOTAL ...	..	187	295	3,738	..	30	26	127	...	100	89	608	...	14	2	56	...	17	9	269
	4,220				183				797				72				295			

1.

Suits instituted in the several districts of the Lower Provinces 1867.

Suits for real property on conveyance by right of pre-emption.				Inheritance under the Mahomedan Law.				Inheritance under the Hindu Law.				Claims in right of adoption.				Lakhiraj Suits under Section XXX., Regulation II. of 1819.				Suits regarding dependent tenures.			
Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.
...	...	...	2		4	...	48	...	...	...	3		1	...	...		...	...	...	1	10	59	436
	1	...	...		...	5	9	...	3	16	41		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
	1	3	5		...	...	8	...	3	2	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	...	1	7		...	2	53		17	26	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		...	...	707
	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	23	785
	1	...	20	11	4	1	156	...	1	...	28	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	793
	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	8	...	2	3	27	...	7	6	32	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	10
	...	...	...	...	7	...	27	...	7	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4
	...	...	18	...	3	...	2	1	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	15	52
	...	3	6	...	2	1	12	...	26	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	10	34	457
	...	1	14	...	15	32	275		24	44	205	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	498
	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	11	36	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	2
	...	...	...		3	2	19	...	5	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	177
	...	...	5		1	...	34	...	2	4	22		2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	374
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	8	...	1	...	11	...	2	...	1	...	10	3	90
	1	3	30		2	2	13	...	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	3	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	3	...	15	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	3	3	174
...	1	...	...	...	2	...	16	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	37	322
...	...	4	18	...	3	...	2	...	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	38	207
...	3	7	7	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	...
...	3	...	56	...	...	...	277	...	1	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	3	...	67	...	...	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	18	1,006
...	...	3	31	...	3	...	6	...	25	2	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...		5	9	19	...	14	16	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
...	14	25	240	11	67	60	1,090	1	203	133	788	...	8	...	15	...	5	1	30	1	106	246	6,113
279				1,228				1,125				23				36				6,466			

B. 1.—

Comparative Statement of the different descriptions of Original during

DISTRICT.	Suits to contest sale by Collectors for arrears of Government dues.				Suits for land not before included, such as boundary suits, &c.				Religious suits connected with castes, rights of Priests, &c.				Suits for recovery of money embezzled.			
	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.
Backergunge ...	..	1	...	...	...	8	7	80	...	...	...	7	..	2	2	27
Beerbhoom ...	...	1	2	9	...	41	14	643	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30
Bhaugulpore ...	...	...	...	44	...	55	...	78	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	10
Burdwan, East ...	..	...	...	9	...	3	53	806	...	...	...	1	..	...	4	6
„ West ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	..	7	1	3
Chittagong ...	..	...	...	35	...	22	46	1,059	...	7	...	103	...	...	...	267
Cuttack ...	...	...	...	1	...	35	12	135	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	15
Dacca ...	...	..	1	2	...	35	54	633	...	...	...	38	...	5	1	388
Dinagepore ...	..	...	...	...	...	2	33	406	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Gya ...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	15	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	42
Hooghly ...	..	1	...	4	...	4	49	507	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	4
Jessore ...	...	2	...	4	...	8	...	16	...	...	...	28	...	1	...	3
Midnapore ...	..	...	...	...	..	...	10	389	...	...	...	1	..	2	3	53
Moorshedabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	30	173	...	...	...	52	...	2	4	44
Mymensing ...	...	...	...	5	...	25	60	1,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15
Nuddea ...	...	...	...	...	...	23	77	324	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	10
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	..	...	...	...	...	3	1	5
Purneah ...	...	...	...	...	...	24	30	192	..	..	...	3	..	...	...	2
Rajshahye ...	.	...	...	...	..	32	19	121	...	...	...	58	...	2	...	1
Rungpore ...	...	...	...	2	...	5	1	5	...	...	...	15	...	6	...	95
Sarun ...	...	...	...	1	...	20	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Shahabad ...	...	4	...	2	...	31	32	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet ...	...	...	...	...	1	69	...	1,174	...	...	...	47	...	..	...	90
Tipperah ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	101	...	...	...	89	...	2	...	87
Tirhoot ...	...	...	12	13	...	18	116	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
24-Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	...	1	54	30	734	...	...	...	43	...	...	2	2
TOTAL ...	...	9	17	131	2	535	667	10,796	...	7	2	492	...	44	37	1,221
	157				12,000				501				1,302			

(Concluded.)

***Suits instituted in the several districts of the Lower Provinces* 1867.**

Money claims, whether on Bond or Contract.				Suits for rent of Houses.				Claims for personal Property.				Claims for Damages.				Total Number of Cases in each District.			
Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.	Judge.	Principal Sudder Ameen.	Sudder Ameen.	Moonsiff.
...	38	91	1,812	...	...	...	2	...	3	10	284	..	...	2	148	1	80	174	2,879
...	16	62	2,019	..	...	...	10	..	10	...	369		..	...	60	.	74	135	3,584
...	93	129	2,218	...	...	...	2	...	4	2	48	..	6	...	42		172	187	2,096
...	61	76	3,169	..	...	...	34	.	2	14	482	.	3	1	77	.	108	196	5,745
...	3	29	2,069	...	...	...	2	..	...	12	102	.	..	3	32	.	22	70	3,030
...	16	51	2,833	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	630		...	...	110	11	58	127	7,412
...	275	32	2,096	..	...	...	4	..	23	10	29	..	1	1	67	.	385	60	3,588
...	114	129	6,848	...	..	1	19	..	12	37	603		7	16	79		192	269	8,769
...	43	44	5,014	..	...	..	16	.	18	...	543		4	...	45		88	81	6,082
..	60	102	763	.	..	2	16		1	6	72		6	6	13	1	106	187	1,082
...	40	89	3,244	.	2	1	14		10	47	330		7	16	449		169	254	5,214
..	21	45	856		...	...	2		.	..	76	.	1	..	3		80	134	2,104
.	15	81	2,283	.	...	...	5	.	6	11	101	.	3	.	27	.	66	150	3,145
.	64	85	2,492		1	...	6	..	3	4	442		10	17	80	.	107	157	3,537
..	54	111	7,776	..	...	...	...	.	5	75	601		..	..	189		90	219	10,717
...	[illegible]	27	87	.	...	...	2	..	...	...	15		5	1	113		79	119	741
...	101	71	249	.	..	1	11	.	.	8	47		12	...	5	..	181	134	622
...	38	69	3,437	..	...	..	3		1	..	125	..	5	8	26		72	112	3,802
...	59	97	1,988	..	...	...	...	.	...	6	281	...	...	5	38	..	103	133	2,703
..	17	62	3,973		...	...	...		8	4	627	.	2	1	80	..	63	108	5,147
...	160	199	988		1	1	12	.	12	7	129	.	2	5	55	..	227	273	1,690
.	59	75	625		...	2	10	.	3	...	63	...	16	1	26		151	132	1,220
.	85	...	4,101		...	...	3	..	4	...	427	..	1	...	278	1	165	...	6,643
..	104	49	4,643	...	...	...	7	..	31	46	1,670	.	..	..	...	..	184	85	7,755
...	135	170	614	.	...	...	1	.	7	3	57	.	3	...	49	.	217	336	1,574
1	124	178	4,058	..	1	10	18	.	4	..	40	1	11	29	331	3	239	313	5,383
1	1,[illegible]22	2,153	70,250	..	5	18	199	.	198	253	8,193	1	107	112	2,413	17	3,478	4,145	106,769
74,226				222				8,644				2,633				114,409			

B 2.

Statement showing the working of the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil during 1867.

DISTRICT.	PLACE OF SITTING.		Pending at the end of the last year.	Instituted during the year 1867.	Total.	FOR PLAINTIFFS. On their merits.	FOR PLAINTIFFS. Ex-parte.	FOR PLAINTIFFS. Confession.	FOR DEFENDANTS. On their merits.	Total of Cases decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total of every description disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	How many of these last were pending above six weeks.
NUDDEA.	Kishnaghur ...	One Judge	89	1,710	1,799	252	457	520	106	1,335	392	1,727	72	4
	Santipore ...		20	679	699	121	114	158	117	510	151	661	38	5
	Chooadangah ...	One Judge	28	681	709	163	165	233	37	598	91	689	20	...
	Meherpore ...		33	610	643	94	163	193	25	475	127	602	41	...
	Kooshtea ...	One Judge presided in this Court and that of Comercolly until the abolition of the latter.	122	1,167	1,289	218	321	302	90	931	301	1,232	57	1
	Total ...		292	4,847	5,139	848	1,220	1,406	375	3,849	1,062	4,911	228	10
JESSORE.	Jessore ...	...	253	4,089	4,342	373	613	2,182	212	3,380	878	4,258	84	...
	Magoorah ...	One Judge	92	1,385	1,477	261	374	323	321	1,279	157	1,436	41	...
	Jenidah ...		50	1,837	1,887	176	585	727	118	1,606	253	1,859	28	...
	Nurrail ...		162	1,786	1,948	311	492	362	409	1,574	198	1,772	176	..
	Total ...		557	9,097	9,654	1,121	2,064	3,594	1,060	7,839	1,486	9,325	329	..
RAJSHAHYE.	Bauleah ...	One Judge	26	626	652	85	117	108	86	396	227	623	29	...
	Nattore ...	Since abolished.	51	309	360	41	71	75	48	235	91	326	34	...
	Pubna ...	...	46	1,011	1,057	154	224	254	115	747	267	1,014	43	2
	Comercolly ...	Abolished, *vide* Kooshtea.	61	...	61	4	9	20	8	41	20	61	...	...
	Total ...		184	1,946	2,130	284	421	457	257	1,419	605	2,024	106	2
BHAUGULPORE.	Bhaugulpore ...	One Judge	37	1,856	1,893	267	617	235	149	1,268	589	1,857	36	...
	Moughyr ...		50	1,699	1,758	211	844	225	113	1,393	305	1,698	60	...
	Total ...		96	3,555	3,651	478	1,461	460	262	2,661	894	3,555	96	...

District.	Place of Sitting.		Pending at the end of the last year.	Instituted during the year 1867.	Total.	For Plaintiffs. On their merits.	For Plaintiffs. Ex-parte.	For Plaintiffs. Confession.	For Defendants. On their merits.	Total of Cases decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total of every description disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	How many of these last were pending above six weeks.
Dacca.	Dacca	One Judge	138	1,470	1,608	231	370	298	242	1,141	400	1,541	67	...
	Naraingunge		80	1,082	1,162	94	300	189	204	787	320	1,107	55	...
	Bohor		218	1,519	1,737	125	408	199	392	1,124	477	1,601	136	...
	Total ...		436	4,071	4,507	450	1,078	686	838	3,052	1,197	4,249	258	...
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Abolished from 1st April 1867.	5	114	119	18	38	15	12	83	35	118	1	...
Cuttack.	Cuttack		28	862	890	140	304	211	48	703	180	883	7	.
Midnapore.	Midnapore ...		112	1,486	1,598	258	265	526	274	1,323	169	1,492	106	...
Moorshedabad.	Moorshedabad.	One Judge	123	1,035	1,158	247	223	283	154	907	166	1,073	85	...
	Berhampore Cantonment		1	24	25	3	1	10	3	17	7	24	1	...
	Total ...		124	1,059	1,183	250	224	293	157	924	173	1,097	86	...
Hooghly.	Hooghly ...	One Judge	41	671	712	104	163	194	68	529	153	682	30	4
	Serampore ...		53	1,211	1,264	182	261	350	59	852	286	1,138	126	5
	Chinsurah Cantonment		...	3	3	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	...
	Total ...		94	1,885	1,979	286	425	544	127	1,382	441	1,823	156	9
Suburbs of Calcutta.	Sealdah ...	One Judge	227	2,417	2,644	392	318	578	558	1,846	622	2,468	176	...
	Howrah ...		67	654	721	131	92	157	171	531	160	691	30	...
	Total ...		294	3,071	3,365	523	410	715	729	2,377	[illegible]82	3,159	206	..

District.	Place of Sitting.	Pending at the end of the last year.	Instituted during the year 1867.	Total.	For Plaintiffs. On their merits.	For Plaintiffs. Ex-parte.	For Plaintiffs. Confession.	For Defendants. On their merits.	Total of Cases decided on trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total of every description disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.	How many of these last were pending above six weeks.
Backergunge.	Burrisaul	35	1,550	1,585	321	381	137	137	976	570	1,546	39	...
Tirhoot.	Mozufferpore	32	975	1,007	99	463	156	33	751	212	963	44	...
Patna.	Patna ... (One Judge)	19	605	624	192	105	125	166	588	20	608	16	...
	Dinapore ... (One Judge)	5	262	267	92	44	52	68	256	7	263	4	...
	Dinapore Cantonment (One Judge)	6	141	147	39	20	26	22	107	40	147	...	...
	Total ...	30	1,008	1,038	323	169	203	256	951	67	1,018	20	...
Shahabad.	Arrah	20	432	452	42	114	144	25	325	110	435	17	...
Dum-Dum.	Dum-Dum Cantonment ...	...	96	96	16	30	19	4	69	23	92	4	4
Barrackpore.	Barrackpore Cantonment...	7	114	121	26	13	22	9	70	36	106	15	...
	Grand Total ...	2,346	36,168	38,514	5,483	9,080	9,588	4,603	28,754	8,042	36,796	1,718	25

C 1.

Statement showing the number of Adult Offenders punished with whipping under Act VI. of 1864.

District.	Whipping in lieu of other punishment, under Section 2, Act VI. of 1864. Number of persons flogged.			Whipping in lieu or in addition on a second conviction for offences under Section 3, Act VI. of 1864. Number of persons flogged.			Whipping in addition to other punishment on a second conviction for offences under Section 4, Act VI. of 1864. Number of persons flogged.		
	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.
Backergunge	8	14	7	...	1	2	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	34	60	17	3	3	2	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore { Bhaugulpore ...	41	34	5	1	6	...	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore { Monghyr ...	34	76	7	2	5	...	...	...	...
Burdwan, East	37	64	17	...	10	2	...	...	...
" West	15	25	35	...	2	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	5	13	5	...	3	1	...	...	1
Cuttack ... { Cuttack	95	111	100	11	11	11	12	7	...
Cuttack ... { Pooree	12	103	55	...	...	...	...	6	...
Cuttack ... { Balasore... ...	9	45	21	...	2	3	...	23	1
Dacca ... { Dacca	23	26	11	2	1	2	...	...	...
Dacca ... { Furreedpore ...	4	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore... { Dinagepore ...	17	61	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore... { Malda ...	12	12	6	...	1	4	...	...	...
Gya	8	77	39	...	6	8	...	...	...
Hooghly ... { Hooghly... ...	18	11	3	2	1	1	...	...	...
Hooghly ... { Howrah... ...	66	37	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Jessore	29	51	36	...	1	2	...	...	...
Midnapore	26	25	18	...	...	2	...	...	...
Moorshedabad	35	15	1	1	3	12	2	...	...
Mymensing	28	14	7	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nuddea	46	148	41	2	4	5	...	...	...
Carried over ...	602	1,027	458	24	61	57	14	39	2

District.	Whipping in lieu of other punishment, under Section 2, Act VI. of 1864. Number of persons flogged.			Whipping in lieu or in addition on a second conviction for offences under Section 3, Act VI. of 1864. Number of persons flogged.			Whipping in addition to other punishment on a second conviction for offences under Section 4, Act VI. of 1864. Number of persons flogged.		
	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.
Brought forward ...	602	1,027	458	24	61	57	14	39	2
Patna	25	59	29	1	5	11	...	...	...
Purneah	16	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye ... Rajshahye ...	6	25	15	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye ... Pubna ...	5	8	19	...	1	1	...	1	...
Rungpore ... Rungpore ...	8	41	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore ... Bograh ...	10	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	18	87	146	...	2	9	...	...	...
Shahabad	12	32	22	...	1	2	...	1	2
Sylhet	11	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah ... Tipperah ...	12	29	17	...	2	2	...	...	...
Tipperah ... Noakhally ...	4	9	3	...	...	2	...	...	...
Tirhoot ... Tirhoot ...	27	67	39	...	4	2	...	...	...
Tirhoot ... Chumparun ...	13	61	7	1	2	5	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	74	158	24	1	12	9	...	...	...
Assam ... Seebsagur ...	3	11	12	...	1	...	...	...	...
Assam ... Luckimpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ... Nowgong ...	...	15	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
Assam ... Durrung ...	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Assam ... Kamroop ...	4	8	4	...	...	...	1	1	1
Chota Nagpore ... Hazareebaugh ...	5	18	8	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore ... Lohardugga ...	9	68	8	...	3	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore ... Maunbhoom ...	8	20	26	2	...	1	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore ... Singbhoom ...	28	108	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar Gowalparah ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar Garrow Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar Bootan Dooars ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	2	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	907	1,902	886	30	99	101	15	42	5

C 2.

Statement showing the number of Juvenile Offenders punished with whipping under Act VI of 1864.

District.		Number of persons flogged.		
		Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.
Backergunge...	...	......	......	......
Beerbhoom ...	...	......	......	......
Bhaugulpore ...	Bhaugulpore ...	1	1	......
	Monghyr ...	4	......	......
Burdwan, East	...	7	1	......
" West	...	......	1	......
Chittagong ...	...	......	......	......
Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	2	3	......
	Balasore ...	2	4	2
	Pooree ...	19	3	......
Dacca ...	Dacca... ...	......	......	......
	Furreedpore ...	......	......	......
Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore ...	1	3	......
	Malda ...	1	......	......
Gya...	...	5	7	......
Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	12	4	......
	Howrah ...	......	......	......
Jessore ...	...	2	......	......
Midnapore ...	...	......	......	......
Moorshedabad	...	7	......	......
Mymensing ...	...	......	......	......
Nuddea ...	...	3	......	......
Patna ...	...	10	2	......
Purneah ...	...	......	......	......
Rajshahye ...	Rajshahye ...	......	......	......
	Pubna ...	......	......	......
Rungpore ...	Rungpore ...	3	......	......
	Bograh ...	......	......	......
Sarun ...	...	17	......	......
Shahabad ...	...	......	......	......
Sylhet ...	...	......	......	......
Tipperah ...	Tipperah ...	6	1	......
	Noakhally ...	2	1	......
Tirhoot ...	Tirhoot ...	2	......	......
	Chumparun ...	1	......	......
24-Pergunnahs	...	21	12	3
Assam ...	Seebsagur ...	......	......	......
	Luckimpore ...	......	......	......
	Nowgong ...	......	......	......
	Durrung ...	......	......	......
Chota Nagpore ...	Kamroop ...	1	2	......
	Hazareebaugh ...	......	......	......
	Lohardugga ...	1	......	......
	Maunbhoom ...	8	2	......
	Singbhoom ...	......	......	......
Cooch Behar ...	Gowalparah ...	......	......	......
	Garrow Hills ...	......	......	......
	Bootan Dooars ...	......	......	......
	Darjeeling ...	......	......	......
Cachar ...	...	......	......	......
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills	...	......	......	......
	Total ...	141	47	5

D

Statement showing the Police Force employed in the

Name of District.	REGULAR ORGANIZED POLICE, INCLUDING TOWN POLICE SUBJECT TO — Total number of all grades during the year. — Remaining last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Discharged or deserted.	Remaining at end of present year.	European Officers.	European and Native Officers below the grade of Assistant Superintendent	Detail of number at end of year. — Men. — Foot.	Mounted.	Number for whom fire-arms are provided.	Number for whom swords or other cutting instruments are provided.	Number for whom batons are provided.	Average annual pay. — Of each European Officer.	Of each Native Officer.	Of each mounted man.	Of each footman.
24-Pergunnahs.	1,523	423	57	461	1,428	3	200	1,225	...	170	50	1,378	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	700	129	13	151	665	1	86	578	...	122	20	635	...	..	...	..
Midnapore ...	1,065	124	18	196	975	3	148	824	..	176	36	907	...	...	...	...
Balasore ...	697	192	18	156	715	3	102	610	...	435	17	647	...	...	...	...
Cuttack ...	909	125	12	313	709	4	106	599	...	191	...	675	...	...	...	...
Gurjhats ...	Included in the Cuttack Force.	276	4	41	231	1	35	195	..	188	...	226	...	...	...	...
Pooree ...	443	122	15	57	493	2	80	411	...	146	17	265	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	576	184	11	164	585	2	91	492	..	146	20	471	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts ...	368	212	12	175	393	1	42	350	...	497	10	29	...	...	...	...
Noakhally ...	368	94	3	53	406	2	66	338	...	68	18	387	...	..	..	...
Backergunge ...	521	147	4	101	563	2	94	467	...	129	27	572	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	693	261	22	172	760	3	128	629	.	230	38	492	...	...	.	...
Kamroop ...	306	95	7	54	340	1	47	292	...	304	14	258	...	...	...	...
Gowalparah ...	311	174	10	60	415	1	67	347	..	323	289	323	...	...	...	...
Durrung ...	237	46	1	52	230	2	38	190	...	150	11	71	...	...	...	...
Luckimpore ...	398	148	19	86	441	2	48	391	...	330	15	74	...	...	...	...
Seebsagur ...	309	26	12	29	294	1	46	247	..	208	13	280	...	...	...	...
Cossyah Hills...	165	41	6	26	174	2	16	156	...	170	Kookries 100, Swords 5	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong ...	317	48	3	182	180	1	30	149	...	167	12	179	...	...	...	...
Cachar ...	377	78	17	45	393	1	54	338	..	330	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet ...	563	160	10	115	598	2	50	546	...	250	Kookries 100, Swords 25	574	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills ...	63	97	9	8	143	1	12	130	...	139	4	...	...	...	...	...
Garrow Hills ...	No returns received.															
Bhaugulpore ...	618	105	7	46	670	3	84	579	4	140	40	641	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	304	44	2	42	304	1	39	262	2	256	11	262	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	718	52	11	41	718	3	97	608	10	146	29	540	...	...	...	...
Chumparun ...	419	50	4	33	432	2	61	365	4	75	41	316	...	...	...	...
Sarun ...	551	36	5	25	557	3	76	474	4	97	22	552	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot ...	1,036	121	20	115	1,022	2	136	880	4	184	90	748	...	...	...	...
Behar ...	939	67	11	55	940	3	119	808	10	140	296	504	...	...	...	...
Purneah ...	635	79	21	61	632	2	91	537	2	116	56	328	...	...	...	..
Monghyr ...	555	55	7	34	569	2	66	499	2	112	22	545	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	1,317	143	33	95	1,332	2	147	1,179	4	233	35	1,064	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	256	48	2	29	273	1	39	233	..	256	None	250	...	...	...	...
Western Dooars	213	148	7	59	295	1	46	235	13	259	...	68	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	481	109	12	65	513	2	87	424	...	150	...	335	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah ...	707	117	8	170	646	3	90	547	6	104	29	617	...	...	...	..
Lohardugga ...	565	71	8	67	561	2	101	458	..	175	...	530	...	..	...	...
Hazareebaugh..	672	98	8	80	682	3	109	554	16	226	28	410	...	...	...	...
Maunbhoom ...	368	12	2	49	329	2	66	251	10	201	28	300	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom ...	224	29	4	22	227	2	36	189	..	125	12	213	...	..	...	...
Beerbhoom ...	412	26	4	63	371	2	65	304	..	127	21	350	...	...	...	..
Hooghly ...	808	309	22	215	880	2	118	760	...	172	27	773	...	..	...	...
Moorshedabad..	1,185	266	40	212	1,199	3	190	1,006	..	[illegible]	...	1,153	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye ...	484	97	14	85	482	2	64	396	...	170	...	253	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	684	105	10	81	698	2	85	611	..	179	27	611	...	..	...	...
Mymensing ...	557	179	15	91	630	2	108	520	...	195	30	598	...	...	...	..
Furreedpore ...	327	47	9	41	324	1	55	268	...	57	17	318	...	...	...	..
Tipperah ...	392	81	8	68	397	2	64	331	...	154	20	375	...	..	...	...
Rungpore ...	602	159	14	252	495	2	85	408	...	179	29	299	...	.	...	..
Dinagepore ...	447	109	13	91	452	2	79	371	...	119	25	306	...	...	...	...
Malda ...	365	40	23	38	344	1	54	289	...	113	...	329	...	...	...	...
Bograh ...	356	85	26	48	367	2	62	303	...	91	19	285	...	...	...	...
Pubna ...	397	67	9	62	393	2	70	321	...	140	20	331		...	...	...
Nuddea ...	676	139	21	111	683	3	113	567	...	153	38	645		...	...	...
Grand Total...	29,179	6,295	683	5,243	29,548	108	4,308	25,041	91	9,913	Swords 1,653, Kookries 200	23,272	6,825	960	300	96

1.

several districts of the Lower Provinces in 1867.

RULES OF REGULAR POLICE. — TOTAL COST INCLUDING CONTINGENCIES.			VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.						
Paid by Imperial Government.	Paid by Individuals and Offices.	Paid by Local Fund.	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total cost.	Total number of Police, Regular and Irregular.	Grand Total Cost.
1,62,178 11 11	......	52,420 8 3	4,220	71	...	Inhabitants, Local Funds, Zemindars, Service lands exempted from settlement.	1,74,075 0 0	5,648	3,88,674 4 2
48,924 0 0	......	40,873 0 0	1,280	71	...		40,060 0 0	1,945	1,29,857 0 0
1,31,942 7 5	....	7,669 8 6	9,811	31	...		1,63,107 14 0	10,786	3,02,719 9 11
1,34,759 6 11	5,538 10 5	3,297 12 11	2,219	36	...		27,340 3 7	2,934	1,70,936 1 10
1,44,089 4 7	......	5,916 0 0	5,363	38	...		1,02,528 0 0	6,072	2,52,483 4 7
34,990 12 0	......	....	440	58	...		No cash payments.	671	34,990 12 0
88,057 3 7	......	5,511 11 7	2,426	35	...		21,994 11 9	2,019	1,15,563 10 11
82,312 9 1	388 7 0	6,355 8 0	2,520	54	...		49,315 8 0	3,114	1,38,372 0 1
69,078 13 9	......	....	...	...	...		......	393	69,078 13 9
72,510 10 5	1,409 0 0	142 0 0	1,831	47	...		5,225 15 8	2,237	79,347 10 1
99,569 8 0	....	1,434 0 0	4,470	49	...		1,60,920 0 0	5,033	2,61,023 8 0
1,34,483 11 4	......	4,162 15 9	4,484	50	...		1,61,424 0 0	5,244	3,00,070 11 1
53,246 14 0	2,101 14 9	....	...	..	...		....	340	55,348 12 9
66,854 6 4	......	....	..	...	...		....	415	66,854 6 4
50,593 11 9	......	....	..	..	...		....	230	50,593 11 9
58,172 0 0	......	....	...	...	...		....	441	58,172 0 0
56,754 0 9	......	....	...	...	..		....	294	56,754 0 9
37,287 15 8	......	....	...	..	...		....	174	37,287 15 8
41,409 2 3	......	....	...	..	...		....	190	41,409 2 3
75,618 2 1	28 13 11	....	...	..	...		....	393	75,647 0 0
94,258 12 6	......	2,733 8 0	4,162	54	...		74,916 7 0	4,760	1,71,908 4 6
23,382 7 4	......	....	...	.	...		....	143	23,382 7 4
92,456 3 10	......	8,439 15 6	3,817	56	...		37,695 0 0	4,487	1,38,591 3 0
40,162 10 2	......	....	1,277	.	...		4,215 9 9	1,581	44,378 3 11
97,658 10 4	......	10,372 0 0	6,134	70	...		73,617 8 1	6,852	1,81,648 2 6
58,060 0 8	222 0 0	5,038 0 0	3,321	50	...		59,316 12 0	4,253	1,22,636 12 8
78,769 0 0	27 0 0	9,108 0 0	5,962	40	..		46,341 0 0	6,519	1,34,245 0 0
1,07,390 3 2	......	24,286 0 0	9,945	40	...		2,19,397 0 0	10,967	3,51,073 3 2
1,05,006 13 7	......	17,529 12 0	7,095	31	...		1,07,240 6 6	8,035	2,29,777 0 1
99,623 1 3	.	....	7,660	50	...		33,555 0 0	8,292	1,33,178 1 3
68,398 5 2	......	....	3,605	50	...		50,470 0 0	4,174	1,18,868 5 2
1,31,883 13 5	963 11 6	30,000 0 0	4,090	51	...		34,931 11 0	5,422	1,97,779 3 11
41,700 4 0	462 0 0	8,889 0 0	...	..	...		....	273	51,051 4 0
63,757 1 9	......	....	No record	...	...		No record.	295	63,757 1 9
80,686 4 8	......	16,845 15 10	11,669	50	...		2,80,056 0 0	12,182	3,71,588 4 6
93,073 11 8	......	15,296 3 6	7,232	21	...		1,26,560 0 0	7,878	2,34,929 15 2
86,612 2 1	......	....	52	49	...		2,256 0 0	613	88,868 2 4
1,12,034 2 3	......	....	3,7[illegible]2	50	...		37,320 0 0	4,414	1,49,354 2 3
62,601 4 4	......	....	6,695	32	...		60,590 0 0	7,024	1,23,191 4 4
39,330 13 11	1,212 0 0	....	1,672	46	...		9,070 8 0	1,899	49,613 5 11
65,863 9 11	......	1,150 1 8	8,860	21	...		1,33,035 0 3	9,251	2,00,048 11 10
1,05,148 11 1	411 7 6	18,644 3 0	6,592	55	...		2,01,097 13 3	7,472	3,25,302 2 10
1,41,391 4 7	......	28,800 0 0	3,995	45	...		1,19,850 0 0	5,194	2,90,041 4 7
78,454 7 6	......	....	4,103	40	...		1,22,988 0 0	4,585	2,01,442 7 6
79,609 3 7	1,259 5 9	17,610 11 3	2,995	64	...		74,979 13 0	3,693	1,73,459 1 7
96,404 13 4	......	2,231 3 6	5,627	50	...		1,57,204 5 0	6,257	2,55,840 5 10
58,962 4 0	......	....	1,762	56	...		56,384 0 0	2,086	1,15,346 4 0
66,838 8 7	......	....	3,038	65	...		98,329 3 8	3,455	1,65,167 12 3
93,589 15 1	......	....	3,273	61	...		51,938 12 0	3,768	1,45,528 11 1
76,397 13 11	......	....	5,125	60	...		86,034 0 0	5,577	1,62,431 13 11
56,544 4 6	......	....	1,814	67	...		58,955 0 0	2,158	1,15,499 4 6
62,670 0 1	......	1,084 10 9	2,833	33	...		53,205 4 8	3,200	1,16,960 3 6
62,034 8 5	......	....	2,898	52	...		84,280 8 0	3,291	1,46,315 0 5
1,10,654 6 5	92 1 4	....	4,218	42	...		23,377 1 0	4,901	1,34,123 8 9
43,74,193 4 11	14,176 8 2	3,39,842 6 0	1,84,846	24	18 13 8	...	34,85,198 9 2	2,14,394	82,13,410 12 3

D

Statement showing distribution of the Regular Police Force in the

Circle	DISTRICT.	General distribution of Officers.				Number of Sub-Divisions under a European Officer.	Number of Thannahs or Sub-Divisions under a superior Native Officer.	Total number of Police Posts.
		Armed Guards on Treasuries.	Guarding Jails.	At Head-Quarters of Districts (not on Police duty) and absent on leave.	Remaining available for Police duty.			
1st Circle.	24-Pergunnahs ...	40	63	171	1,133	7	3	79
	Howrah	...	22	102	540	......	4	40
	Midnapore	29	62	174	798	3	4	70
	Balasore	19	27	101	565	1	3	59
	Cuttack	32	62	160	451	3	2	65
	Gurjhats	10	15	92	113	......	3	15
	Pooree	19	27	129	309	1	3	39
	Chittagong	23	35	128	397	1	3	45
	Ditto Hill Tracts ...	4	...	75	342	......	3	19
	Noakhally	19	37	108	240	1	3	32
	Backergunge	29	58	136	338	3	4	46
	Jessore	39	59	182	479	5	4	35
2nd Circle.	Kamroop	14	42	91	192	1	4	13
	Gowalparah	15	27	149	223	1	4	20
	Garrow Hills	...	...	...	...	......	......	...
	Durrung	17	27	92	92	2	4	7
	Luckimpore	20	22	295	102	1	3	21
	Seebsagur	23	31	131	156	1	3	10
	Cossyah Hills	10	14	102	46	......	3	4
	Nowgong	14	14	71	80	......	2	6
	Cachar	14	30	125	223	......	2	14
	Sylhet	29	42	129	396	4	4	23
	Samoogoodting ...	...	5	129	9	......	......	...
3rd Circle	Bhaugulpore	29	45	110	448	3	4	25
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	45	71	94	93	1	3	27
	Shahabad	29	47	183	453	3	3	41
	Chumparun	15	43	127	245	1	3	23
	Sarun	19	37	136	362	1	4	29
	Tirhoot	38	58	201	723	5	3	46
	Behar	34	54	155	690	3	4	58
	Purneah	33	53	73	471	2	3	29
	Monghyr	23	40	148	356	1	3	21
	Patna	25	129	261	915	3	4	41
	Darjeeling	10	18	124	120	1	2	17
	Western Dooars ...	15	5	122	151	1	2	17
4th Circle.	Burdwan	36	50	159	397	3	3	29
	Lohardugga	19	48	123	369	1	4	43
	Bancoorah	14	36	108	485	1	3	33
	Hazareebaugh ...	19	154	123	383	1	4	48
	Maunbhoom	19	39	89	180	1	3	27
	Singbhoom	14	22	121	68	No Sub-Divn.	4	10
	Beerbhoom	14	26	87	226	Ditto ...	3	22
	Hooghly	24	53	166	638	2	4	39
	Moorshedabad ...	34	57	256	849	3	4	75
5th Circle.	Rajshahye	24	41	148	267	1	2	29
	Dacca	19	53	162	427	2	2	27
	Mymensing	34	64	156	374	4	3	25
	Furreedpore	19	48	95	161	1	3	15
	Tipperah	18	44	116	217	1	3	13
	Rungpore	24	48	136	285	2	2	21
	Dinagepore	19	34	147	250	No Sub-Divn.	4	25
	Malda	14	22	112	195	Ditto ...	4	26
	Bograh	14	30	133	188	Ditto ...	3	22
	Pubna	24	32	124	211	2	2	25
	Nuddea	39	60	170	411	5	3	33
	Total	1,175	2,282	7,337	18,832	Average 1	Average about 3	1,613

2.

several districts of the Lower Provinces on the last day of 1867.

Average of each European Officer's charge.		Average of each Native Officer's charge.		Average distance of each village from nearest Police Post.	Average distance of each post from the next on the main line of road.	Remarks.
Area in Miles.	Population.	Area in Miles.	Population.			
				Miles.	Miles.	
755	431,541	34·8	19,917	4	12	
550	520,000	17·7	16,774	1	10	
1,684	525,611	72·9	22,852	2	10	
625	151,410	36·7	8,908	3	8	
765	300,000	299·2	36,408 }	4	10	
1,579	999,827	106·1	16,145 }			
2,016	250,346	87·2	25,806	2	12·3	
1,358	400,000 }	911·1	22,222	6	3	The villages of this district are periodically abandoned and fresh ones built. There is no main line of road in this district.
3,300	66,000 }					
1,500	285,600	142·8	27,200	12	8	
2,000	433,316	138·0	29,830	......	....	
1,190	327,042	108·2	29,731	6	12	
3,348	400,000	304·3	36,363	8	15	
2,672	330,000	127·2	10,952	No record	10	
No record	...	No record	..	.... .	....	
1,456	86,494	361·0	22,270	2	25	
2,685	64,391	217·3	3,941	No record	25	The villages are moved from place to place every 2 or 3 years.
2,821	266,000	282·1	21,147	10	19·2	
2,500	59,462	1250	29,731	No record	No record.	
8,712	247,500	1452	41,250	Ditto	Ditto	Under survey.
5,000	200,000	125	16,666	... ..	....	
2,650	752,144	250	68,376	11	26·57	
No record	...	No record	...	30	13	
1,142	314,786	183	53,898	2	9	
16,987	248,123	413	40,153	11	....	
1,467	533,333	107·3	39,024	7	12	
1,819	373,333	164·3	32,608	3	10	
870	401,465	118·7	61,363	6	10	
4,608	936,202	185·2	53,650	8	16	
1,813	455,797	113·8	30,622	1·75	8·5	
2,856	500,000	211·5	37,037	8	16	
2,100	462,520	200	38,095	3	20	
1,121	450,000	52·2	20,000	12	13	
800	80,[illegible]00	49·3	40,[illegible]00	1·5	8	
No record	...	...	...	1	1	
1,346	519,266	92·8	35,811	2	6	
3,500	375,000	162·7	17,442	9	20	
1,561	253,333	161·4	26,206	4	9	
4,148	233,333	259·2	14,583	10	5	
2,250	340,662	237·0	25,234	10	10	
1,999	110,158	444·2	24,479	8·75	22	
1,165	373,078	110·9	35,531	5·5	No lines of road except the rail. The only other lines of roads are those from leading places in the district to those in other districts.	
1,000	800,000	38·3	369,055	4	3	
878	322,619	48·7	17,923	5	9	
1,250	302,144	86·2	20,837	8	13	
1,569	475,000	120·6	36,538	10·5	14·57	
3,293	473,620	274·4	39,468	10	28	
1,508	624,754	100	44,915	3·3	12·75	
1,800	500,000	276·9	76,923	1 to 20	19	
2,252	643,737	225	57,708	7	16	
1,900	625,000	200	52,631	8	18	
1,288	311,895	49·5	11,752	8	16	
970	200,000	92·3	19,047	9	15	
1,022	168,839	81·7	11,254	12	28	
1,088	183,743	108·4	17,858	7	12	
1,674	311,041	229·2	30,592	7	13·54	

D 3.

Statement showing religion, races, height, weight, &c., of the men of the Regular Police of the Lower Provinces on the last day of 1867.

	Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Average age.			Average height.		Average weight.			General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Years.	mos.	days.	Feet	Inch.	Md.	Sr.	Ch.	
According to Religion.	Mahomedans ...	28	4	7	5	$4\frac{3}{4}$	1	21	12	The Mahomedans and Hindoos of Behar are much on a par as far as Police work is concerned. The Mahomedans are perhaps sharper for detective work.
	Hindoos ...	27	3	1	5	4	1	20	0	
	Seikhs ...	29	8	22	5	$6\frac{3}{4}$	1	25	2	Seikhs are active and energetic, but not fitted for Police work in Bengal.
	Christians ...	29	0	18	5	6	1	26	8	
	Parsees ...	......			......					
	Boodhists ...	24	0	0	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	14	0	
	Pagans ...	28	0	0	5	3	1	26	0	
According to Countries and Races.	Rajbungshees ...	28	0	0	5	5	1	13	0	
	Khoonds ...	28	0	0	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$		......		
	Hill tribes ...	27	0	0	5	$3\frac{1}{4}$	1	16	0	
	Hindustanees ...	27	3	10	5	6	1	21	9	
	Punjabees ...	29	4	14	5	6	1	23	14	
	Affghans ...	33	11	15	5	$10\frac{1}{2}$	1	27	0	
	Nepalese ...	28	10	27	5	$3\frac{3}{4}$	1	16	14	
	From Western Himalayas ...	24	1	3	5	4	1	16	8	
	From Eastern Himalayas ...	26	3	20	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	15	7	Quick and intelligent; suited for hill work, and for guard work in the plains.
	Bengalees ...	28	3	0	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	20	9	Good as detectives, but useless as guards.
	From Mahratta countries ..	31	0	0	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	30	0	
	Telingas ...	25	9	21	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	21	8	
	Oriahs ...	26	3	0	5	$4\frac{1}{4}$	1	20	3	Listless and apathetic.
	Tamuls ...	31	3	0	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	1	17	8	
	Assamese ...	28	6	12	5	$3\frac{3}{4}$	1	18	14	Less to be depended upon for regular duties than even Bengalees.
	Cacharees ...	28	6	0	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	23	8	
	Europeans and Eurasians ...	32	5	24	5	6	1	28	15	
	Other races ...	27	11	10	5	$4\frac{3}{4}$	1	20	3	
	Coles ...	29	0	0	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1	16	8	
	Sonthals ...	26	0	0	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	16	8	
	Mugs ...	31	0	0	5	4	1	20	0	
Hindoos according to Caste.	Brahmans ...	26	8	13	5	5	1	20	3	
	Khettryas ...	25	11	12	5	$7\frac{3}{4}$	1	20	0	
	Rajpoots ...	27	3	2	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1	22	2	
	Vydahs ...	26	10	20	5	4	1	20	11	
	Kyasths ...	26	11	23	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	18	3	
	Koormees ...	27	7	7	5	$5\frac{1}{4}$	1	19	9	
	Shoodras ...	26	11	3	5	6	1	20	2	
	Other castes ...	29	6	12	5	$4\frac{1}{4}$		......		
	General average ...	28	1	2	5	$4\frac{3}{4}$	1	20	8	

D 4.

Statement showing the general result of Police operations with regard to each great class of Crime dealt with by the Police during 1867.

Class of Crime.	Number of cases ascertained to have occurred.	Persons arrested without warrant.										Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrates.					
				Acquitted.				Convicted.									
		Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	By Court of first instance.	On appeal or at Sessions.	Total.	Ordered to find security.	By Magistrate.	Committed.	Finally convicted.	Average number of days occupied in each case.	Number of informations lodged.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find security.	Number convicted.	Pending, transferred, made Queens' witnesses, escaped, compromised, died, released without trial, &c.
Offences against the State, (cognizable by the Police)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
Ditto, (not cognizable by the Police)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	......
Offences relating to coin, stamps, &c., (cognizable by the Police)	190	353	8	183	13	196	..	93	57	137	3·8	10	17	10	...	7	12
Ditto, (not cognizable by the Police)	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	89	164	87	...	75	2
Offences against public justice, (cognizable by the Police)	409	658	12	219	13	232	...	400	5	392	1·2	66	147	45	...	95	29
Ditto, (not cognizable by the Police)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,806	8,569	2,275	...	5,982	312
Offences by public servants, (not cognizable by the Police)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	591	917	379	...	487	51
Breach of Police Act, Act V of 1861...	1,969	3,061	16	330	2	332	...	2,709	...	...	...	952	1,554	166	...	1,379	{ 6 9
False evidence, false complaints, and forgery, (not cognizable by the Police)	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,707	1	1,570	2,193	877	...	1,229	87
Rioting or unlawful assembly, (cognizable by the Police)	1,188	5,497	295	1,961	107	2,068	52	2,732	19	2,644	1	203	971	451	...	438	540
Ditto, (not cognizable by the Police)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	1,036	238	...	786	12
Offences against the person.																	
Murder by thugs, (cognizable by the Police)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Ditto dacoits, (ditto)	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	......
Ditto robbers, (ditto)	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	2	5	2	...	..	3
Ditto poison for sake of robbery (ditto)...	30	51	...	12	4	16	...	2	34	32	4·5	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ditto ditto, from other motives (ditto)	4	3	...	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other murders, from motives connected with woman, (ditto)	73	168	26	42	25	67	...	7	76	58	7·8	1	6	4	...	2	17
Ditto, from other motives, (ditto)	298	809	51	209	122	331	..	9	509	396	3·5	6	71	61	..	6	35
Culpable homicide, (ditto)	224	474	15	139	73	214	...	20	265	210	4	2	44	34	..	9	36
Suicide, (ditto)	212	217	7	65	2	67	...	134	3	135	2	4	6	3	...	3	8
Exposure of infants, (ditto)	60	47	1	17	3	20	...	...	27	24	4·6	10	3	2	...	1	2
Grievous hurt, (ditto)	628	1,102	35	311	26	337	...	438	218	630	1·3	33	100	49	8	38	105
Hurt, (ditto)	550	925	66	287	26	313	..	447	18	439	1	65	140	73	...	62	112
Ditto, (not cognizable by the Police)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,432	3,030	1,045	12	1,730	263
Administering stupifying drugs, (cognizable by the Police)	26	35	...	7	7	14	...	...	26	19	9	...	1	1	...	...	2
Carried over ...	5,868	13,411	532	3,784	425	4,209	52	6,991	1,267	7,833	...	12,240	18,994	5,782	20	12,329	1,648

Class of Crime.	Number of cases ascertained to have occurred.	Persons arrested without warrant: Number of persons arrested.	Persons arrested without warrant: Released without trial.	Acquitted: By Court of first instance.	Acquitted: On appeal or at Sessions.	Acquitted: Total.	Ordered to find security.	Convicted: By Magistrate.	Convicted: Committed.	Convicted: Finally convicted.	Convicted: Average number of days occupied in each case.	Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrates: Number of informations lodged.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find security.	Number convicted.	Pending, transferred, made Queens' witnesses, escaped, compromised, died, released without trial, &c.
Brought forward ...	5,868	13,411	532	3,784	425	4,209	52	6,991	1,267	7,833	...	12,240	18,994	5,782	20	12,329	1,648
Wrongful confinement and restraint, (cognizable by the Police) ...	1,892	2,703	263	1,300	51	1,351	...	956	18	923	1	1,031	1,542	1,020	...	414	274
Ditto ditto, (not cognizable by the Police) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	278	205	...	61	12
Kidnapping, (cognizable by the Police)	154	270	28	141	23	164	...	5	85	67	4	34	79	64	2	6	18
Obtaining women for purposes of prostitution, (ditto)	44	82	5	43	8	51	...	5	21	18	8	3	11	7	...	3	9
Rape, (ditto)	141	166	8	110	13	123	...	2	42	31	5	23	42	36	...	...	10
Unnatural offences, (ditto)	20	19	...	6	...	6	...	...	13	13	8	1	2	2	...	...	......
Other serious offences against the person not connected with attacks on property, (cognizable by the Police)	191	335	40	100	19	119	1	141	33	155	1·75	32	63	30	...	29	24
Ditto, (not cognizable by the Police) ...	27	68	5	45	1	46	...	18	...	17	3	7	34	8	...	26	......
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,484	22,077	13,248	...	8,299	530
Offences against property, with violence.																	
Dacoity, (cognizable by the Police)	542	2,308	129	732	346	1,078	3	4	1,255	943	1·79	10	115	103	...	11	186
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons, (ditto)	18	36	...	8	2	10	...	...	20	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Robbery in a dwelling-house, (ditto)	42	77	8	34	16	50	...	...	30	14	2	9	25	10	...	...	20
Ditto on the highway, (ditto)	197	195	23	93	8	101	...	...	65	57	2	13	37	26	...	11	14
Ditto elsewhere, (ditto)	150	213	10	122	5	127	...	...	68	63	2·7	25	67	45	...	8	27
House-breaking or house trespass, (ditto)	15,794	6,157	500	2,498	89	2,587	7	2,827	100	2,838	9·8	1,140	1,759	875	...	773	336
Offences against property, without violence.																	
Theft of cattle, (ditto)	592	745	21	210	9	219	...	502	...	493	11·3	40	87	59	...	26	14
Ditto ordinary, (ditto)	18,297	15,048	998	5,415	152	5,567	32	7,867	133	7,848	10	1,518	2,738	1,881	...	698	762
Receiving stolen property, (ditto)	1,883	3,833	88	1,040	87	1,127	...	2,342	128	2,383	·5	79	235	100	...	130	240
Mischief, (ditto)	285	461	25	206	21	227	1	131	53	163	1	45	90	69	...	6	60
Ditto, (not cognizable by the Police)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,790	2,795	1,777	...	906	112
Belonging to gangs of dacoits, robbers, or thieves, (cognizable by the Police)	17	52	...	6	11	17	11	...	35	24	3	65	59	27	1	31	......
Vagrancy and bad character, (cognizable by the Police)	568	1,151	44	453	22	475	388	209	...	187	1	81	282	160	109	5	65
Breaches of special law cognizable by Police)	5,254	7,906	12	899	2	901	41	6,838	2	6,838	7	309	755	162	8	581	118
Public and local nuisances, (cognizable by the Police)	412	705	45	105	...	105	...	538	...	538	1	69	89	19	...	68	19
Ditto, (not cognizable by the Police) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	608	98	...	503	7
Other offences not cognizable by the Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,904	17,958	6.667	603	10,183	505
Total cognizable cases, &c.	52,388	55,941	2,784	17,350	1,310	18.660	536	29,376	3,368	31,434	4·32	4,936	9,622	5,418	128	3,487	3,116
Total not cognizable cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,425	61,199	27,062	615	31,620	1,902
Grand Total	52,388	55,941	2,784	17,350	1,310	18,660	536	29,376	3,368	31,434	...	55,361	70,821	32,480	743	35,107	5,018

E 1.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1867-68, and sanctioned as required by Law.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to explain and amend Act VI. of 1862 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments.	The Hon'ble Ashley Eden.	To affirm decrees passed in appeal by Deputy Collectors, under the mistaken idea that appellate jurisdiction had been conferred on them by Act VI. of 1862, except in cases when such appeals had been re-heard before Collectors.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 30th April 1867. Governor General's assent, 21st May 1867.
An Act for shortening the language used in Acts passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.	The Advocate-General.	To include in one Act those provisions for the construction and interpretation of Acts, which are usually included in the interpretation clause of each Act.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 23rd May 1867. Governor General's assent, 30th idem.
An Act for the better regulation of the Police in Towns and Municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Mr. H. T. Prinsep...	To place the Police Chowkeedars in towns under the charge of the Officers of the general Police, and to provide for raising the expense of Police in Municipal and other Towns, and for determining the amount to be levied therein for Police purposes.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 30th April 1867. Governor General's assent, 3rd June 1867.
An Act to amend Act III. of 1864 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.	The Advocate-General.	To amend the District Municipal Improvement Act in certain points in which it had been found defective, principally in the mode of levying the rates under that Act. Also to empower the expenditure of a portion of the Municipal Fund in supporting hospitals, in vaccination, and in lighting streets.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 30th May 1867. Governor General's assent, 17th June 1867.

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to provide for the recovery of rates for water supplied by the East India Irrigation and Canal Company.	Mr. V. H. Schalch ...	To enable the Government to recover rates for water supplied by this Company, to fix the procedure to be adopted in all questions respecting such water rates, and to prevent waste and fraud with respect to water so supplied.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 13th June 1867. Governor General's assent, 27th idem.
An Act to amend Act VI. of 1863 and Act VI. of 1866 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.	Mr. Stuart Hogg ...	To amend the Calcutta Municipal Acts in certain points in which they had been found defective; principally in the mode of enforcing payment of the license tax for horses and carriages. To empower the Municipality, to purchase lands outside the towns for the purposes of these Acts, and to enable them to demise lands or railways belonging to them. Also to amend the provisions respecting water-supply, and to recover water and lighting rates from owners in lieu of occupiers in certain cases.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 22nd June 1867. Governor General's assent, 1st July 1867.
An Act to continue the existing settlement of the land revenue in the districts of Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore, until the expiration of the year 1304 Umlee.	Mr. V. H. Schalch ...	To enable the settlement of some portions of Orissa, which had not been permanently settled, to be re-settled at the existing rates for a further term of 30 years.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 6th July 1867. Governor General's assent, 10th idem.
An Act to provide, from rates to be levied in the Town of Calcutta, the expense of the Police of that Town, and to enable the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta to apply a portion of the Municipal Fund of the said Town for the support of a Pauper Hospital.	Mr. H. T. Prinsep ...	To raise rates from the occupiers of lands or houses in Calcutta for the payment of the Town Police, and to determine the amount to be paid for the expense of such Police. Also to enable the Municipality of Calcutta to support an hospital for the sick poor.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 30th May 1867. Governor General's assent, 1st July 1867.

E 2.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1867-68.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
Bill to amend Act X. of 1866 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (an Act for the improvement of the Port of Calcutta.)	Mr. Stuart Hogg ...	To enable the Justices of the Peace of the Town of Calcutta, in their capacity of the Port Commissioner of Calcutta, to raise money on loan before a complete scheme of improvement of that Port had been adopted.	15th June 1867	Governor General's assent withdrawn 13th July 1867	
Bill to amend Act III. of 1863 and Act VI. of 1865 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (relating to the transport of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and their employment therein.)	The Hon'ble Ashley Eden.	To consolidate and amend the law relating to the transport of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet and their employment therein. This Bill modified the law established by the former Acts in a great number of points, but made little change in principle, save so far as abolishing a statuary minimum of wages may be so deemed.	16th March 1867	Governor General's assent refused 16th Aug. 1867.	
Bill for the better regulation of lodging houses in Pooree.	Mr. H. T. Prinsep ...	To prevent the over crowding of lodging houses at Pooree during the great festivals of Juggernath For this purpose this Bill proposed to give to the executive officers power to determine the numbers to be received in each house, and stringent powers of investigation to prevent reception of larger numbers.	15th Dec. 1867	Withdrawn 6th April 1867.	
Bill for making better provision for the regulation of boats plying for and carrying passengers within the Port of Calcutta.	Mr. Stuart Hogg ...	To bring boats plying for hire on the Hooghly under rules analogous to those by which Hackney Carriages and Palankeens in Calcutta are regulated.	30th March 1867	Withdrawn 25th May 1867.	

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
Bill to make further provision for the survey of steam vessels plying within the Provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Mr. V. H. Schalch ...	To extend the provisions for the survey of steam vessels to vessels in any ports to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and to make neglect of those provisions on leaving such ports criminal.	18th Jan. 1868	....	Report of Select Committee presented on the 19th March 1868.
Bill to provide for the sale of tenures in satisfaction of public demands recoverable as arrears of land revenue.	Mr. V. H. Schalch ...	To regulate the procedure by which public demands, recoverable as arrears of land revenue, should be raised by the sale of interests in land not being estates paying revenue to Government.	1st Feb. 1868	Withdrawn 21st March 1868	
Bill to amend and consolidate the law for the regulation of Police in towns under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof.	Mr. H. L. Dampier ...	To confer on the Magistrates of towns in the mofussil, not within the District Municipal Improvement Act, increased power for the conservancy and improvement of such towns, and to improve the mode of levying the expense of Police therein.	7th March 1868	....	Referred to Select Committee on the 21st March 1868.
Bill to make further provision for the recovery of arrears of land revenue and public demands recoverable as arrears of land revenue.	The Advocate-General	To amend Act XI. of 1859, to enable officers of Government, by a short and summary process, to enforce undisputed arrears of revenue and public demands. The Bill proposes that a duly registered certificate from the Collector that a sum was due to the Government, should have the effect of a decree, and gives a summary mode of contesting the existence of such debt. It also enables Collectors to sell subordinate estates paying rent directly to Government for their own arrears.	28th March 1868	....	Time for referring to a Select Committee not arrived, at close of official year.
Bill to amend the provisions of Act IX. of 1847. (An Act regarding the assessment of lands gained from the sea or from rivers by alluvion or dereliction within the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.)	Mr. Rivers Thompson	To enable the Government to take possession of islands arising in the sea or in rivers without waiting for the decennial revision of assessment.	Ditto ...	....	Ditto.

F 1.

Statement of Revenue Demands, Collections, and Net Balances for 1867-68.

Division.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.	Net Balances.			Payments in Advance.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhaugulpore ...	27,89,683	1,87,478	29,77,161	26,34,601	1,53,540	27,88,141	1,544	1,54,854	32,622	1,87,476	62,346
Burdwan ...	77,72,510	2,74,542	80,47,052	76,80,921	90,558	77,71,479	45,434	86,192	1,43,947	2,30,139	34,765
Chittagong ...	24,31,108	2,92,642	27,23,750	21,05,777	2,70,026	23,75,803	3,722	3,25,331	18,894	3,44,225	1,903
Cuttack ...	17,37,317	19,50,860	36,88,177	3,10,605	7,72,129	10,82,734	6,775	14,26,712	11,71,956	25,98,668	11,867
Dacca ...	33,87,678	1,62,995	35,50,673	31,95,400	1,45,915	33,41,315	10,254	1,92,092	7,012	1,99,104	68,933
Patna ...	79,93,236	49,394	80,42,630	79,41,330	41,404	79,82,734	11,437	43,654	4,805	48,459	1,87,264
Presidency ...	38,24,198	1,69,188	39,93,386	37,13,977	1,15,747	38,29,724	5,243	1,10,214	48,205	1,58,419	41,937
Rajshahye ...	62,61,675	1,12,067	63,73,742	61,52,845	1,07,311	62,60,156	922	1,08,673	3,991	1,12,664	43,031
Assam ...	12,90,231	13,832	13,04,063	12,85,189	12,095	12,97,284	904	5,006	869	5,875	3
Chota Nagpore ...	2,82,496	7,631	2,90,127	2,62,920	7,031	2,69,951	1,371	18,776	29	18,805	1,015
Cooch Behar ...	2,26,510	34,224	2,60,734	1,96,747	14,556	2,11,303	10,938	28,784	9,709	38,493	3,326
Total ...	3,79,96,642	32,[illegible]4,853	4,12,51,495	3,54,80,312	17,30,312	3,72,10,624	98,544	25,00,288	14,42,039	39,42,327	4,56,390

F 2.

Statement of Grants of Waste Lands made under the old Rules during 1867-68, and up to the end of the year.

District.	In 1867-68. Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.	Altogether to end of 1867-68. Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Durrung ...	......	......	......	....	19	7,419	......	2,782
Kamroop ...	......	......	......	....	31	10,540	......	3,952
Luckimpore ...	1	1,583	......	445	54	1,03,395	......	29,080
Nowgong ...	......	......	......	....	23	23,525	......	6,617
Seebsagur ...	3	2,024	......	759	109	90,076	......	33,776
Cachar ...	......	......	......	....	170	3,64,070	......	1,30,525
Sylhet ...	......	......	......	....	12	21,408	......	6,021
Soonderbuns...	2	5,182	......	1,469	155	6,48,230	32,155	1,89,261
Total ...	6	8,789	......	2,673	573	12,68,663	32,155	4,02,014

F 3.

Statement of Commutation of Revenue of Waste Lands during 1867-68, and up to the end of the year.

District.	In 1867-68. Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue at time of commutation.	Price of commutation paid.	Price remaining to be paid.	Altogether to end of 1867-68. Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.	Government Revenue at time of commutation.	Price of commutation.	Price remaining to be paid.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kamroop	...	......	......	......	......	5	11,288	......	3,200	25,409
Luckimpore	1	1,190	......	3,657	......	11	11,253	......	27,443	5,1[illegible]
Seebsagur	4	5,491	......	1,748	12,837	29	23,250	......	52,004	13,127
Cachar	1	386	......	820	7,376	32	61,448	......	1,33,220	27,828
Soonderbuns ...	2	12,529	1,762	8,931	39,413	21	132,837	2,572	63,626	2,68,604
Total ...	8	19,596	1,762	15,156	59,626	98	240,076	2,572	2,79,592	3,40,[illegible]

F 4.

Statement of Sales of Waste Lands during 1867-68, *and up to the end of the year.*

District.	In 1867-68. Number of lots sold.	Area in acres.	Price realised.	Price remaining to be realised.	Altogether to end of 1867-68. Number of lots sold.	Area in acres.	Price realised.	Price remaining to be realised.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Durrung	......	......	......	......	84	34,315	43,181	43,462
Kamroop	......	......	......	......	25	9,669	19,848	27,067
Luckimpore ...	......	......	......	......	78	75,110	2,00,454	87,287
Nowgong	......	......	......	......	59	33,502	32,616	14,226
Seebsagur	1	1,238	1,774	1,322	47	38,125	2,19,621	2,03,884
Chittagong	......	......	......	......	30	58,238	68,963	1,06,793
Cachar	2	280	409	292	13	12,590	7,468	24,020
Darjeeling	......	......	......	......	50	44,982	1,83,088	47,467
Soonderbuns ...	......	......	......	......	12	70,185	18,694	1,57,556
Total ...	3	1,518	2,183	1,614	398	376,716	7,03,933	7,11,762

F 5.

Statement of Leases of Waste Lands under the ordinary Settlement Rules of the district during 1867-68, *and up to the end of the year.*

District.	In 1867-68. Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.	Up to end of 1867-68. Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Durrung	...	......	......	......	131	10,000	8,750	15,125
Kamroop	1	1	6	6	31	1,492	1,133	2,260
Luckimpore	...	......	......	......	164	17,907	17,514	17,514
Nowgong	...	......	......	......	25	2,722	2,296	2,296
Seebsagur	...	......	......	......	105	34,229	29,238	29,238
Chittagong	...	......	......	......	1	1,823	114	684
Cachar	...	......	......	......	6	7,390	......	6,235
Darjeeling...	10	18,457	269	6,922	48	29,396	6,904	20,187
Western Dooars	104	4,461	430	5,019	315	19,925	1,361	22,416
Total ...	115	22,919	705	11,947	826	124,884	67,310	1,15,955

F 6.

Statement of Suits and Applications under the Rent Laws for 1867-68.

Section and Clause.	Nature of Case.	…or Disposal.						Disposed of									Pending.				
								After formal Proceedings.					On merits after hearing.					More than			
		Remaining from last year.	New Institutions.	Revivals of Suits, under Section LVIII.	Rehearings of Suits, under Section CLIV. and remands.	Total.	Value of claims in new Institutions (Column 4.)	*Ex parte* under Section LVI.	By admission, under Section LV.	By default, under Section LV.	Adjusted or compromised.	Struck off, under Sections LIV. and LXVIII.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Total.	Grand Total.	One month or less.	One month.	Two months.	Six months.	Total.
	Suits for						Rs.														
Act X. XXIII.	*a.* Pottahs or Kabulyats, &c. ...	1,213	8,041	277	277	9,808	4,14,925	1,678	281	349	1,050	1,432	2,572	1,527	4,099	8,889	638	200	78	3	919
"	*b.* Illegal exaction, &c. ...	139	968	29	23	1,159	39,441	79	6	68	72	322	183	330	513	1,060	76	19	4	...	99
"	*c.* Abatement, &c. ...	49	690	28	46	813	68,870	70	47	25	110	101	215	171	386	739	48	12	14	...	74
"	*d.* Arrears of Rent ...	6,724	79,716	2,664	1,246	90,350	39,42,103	34,264	4,502	3,266	7,428	11,163	17,849	5,645	23,494	84,117	4,921	1,111	163	38	6,233
"	*e.* Ejectment ...	23	129	9	6	167	26,818	31	7	4	15	24	43	31	74	155	9	2	1	...	12
LXXVIII.	*f.* Arrears and Ejectment ...	351	3,549	133	32	4,065	2,65,298	1,534	147	125	453	409	858	258	1,116	3,874	158	31	2	...	191
XXIII.	*g.* Re-instatement ...	249	1,668	70	51	2,038	83,300	240	44	116	221	350	460	517	977	1,948	68	19	3	...	90
"	*h.* Distraint ...	167	1,417	23	58	1,665	43,292	107	5	142	143	334	367	410	777	1,508	90	50	17	...	157
XXIV.	*i.* Accounts from Agents ...	93	657	34	29	813	10,25,874	148	37	36	75	90	229	128	357	743	48	16	6	...	70
XXVIII.	*k.* Assessment of rent-free, &c.	2	5	1	3	11	122	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	8	9	1	1	...	...	2
CXLVII.	*l.* Resistance of Process Cases	14	88	...	...	102	12,214	...	...	3	1	36	15	28	83	83	11	5	3	...	19
	Total ...	9,024	96,928	3,268	1,771	110,991	59,22,257	38,151	5,076	4,134	9,568	14,352	22,795	9,049	31,844	103,125	6,068	1,466	291	41	7,866
	Applications for																				
XXV.	*m.* Ejectment ...	196	1,281	60	49	1,586	57,668	286	12	68	136	324	348	309	657	1,483	60	27	16	...	103
XXVII.	*n.* Registry ...	10	131	3	5	149	16,115	42	2	9	1	16	27	39	66	136	11	2	...	...	13
Act VI. IX.	*o.* Leave to measure ...	64	265	5	2	336	3,14,046	59	2	17	5	33	159	30	189	305	21	9	1	...	131
X.	*p.* Measurement by Collector	26	125	3	5	159	1,16,882	15	...	6	1	15	69	10	79	116	13	8	14	8	43
ib.	*q.* Record of tenures by ditto	2	5	...	...	7	2,808	...	...	2	....	....	3	1	4	6	...	1	...	...	1
	Total ...	298	1,807	71	61	2,237	5,07,519	402	16	102	143	388	606	389	995	2,046	105	47	31	8	191

Section and Clause.	Notices of	Pending from last year.	Filed this year.	Total.	Withdrawn.	Service reported.	Pending.
Act X. XXIII.	*a.* Enhancement ...	4,976	24,011	28,987	384	25,380	3,223
XIX.	*b.* Relinquishment ...	349	5,560	5,909	178	4,134	1,597
Act VI. V.	*c.* Deposit	1,678	16,663	18,341	1,347	16,103	891
	Total ...	7,003	46,234	53,237	1,909	45,617	5,711

	Execution of Decrees.											Appeals.						
	For Disposal.			Disposed of			Pending.					For Disposal.			Disposed of		Pending.	
				Struck off				More than										
	Pending from last year.	Brought on this year.	Total.	By default.	On petition.	Wholly satisfied.	Two months or less.	Two months.	Four months.	Six months.	Total.	Pending from last year.	Filed this year.	Total.	After hearing upon merits.	Struck off by default, &c.	Two months and more.	Altogether.
Total ...	6,063	62,104	68,167	29,192	5,744	26,651	6,360	185	21	14	6,580	605	5,279	5,884	4,784	597	99	503

G 1.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Customs for the years indicated.

Year.	Merchandize, Gross Collections.					Receipts on Salt.					Total Receipts including Wharf Rent, &c.					Deduct Refunds, Drawbacks, and Charges.					Net Revenue.					
	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1840-41	32,41,771	9,918	...	1,808	...	17,13,384	...	...	...	...	50,11,436	9,918	...	1,809	...	6,40,522	6,286	...	2,266	...	43,70,914	3,632	...	...	...	43,74,546
1850-51	42,44,538	4,020	...	815	...	61,39,113	152	...	107	...	1,04,25,161	4,172	...	922	...	7,42,924	17,780	...	9,800	...	96,82,237	...	...	...	...	96,82,237
1860-61	1,35,67,033	43,010	4,043	2,763	6,312	91,39,550	...	...	...	...	2,27,89,259	44,040	4,468	2,763	6,312	11,69,883	3,558	5,732	60	...	2,16,19,376	40,482	...	2,703	6,312	2,16,68,873
1865-66	92,08,681	78,750	96,752	5,098	...	1,94,79,287	1,86,306	...	...	...	2,88,63,737	2,67,430	89,567	5,105	288	15,28,348	27,967	2,354	4,192	...	2,73,35,389	2,39,463	87,213	913	288	2,76,63,266
1866-67 including April 1866 ...	88,75,844	1,11,720	4,205	...	...	1,79,52,030	4,81,841	92,660	...	...	2,69,69,216	5,99,779	1,01,088	...	...	10,39,027	31,338	2,559	3,495	...	2,59,30,189	5,68,441	98,529	...	...	2,65,97,159
1867-68	1,09,49,833	1,18,388	...	...	...	1,97,89,078	6,75,506	1,42,587	...	...	3,09,33,367	7,93,968	1,42,587	...	...	11,55,644	27,860	3,482	4,610	251	2,97,77,723	7,66,108	1,39,105	...	...	3,06,82,936

Excess Charges.

		Rs.
1840-41 ...	... Cuttack	457
1850-51 ...	... Chittagong	13,608
	... Cuttack	8,878
1860-61 ...	... Balasore	1,264
1866-67 ...	... Cuttack	3,315
April 1866...	... Ditto	180
1867-68 ...	... Ditto	4,610
	... Pooree	251

G 2.

Statement showing the principal items of Import—dutiable and free, in 1867-68.

Articles.	1866-67, Including April 1866.		1867-68.		Increase in Value.	Decrease in Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Imports,—Dutiable.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salt ... Mds. ...	5,692,881	45,51,940	6,088,947	56,55,247	11,03,307	......
Piece Goods ... Yds. ...	233,154,016	7,54,88,818	632,225,236	9,19,86,904	1,64,98,086	......
Twist ... lbs. ...	10,807,591	1,20,99,072	12,533,463	1,27,99,054	6,99,982	......
Iron ... Cwt. ...	3,63,546	18,91,421	570,348	28,84,216	9,92,795	......
Copper ... „ ...	95,558	52,59,733	157,864	75,48,303	22,88,570	......
Lead ... „ ...	10,884	1,57,108	7,059	1,02,376	......	54,732
Patent Metals ... „ ...	21,810	9,51,510	32,914	14,39,805	4,88,295	......
Tin ... „ ...	30,212	16,56,122	12,153	6,79,795	......	9,76,327
Spelter ... „ ...	57,875	6,62,842	114,604	12,77,583	6,14,741	......
Quicksilver ... lbs. ...	190,973	1,90,973	89,603	89,603	......	1,01,370
All other Metals ... Cwt. ...	37,893	7,67,578	148,013	3,88,082	......	3,79,496
Malt Liquors ... Glls. ...	1,064,546	25,43,385	690,013	16,24,481	......	9,18,904
Wines ... „ ...	226,351	22,01,834	234,432	23,05,036	1,03,202	......
Spirits ... „ ...	198,101	17,82,462	224,816	19,46,051	1,63,589	......
Rum ... „ ...	3,227	23,026	3,865	33,537	10,511	......
Hardware and Ironmongery	....	1,26,90,439	....	1,70,12,509	43,22,070	......
Millinery and Haberdashery	....	12,14,536	....	13,08,987	94,451	......
Oilman's Stores ...	....	4,70,911	....	4,91,968	21,057	......
Provisions ...	....	6,07,129	....	6,86,669	79,540	......
Groceries and Confectioneries	....	2,42,237	....	1,60,590	......	81,647
Tea ... lbs. ...	819,627	5,24,040	572,479	5,71,256	47,216	......
Tobacco ... Cwt. ...	1,818	4,22,059	2,936	3,95,946	......	26,113
All other Articles ...	....	88,20,097	....	1,09,22,616	21,02,519	......
Total ...	....	13,52,19,272	....	16,23,10,614	2,96,29,931	25,38,589
Imports,—Free.						
Cotton ... Cwt. ...	....	....	8	223	223	......
Hides and Skins ...	1,279	1,715	....	....	......	1,715
Machinery ...	....	20,05,264	....	67,65,812	7,60,548	......
Agricultural Implements ...	....	87,857	....	1,04,954	17,097	......
Papers and Books ...	....	10,13,617	....	11,30,465	1,16,848	......
Precious Stones ...	....	79,304	....	49,675	......	29,629
Cole and Coke ... Tons ...	43,568	8,30,840	77,300	18,03,902	9,73,062	......
Gold ...	....	1,74,69,632	....	1,54,20,158	......	20,49,474
Silver ...	....	6,85,51,217	....	3,29,01,653	.....	3,56,49,564
All other Articles ...	....	16,95,290	....	23,60,902	6,65,612	......
Total ...	....	9,17,34,736	....	6,05,37,744	65,33,300	3,77,30,382

G 3.

Statement showing the principal items of Export—Dutiable and Free, in 1867-68.

Articles.	1866-67, Including April 1866.		1867-68.		Increase in value.	Decrease in value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dutiable Exports.						
Indigo ... ... Mds.	102,011	1,62,43,953	86,409	1,36,37,643	.....	26,06,310
Rice ... ... „	3,938,497	1,58,49,093	6,936,211	1,62,35,804	3,86,711	......
Other Grains ... ... „	375,664	12,51,845	660,371	14,24,703	1,72,858	......
Oil Seeds ... ... Cwt.	3,705,829	1,54,56,842	3,411,754	1,69,35,072	14,78,230	......
Lac Dye .. .. „	12,640	5,37,109	14,117	6,32,045	94,936	......
Shell Lac ... ... „	34,558	18,13,905	43,611	12,21,646	......	5,92,259
All other Articles ... „	......	44,14,968	......	29,73,746	......	14,41,222
Total ...	......	5,55,67,715	......	5,30,60,659	21,32,735	46,39,791
Free Exports.						
Opium ... ... Chts.	46,993	5,88,71,752	48,256	6,40,86,377	52,14,625	.....
Cotton ... ... lbs.	128,082,789	3,62,59,437	105,515,710	2,82,39,095	.....	80,20,342
Jute ... ... Cwt.	1,916,652	69,12,949	2,259,896	1,30,95,365	61,82,416	.....
Hides and Skins ... Pcs.	5,032,367	48,43,623	4,780,785	70,82,444	22,38,821	......
Tea ... ... lbs.	7,155,232	37,02,771	8,789,344	68,53,205	31,50,434	......
Sugar ... . Cwt.	66,451	4,44,351	38,684	5,00,231	55,880	.....
Saltpetre ... ... „	433,471	33,72,882	321,531	24,86,838	.....	8,86,044
Gunny and Gunny Bags Pcs.	12,052,145	39,30,261	7,971,622	28,75,317	......	10,[illegible],944
Silk, Raw and Chussum „	20,880	81,49,671	19,637	1,47,08,632	65,58,961	......
Wool ... ... lbs.	73,948	25,326	6,052	1,747	......	23,579
Tobacco, Manufactured Cwt.	......	25,376	......	39,142	13,766	.. ..
„ Unmanufactured „	5,423	57,059	3,412	43,489	......	13,570
Rum, Bengal ... ... Glls.	6,641	3,425	3,093	2,031	......	1,394
Gold	......	38,24,207	......	28,86,021	.....	9,38,186
Silver	......	1,36,40,684	......	1,09,52,370	......	26,88,314
All other Articles	......	21,46,296	.....	48,69,915	27,23,619	.....
Total ...	......	14,62,10,070	......	15,87,22,219	2,61,38,522	1,36,26,373

G 4.

Statement showing the principal items of the Interportal Trade in 1867-68.

Articles.		1866-67, Including April 1866.		1867-68.		Increase in value.	Decrease in value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Imports.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton	... Cwt.	20,723	3,09,767	7,440	2,36,300	......	73,467
Cotton Piece Goods, British	... Pcs.	377,522	27,27,909	......	39,98,170	12,70,261	......
Cotton Piece Goods, Country	... Yds.	137,802	71,226	146,690	23,858	......	47,368
Hides and Skins	... Pcs.	386,044	2,85,286	400,883	2,90,905	5,619	......
Malt Liquors	... Glls.	508	789	32	80	......	709
Metals	... Cwt.	18,306	6,80,727	15,075	5,60 215	......	1,20,512
Tobacco	... "	......	85,883	1,306	73,011	......	12,872
Twist	... lbs.	594,564	6,29,444	579,760	4,54,886	......	1,74,558
Coal and Coke	... Cwt.	700	695	1,740	1,658	963	......
Coir	... "	20,254	1,38,002	8,188	1,09,617	......	28,385
Precious Stones	...	......	1,65,634	......	87,450	......	78,184
Spices	... Cwt.	57,822	9,01,658	53,394	8,96,841	......	4,817
Salt	... Mds.	1,369,724	4,72,612	421,086	2,34,739	......	2,37,873
All other Articles	...	......	58,06,546	......	40,19,829	......	17,86,717
Total	...	......	1,22,76,169	......	1,09,87,559	12,76,843	25,65,453
Exports.							
Twist, Cotton	... lbs.	3,022,085	41,68,229	4,153,794	44,55,031	2,86,802	......
Cotton Piece Goods	... Yds.	......	85,21,999	......	90,41,960	5,19.961	......
Silk ditto	... "	......	16,30,201	910,676	20,77,948	4,47,747	.....
Mixed ditto	... "	......	2,250	......	......	......	2,250
Woollen ditto	... "	......	7,70,917	631,521	12,30,885	4,5[illegible]968	......
Cotton ditto, Country	Pcs.	102,121	4,88,832	8,810	70,572	......	4,18,260
Silk ditto, ditto...	"	330,151	22,79,926	127,500	9,85,747	......	12,94,179
Saltpetre	... Cwt.	5,401	84,383	9,445	80,360	......	4,023
Indigo	... "	294	44,745	17	8,486	......	36,259
Sugar	... "	329,600	29,75,892	284,112	50,62,071	20,86,179	......
Jute	... "	90,513	3,69,795	202,725	12,02,280	8,32,485	......
Rice	... "	1,581,731	57,11,910	1,352,803	45,27,462	......	11,84,4[illegible]
Other Grain	... "	167,478	6,52,036	118,018	3,73,720	......	2,78,316
Gunnies	... Pcs.	18,167,388	35,52,922	21,275,486	38,88,484	3,35,562	......
All other Articles	...	......	1,50,04,848	......	1,18,45,070	......	31,59,778
Total	...	......	4,62,58,885	......	4,48,50,076	49,68,704	63,7[illegible]

G 5.

Statement showing the principal items of the trade with America in 1867-68.

Articles.	1866-67, Including April 1866.		1867-68.		Increase in value.	Decrease in value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
			Imports.			
Dutiable.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Clocks and Watches	156	10,415	... ..	13,100	2,685	......
Drugs and Medicines	......	19,096	... ..	12,983	......	6,113
Rosin ... ... Cwt.	2,820	14,111	1,133	9,063	... ..	5,048
Oils of sorts ... ... Glls.	45,252	79,732	115,891	1,69,328	89,596	....
Provisions ... ... Cwt.	132	4,356	46	2,633	. ....	1,723
Tobacco	......	2,22,321	......	1,23,862	......	98,459
Timber and Wood	......	86,458	......	35,271	. ....	51,187
Fruits . .. ...Cases.	24	1,736	......	200	......	1,536
Piece Goods, Grey ... Pcs.	3,000	25,466	......	......	.. ...	25,466
Ditto, American... Yds.	......	......	230,243	46,074	46,074	.... .
Machinery ... ...Cases.	2	356	......	25	.... .	331
Glass-ware	......	......	......	7,602	7,602	......
Pitch	......	.... .	......	20	20	.... .
All other Articles	......	48,135	......	18,557	......	29,578
Total	......	5,12,182	......	4,38,718	1,45,977	2,19,441
Free.						
Books ... ...Cases.	30	4,966	......	2,813	......	2,153
Agricultural Implements ... ... „	3	585	......	....	......	585
Fruits ... .Barrel.	600	7,200	......	3,900	... ..	3,300
Ice .. ... Tons.	1	97,267	3,965	44,641	. ....	52,026
Machinery .. ...Cases.	10	2,509	. ....	40	.... .	2,469
All other Articles	......	1,773	.. ..	1,255	... .	518
Total	......	1,14,300	......	52,649	......	61,651
			Exports.			
Dutiable.						
Rice ... . Mds	154	614	1,906	5,989	5,375	. ....
Oil Seeds .. Cwt.	85[illegible],022	36,06,723	1,140,431	57,15,206	21,08,483	..
Shell Lac .. ... „	5,855	2,35,656	5,324	1,49,085	.. ..	86,571
Lac Dye ... . „	2,645	1,11,071	2,186	98,266	. .	12,805
Indigo . . .. Mds.	3,043	4,61,394	4,088	6,49,744	1,88,350	...
Hides and Skins, tanned .. . ... Pcs.	25,404	54,316	1,842	921	..	53,395
All other Articles	......	2,94,875	... ..	93,174	..	2,01,701
Total	......	47,64,649	......	67,12,385	23,02,208	3,54,472
Free.						
Hemp ... ... Cwt.	......	......	134	1,205	1,205	......
Hides, Raw ... ... Pcs.	1,256,643	11,06,078	1,130,506	15,34,461	4,28,383	.. ...
Gunnies ... ... „	9,419,151	30,34,851	5,890,505	21,34,922	.. .	8,99,929
Jute ... ... Cwt.	115,560	3,69,665	124,167	5,15,681	1,85,016	... ..
Tea . ... lbs.	131,760	67,806	3,781	3,299	.....	64,507
Saltpetre .. . ... Cwt.	54,334	4,18,773	50,034	3,71,559	. ..	47,214
All other Articles	......	14,475	.....	4,18,658	4,04,183	......
Total	......	50,02,648	......	50,09,785	10,18,787	10,11,650

G 6.

Statement showing the principal items of the trade with Australia in 1867-68.

Articles.	1866-67, Including April 1866.		1867-68.		Increase in value.	Decrease in value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
		Imports.				
Dutiable.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hardware and Cutlery ...	......	5,850	......	21,063	15,213	......
Malt Liquors .. Glls.	8,132	10,928	.....	... ..	... .	10,928
Unwrought Copper ... Cwt.	46,594	25,42,101	54,157	25,76,109	34,008	......
Provisions ..	... ..	10,883	... ..	52,625	41,742	......
Wines ... Glls.	639	5,797	2,380	16,505	10,708	......
Spirits ... „	377	3,258	7,138	45,443	42,185	......
Railway Materials ..	.. ...	26,708	......	14,538	......	12,170
Tobacco ... No.	120,000	1,619	......	236	......	1,383
Iron ... Cwt.	115	16,515	26	74	. ...	16,441
All other Articles ...	......	......	......	15,740	15,740	......
Total ...	......	26,23,659	... ..	27,42,333	1,59,596	40,922
Free.						
Gold ...	......	40,44,272	......	22,79,372	......	17,64,900
Horses ... No.	1,105	4,50,600	899	3,24,539	......	1,26,061
Dogs ... „	21	300	37	920	620	......
Other Animals ... „	43	540	......	420	......	120
Coal ... Cwt.	88,720	58,248	32,160	21,860	......	36,388
Machinery ...	... .	4,600	. ...	2,000	......	2,600
Garden Seeds ...	. ...	500	. ....	570	70	......
All other Articles ...	... ..	3,125	.. ..	2,792	......	333
Total ...	......	45,62,185	. ..	26,32,473	690	19,30,402
		Exports.				
Dutiable.						
Rice ... Mds.	177,746	7,94,461	178,321	4,63,568	......	3,30,893
Other Grains ... „	3	12	252	506	494	......
Shell-lac ... Cwt.	59	2,298	17	463	......	1,835
Groceries and Oilman's Stores	......	2,248	......	......	......	2,248
Oil-Seeds ... Cwt.	44	182	367	1,826	1,644	......
All other Articles ...	......	78,384	......	1,40,761	62,177	... ..
Total ...	......	8,77,785	......	6,07,124	64,315	3,34,976
Free.						
Gunnies ... No.	728,577	2,36,649	267,400	71,401	......	1,65,248
Sugar ... Cwt.	73	500	5,218	80,395	79,895	... ..
Saltpetre ... „	496	3,971	84	630	......	3,341
Tea ... lbs.	367	184	5,351	3,618	3,429	......
Tobacco ... Cwt.	1,740	13,465	804	11,265	......	2,200
Rum ... Glls.	107	54	298	150	96	......
All other Articles ...	......	3,210	......	16,328	13,118	......
Total ...	......	2,58,083	......	1,83,782	96,538	1,70,729

G 7.

Comparative Statement showing the number and tonnage of Vessels which entered into and cleared from the Port of Calcutta during 1866-67 *and* 1867-68.

Nationality.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	1866-67, including April 1866.		1867-68.		1866-67, including April 1866.		1867-68.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
American ...	44	42,777	35	34,700	47	45,102	44	43,590
Arab ...	6	3,620	11	6,437	......	......	11	6,437
British ...	705	640,045	750	688,813	687	625,215	768	700,451
French ...	89	48,855	68	39,393	88	47,406	63	37,389
Hanseatic ...	5	3,167	5	4,242	4	2,141	5	4,451
Norwegian ...	......	......	1	857	1	371	......	......
Prussian ...	......	......	1	371	......	......	1	363
Roman ...	1	560	......	......	1	560	......	......
Russian ...	1	514	......	......	......	......	......	......
Turkish ...	1	998	1	998	3	2,610	1	998
Native Craft ...	99	9,858	110	10,370	99	11,167	95	9,007
Total ...	951	750,394	982	786,181	930	734,572	988	802,686

H.

Comparative Statement showing the sales of Government and Private Salt, and of the Receipts, Expenditure, and Net Revenue derived from Salt in the years indicated below.

Year.	Government Salt.							Private Salt.				Miscellaneous Receipts.	Aggregate Gross Results.		Charges.	Balance.	Customs charges debitable to the Customs duty levied on Salt.	Net Revenue.
	Wholesale under Presidency Rowanahs.				Total Depot Sales.		Total proceeds of sales of Government Salt.	Sea Imported.		Excise.								
	Quantity.	Cost.	Duty.	Total Proceeds.	Quantity.	Proceeds.		Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.		Quantity.	Proceeds.				
	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Ms.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1846-47 ...	3,711,446	38,18,847	1,02,06,476	1,40,25,323	995,712	24,26,823	1,64,52,146	1,466,744	40,03,181	...	...	53,146	6,173,902	2,05,08,473	42,66,983	1,62,41,490	23,210	1,62,18,280
1856-57 ...	2,775,670	16,30,048	69,39,175	85,69,223	995,569	19,03,536	1,04,72,759	3 845,372	90,83,363	37,000	92,500	96,532	7,653,611	1,97,45,154	43,05,345	1,54,39,809	52,439	1,53,87,370
1866-67 ...	1,800,712	13,90,491	58,52,314	72,42,805	206,868	8,55,654	80,98,459	5 523,701	1,79,52,028	1,772	5,759	73,253	7 533,053	2,61,29,499	8,81,977	2,52,47,522	61,756	2,51,85,766
April 1866 ...	112,856	1,03,044	3,66,782	4,69,826	34,313	1,41,926	6,11,752	243,736	7,58,549	282	916	6,808	391,187	13,78,025	1,56,077	12,21,948	3,813	12,18,135
Total of 1866-67 and April 1866.	1,913,568	14,93,535	62,19,096	77,12,631	241,181	9,97,580	87,10,211	5,767,437	1,87,10,577	2,054	6,675	80,061	7,924,240	2,75,07,524	10,38,054	2,64,69,470	65,569	2,64,03,901
1867-68 ...	1,488,912	7,13,428	48,38,964	55,52,392	221,965	8,71,564	64,23,956	6,165,351	1,95,82,289	12,013	39,042	77,602	7,888,241	2,61,22,889	10,07,288	2,51,15,601	69,863	2,50,45,738

I 1.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue derived from Opium in the years indicated below.

	1851-52.		1852-53.		1861-62.		1865-66.		1866-67.		April 1866.		Total of 1866-67 and April 1866.		1867-68.	
Receipts.																
Proceeds of Opium sold by public auction at the Presidency ...	3,07,96,412		3,92,20,460		3,83,35,795		6,28,49,359		4,82,33,135		51,47,791		5,33,80,926		6,39,27,309	
Value of Opium supplied for Abkaree and Medical purposes ...	3,48,345		3,70,467		7,71,827		10,30,332		11,84,844		26,970		12,11,814		14,70,977	
Fines, Savings, and Miscellaneous receipts ...	2,235		3,857		2,202		22,447		61,446		610		62,056		38,657	
Outstanding balance realised ...	140		5,350		......		......		......		......		......		......	
Profit and Loss. ...	10,485		12,027		30,060		......		......		......		......		......	
Confiscation ...	779		1,055		1,676		250		745		8		753		40	
		3,11,58,396		3,96,13,216		3,91,41,560		6,39,02,388		4,94,80,170		51,75,379		5,46,55,549		6,54,36,983
Charges.																
Salaries and Establishments ...	5,02,182		5,34,425		6,95,096		6,90,556		5,74,211		51,509		6,25,720		6,15,170	
Aurung charges ...	8,60,756		9,52,517		6,56,612		10,79,803		8,02,661		11,05,021		19,07,682		9,71,719	
Advances for Opium and Poppy Leaves	98,01,707		1,17,21,047		1,30,64,258		1,71,39,758		93,65,757		49,07,062		1,42,72,819		1,71,13,061	
Cost and charges for Oudh Opium ...	......		......		......		......		......		......		......		......	
Service pensions ...	1,190		4,686		27,353		*a*......		*a*......		*a*......		*a*......		*a*......	
Profit and Loss on miscellaneous charges ...	1,578		14		976		......		......		......		......		......	
Confiscation ...	2,026		2,342		1,985		......		......		......		......		......	
		1,11,69,439		1,32,15,031		1,44,40,280		1,89,10,117		1,07,42,629		60,63,592		1,68,06,221		1,86,99,950
Net Revenue, Rs.		1,99,88,957		2,63,98,185		2,47,01,280		4,49,92,271		3,87,37,541		......		3,78,49,328		4,67,37,033

a.—Pensions are not now included as a charge against receipts.

I 2.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Abkaree Opium in the years indicated below.

Year.	Sale proceeds of Opium.	Cost of Opium contingencies, &c.	Balance.
1861-62	20,10,825	6,76,682	13,34,143
1865-66	29,22,914	8,07,944	21,14,970
1866-67	27,85,478	9,00,937	18,84,541
April 1866	2,55,722	23,583	2,32,139
Total of 1866-67 and April 1866	30,41,200	9,24,520	21,16,680
1867-68	31,55,425	11,09,740	20,45,685

I 3.

Comparative Statement of the quantity of Provision Opium sold, and the value realised on it during the years indicated below.

Year.	Number of Chests sold.			Amount realised.	
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.
				Rs.	Rs.
1851-52	21,534	9,725	31,259	2,14,43,990	93,31,224
1861-62	15,004	9,059	24,063	2,42,99,445	1,40,36,350
1864-65	29,946	24,540	54,486	2,90,09,020	2,20,67,150
1865-66	31,284	24,727	56,011	3,60,21,397	2,68,27,225
1866-67	22,000	16,680	38,680	2,80,91,761	2,01,38,375
April 1866	2,000	1,330	3,330	30,89,500	20,11,525
Total of 1866-67 and April 1866 ...	24,000	18,010	42,010	3,11,81,261	2,21,49,900
1867-68	24,900	23,099	47,999	3,37,31,539	3,01,95,770

J.

Comparative Statement showing the Gross Collections from Stamps in the Lower Provinces during the years indicated.

District.	Amount sale of Stamps in 1852-53.			Amount sale of Stamps in 1862-63.			Amount sale of Stamps in 1866-67.			Amount sale of Stamps in 1867-68.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bancoorah ...	26,942	12	0	53,385	0	0	68,139	2	0	74,187	8	0
Balasore ...	12,043	12	0	20,106	0	0	29,478	6	0	35,189	7	0
Backergunge ...	87,587	12	0	1,52,334	5	0	1,69,239	12	0	2,10,325	7	0
Behar ...	94,905	8	0	1,29,062	11	0	1,34,598	8	0	1,52,124	12	0
Beerbhoom ...	50,251	8	0	70,697	0	0	72,212	0	0	92,399	8	0
Bhaugulpore ...	69,511	8	0	95,213	8	0	1,32,247	6	0	1,52,957	6	0
Bhullooah ...	34,244	0	0	81,896	12	6	1,00,035	12	0	1,30,318	8	0
Bograh ...	18,482	11	0	29,561	5	0	30,052	14	0	35,006	13	0
Burdwan ...	67,640	0	0	1,45,951	6	6	1,59,605	2	0	2,12,547	4	0
Cachar ...	....			10,462	8	0	22,647	0	0	25,320	11	0
Chittagong ...	72,850	0	0	1,48,443	0	6	1,96,078	12	0	2,27,887	2	0
Chumparun ...	....			13,023	0	0	18,854	0	0	34,776	4	0
Cherra Poonjee ...	....			1,646	0	6	849	13	0	1,807	8	0
Cuttack ...	30,043	10	0	61,846	11	0	76,045	10	0	92,660	11	0
Calcutta ...	1,10,203	1	0	11,38,503	5	6	9,39,401	11	6	10,03,744	7	0
Dacca ...	68,138	10	0	1,85,234	4	0	2,03,847	0	0	2,39,504	4	0
Darjeeling ...	621	3	0	6,540	2	0	9,651	3	0	11,150	8	0
Dinagepore ...	58,185	8	0	82,364	14	6	92,104	0	0	1,14,595	9	0
Doomka ...	....			....			2,335	7	0	2,548	0	0
Durrung ...	....			6,368	7	0	7,267	12	0	11,596	11	0
Deoghur ...	....			6	0	0	9,169	3	0	15,523	0	0
Furreedpore ...	39,100	0	0	63,090	0	0	68,252	8	0	87,356	0	0
Godda ...	....			....			3,664	9	0	5.220	12	0
Gowalparah ...	7,544	3	0	14,603	3	0	16,001	15	6	20,289	8	0
Hazareebaugh ...	12,632	8	0	26,831	4	0	25,589	13	0	40,320	12	0
Hooghly ...	63,534	8	0	1,71,946	13	0	1,35,966	0	0	1,77,039	0	0
Jessore ...	68,238	14	0	1,64,558	15	0	1,86,728	4	0	2,43,765	6	0
Kamroop ...	....			24,216	3	0	25,191	8	0	37,898	4	0
Lohardugga ...	15,384	2	0	31,940	13	0	37,999	0	0	48,173	3	0
Luckimpore ...	....			6,180	6	0	15,035	0	0	16,207	8	0
Maunbhoom ...	21,652	14	0	56,977	10	0	45,923	13	0	59,309	5	0
Malda ...	17,029	14	0	30,422	8	0	30,991	8	0	41,169	14	0
Midnapore ...	57,487	8	0	1,28,507	14	6	1,54,955	5	0	1,67,626	0	0
Monghyr ...	39,773	6	0	1,00,046	15	0	89,421	8	0	1,01,529	0	0
Moorshedabad ..	55,246	0	0	1,26,064	12	0	1,39,088	10	0	1,71,610	9	0
Mymensing ...	91,073	0	0	2,03,680	2	0	2,18,194	4	0	2,69,867	12	0
Nowgong ...	....			9,393	3	6	14,477	12	0	22,951	9	0
Nuddea ...	56,268	14	0	1,44,342	6	0	1,24,219	9	6	1,65,035	11	0
Pakour ...	....			23	0	0	1,468	8	0	3,029	1	0
Patna ...	88,692	4	0	1,47,058	6	0	1,72,680	1	0	2,08,298	15	0
Pooree ...	10,133	12	0	15,800	0	0	26,443	8	0	33,62[illegible]	12	[illegible]
Purneah ...	69,137	0	0	1,65,157	4	0	1,29,546	4	0	1,59,318	13	0
Pubna ...	21,600	0	0	51,020	2	0	55,036	12	0	95,446	6	0
Rajmehal ...	....			70	7	0	2,891	6	0	4,979	2	0
Rungpore ...	57,180	10	0	95,852	0	0	1,22,433	10	0	1,50,087	4	0
Rajshahye ...	56,075	6	0	86,042	8	0	74,142	8	0	94,478	12	0
Sarun ...	97,852	15	0	1,47,363	0	0	1,34,365	5	0	1,84,050	4	0
Seebsagur ...	....			8,373	4	0	18,369	10	0	24,[illegible]93	0	0
Shahabad ...	84,812	8	0	1,27,017	4	0	1,14,436	7	0	1,65,918	6	0
Singbhoom ...	....			2,278	8	6	2,705	0	0	4,116	4	0
Sylhet ...	49,746	0	0	1,15,643	2	0	1,35,494	14	0	1,67,910	2	0
Tipperah ...	48,624	10	0	95,770	8	0	1,33,289	8	0	1,69,633	8	0
Tirhoot ...	1,44,620	1	0	2,70,352	5	0	2,45,587	9	0	3,07,615	13	0
24-Pergunnahs ...	85,262	8	0	3,27,652	1	0	3,15,460	10	0	4,80,318	10	0
Howrah ...	....			....			37,037	8	0	51,046	8	0
Mynagooree ...	....			....			2,517	9	0	6,486	10	0
Hidgellee ...	....			15	0	0	....			....		
Total ...	21,60,354	12	0	53,90,968	0	6	55,29,467	13	6	68,62,391	7	0

K.

Statement showing the realisations of the License Tax under Acts XXI. and XXIX. of 1867 *during the year* 1867-68.

Division.	District.	REALISATIONS.																Grand Total of Collections.	Total Expenditure.
		Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Class V.		Class VI.		Total Schedule A.		Total Schedule B.			
		No. of persons assessed.	Gross amount realised.	No. of persons assessed.	Gross amount realised.	No. of persons assessed.	Gross amount realised.	No. of persons assessed.	Gross amount realised.	No. of persons assessed.	Gross amount realised.	No. of persons assessed.	Gross amount realised.	No. of persons assessed.	Gross amount realised.	No. of Companies assessed.	Gross amount realised.		
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam ...	Cossyah and Jynteah Hills ...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	......	1	10	6	24	8	534	...	...	534	......
	Durrung	...	...	1	200	3	300	35	700	52	515	421	1,648	512	3,363	...	...	3,363	902
	Kamroop	...	...	1	200	3	300	120	2,390	293	2,970	1,217	4,881	1,634	10,741	...	...	10,741	1,071
	Luckimpore ...	...	...	...	...	7	700	94	1,880	92	920	457	1,828	650	5,328	...	...	5,328	890
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6	600	32	640	92	920	672	2,688	802	4,848	...	...	4,848	945
	Seebsagur ...	1	500	1	200	12	1,200	161	3,220	46	460	783	3,132	1,004	8,712	...	...	8,712	444
	Total ...	2	1,000	3	600	31	3,100	442	8,830	576	5,795	3,556	14,201	4,610	33,526	...	...	33,526	4,252
Bhaugulpore ...	Bhaugulpore ...	2	1,000	10	2,000	31	3,100	130	2,600	368	3,680	2,576	10,292	3,117	22,672	...	...	22,672	3,313
	Monghyr	32	15,800	62	12,210	88	8,750	503	9,800	879	8,025	3,624	13,156	5,188	67,741	...	...	67,741	3,624
	Purneah	...	...	3	600	14	1,380	102	1,932	305	2,916	2,537	9,840	2,961	16,668	...	...	16,668	3,478
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.																		
	Deoghur	...	...	1	200	21	2,100	73	1,460	127	1,270	373	1,492	595	6,522	...	...	6,522	185
	Godda	...	...	..	...	...	...	9	230	55	604	356	1,424	420	2,258	...	...	2,258	130
	Nya Doomka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	80	26	255	298	1,205	328	1,540	...	...	1,540	224
	Pakour	...	...	..	...	1	100	18	360	42	420	176	704	237	1,584	...	...	1,584	218
	Rajmehal	..	..	..	...	...	...	45	1,000	82	870	515	2,088	642	3,958	...	...	3,958	227
	Total ...	34	16,800	76	15,010	155	15,430	884	17,462	1,884	18,040	10,455	40,201	13,488	1,22,943	...	...	1.22,943	11,399

BURDWAN ...	Pancoorah	..	..	2	400	21	2,100	74	1,480	257	2,570	2,203	8,812	2,557	15,362	...	...	15,362	1,789
	Beerbhoom ...	1	500	3	600	29	2,900	157	3,140	498	4,980	3,867	15,468	4,555	27,588	...	...	27,588	2,821
	Burdwan	..	..	5	900	15	1,500	191	3,800	489	4,895	3,592	14,634	4,292	25,729	...	...	25,729	2,514
	Hooghly	...	..	3	600	16	1,580	142	2,850	436	4,358	5,653	20,946	6,250	30,334	...	...	30,334	2,428
	Howrah	.	.	3	600	11	1,100	53	1,070	155	1,552	1,290	5,169	1,512	9,491	...	...	9,491	2,365
	Midnapore ...	2	1,000	17	3,400	75	6,980	360	5,952	1,170	9,750	7,630	22,998	9,254	50,080	...	...	50,080	6,346
	Total ...	3	1,500	33	6,500	167	16,160	977	13,292	3,005	28,105	24,235	88,027	28,420	1,58,584	...	...	1,58,584	18,263
CHITTAGONG ...	Bhullooah ...	...	...	..	...	3	300	47	940	141	1,410	2,631	10,524	2,822	13,174	...	...	13,174	2,945
	Chittagong ...	..	..	6	1,200	19	1,886	160	3,240	351	3,629	4,213	17,456	4,749	27,411	...	...	27,411	2,820
	Tipperah	.	..	.		11	1,060	57	1,146	131	1,310	2,413	9,735	2,612	13,251	...	...	13,251	2,610
	Total ...	.	...	6	1,200	33	3,246	264	5,326	623	6,349	9,257	37,715	10,183	53,836	...	..	53,836	8,375
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazareebaugh ...	1	500	4	700	16	1,600	177	3,572	601	6,178	3,444	14,160	4,246	26,710	...	...	26,710	1,528
	Lohardugga ...	3	1,500	6	1,200	31	3,080	108	2,200	407	4,027	2,732	10,956	3,287	22,963	...	...	22,963	3,366
	Maunbhoom ..	...	..	2	400	12	1,200	85	1,700	324	3,240	2,224	8,896	2,647	15,436	...	...	15,436	2,172
	Singhbhoom ...	.	.	..	...	..	..	16	320	101	1,008	367	1,460	484	2,788	...	...	2,788	650
	Total ...	4	2,000	12	2,300	59	5,880	386	7,792	1,433	14,453	8,767	35,472	10,661	67,897	...	...	67,897	7,716
COOCH BEHÁR ...	Darjeeling	...	...	1	200	1	100	56	1,120	24	240	156	624	238	2,284	...	...	2,284	1,603
	Gowalparah and Eastern Dooars ...		...	.	..	4	400	87	1,740	171	1,705	1,740	6,918	2,002	10,763	...	...	10,763	4,185
	Total ...	.	...	1	200	5	500	143	2,860	195	1,945	1,896	7,542	2,240	13,047	..	...	13,047	5,788
CUTTACK	Balasore	1	300	3	580	13	1,206	50	986	151	1,490	826	3,304	1,044	7,866	...	..	7,866	2,520
	Cuttack	2	1,000	13	2,600	45	4,480	298	5,960	533	5,345	2,333	9,333	3,224	28,718	1	2,000	30,718	2,422
	Pooree	2	1,000	10	1,900	37	3,500	138	2,470	450	3,665	1,575	5,046	2,212	17,581	..	...	17,581	2,438
	Total ...	5	2,300	26	5,080	95	9,186	486	9,416	1,134	10,500	4,734	17,683	6,480	54,165	1	2,000	56,165	7,380
DACCA	Backergunge ...	11	4,300	37	7,080	61	6,420	484	9,526	707	7,216	2,115	8,484	3,415	43,026	...	...	43,026	2,519
	Cachar	.	..	1	200	9	800	144	2,760	118	1,175	350	1,380	622	6,315	...	...	6,315	156
	Dacca ...	3	1,400	19	3,800	42	4,200	458	9,156	1,020	10,195	5,164	20,652	6,706	49,403	...	...	49,403	5,916
	Furreedpore ...	1	500	2	400	20	2,900	78	1,560	210	2,100	1,088	4,352	1,408	11,812	...	...	11,812	2,201
	Mymensing ...	16	8,000	8	1,600	41	4,100	333	6,660	574	5,740	2,173	8,692	3,145	34,792	...	...	34,792	3,328
	Sylhet	.		5	1,000	27	2,700	181	3,620	424	4,240	1,988	7,952	2,625	19,512	...	...	19,512	2,125
	Total ...	31	14,200	72	14,080	209	21,120	1,678	33,282	3,053	30,666	12,878	51,512	17,921	1,64,860	...	...	1,64,860	16,245

Division.	District.	REALISATIONS. Class I. No. of persons assessed.	Class I. Gross amount realised.	Class II. No. of persons assessed.	Class II. Gross amount realised.	Class III. No. of persons assessed.	Class III. Gross amount realised.	Class IV. No. of persons assessed.	Class IV. Gross amount realised.	Class V. No. of persons assessed.	Class V. Gross amount realised.	Class VI. No. of persons assessed.	Class VI. Gross amount realised.	Total Schedule A. No. of persons assessed.	Total Schedule A. Gross amount realised.	Total Schedule B. No. of Companies assessed.	Total Schedule B. Gross amount realised.	Grand Total of Collections.	Total Expenditure.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Patna ...	Chumparun ...	8	4,000	12	2.300	13	1,202	158	3,165	381	3,570	1,294	4,830	1,866	19,067	1	1,000	20,067	1,485
	Gya	9	4,300	36	7.100	84	8,300	366	7,070	646	6,010	3,209	11,861	4,350	44,641	...	...	44,641	3,079
	Patna	17	7,900	9	1,780	68	6,800	324	6,440	667	6,614	3.221	12,712	4,306	42,246	...	...	42,246	3,460
	Sarun	21	10,980	25	5.000	65	6,500	180	3,580	414	4,136	1,642	6,521	2,347	36,720	...	...	36,720	3,104
	Shahabad	4	2.000	18	3,600	52	5,180	193	3,682	644	6,373	2,909	11,528	3,820	32,360	...	...	32,300	3.210
	Tirhoot	8	4,000	13	2,600	42	4,200	227	4,540	497	4,970	2,881	11,442	3,648	31,752	...	...	31,752	3.169
	Total ...	67	33,180	113	22,380	324	32,182	1,448	28,477	3,249	31,673	15,136	58,894	20,337	2,06,786	1	1,000	2,07,786	17,507
Presidency ...	Calcutta	189	86,083	522	87,559	1,108	87,196	5,335	78,064	4,315	25,990	11,331	35,511	22,800	4,00,403	47	68,526	4,68,929	18,230
	Jessore	6	3,000	14	2,800	68	6,780	371	7,420	806	8,660	9,259	36,992	10,554	65,652	...	...	65,652	6,026
	Nuddea	5	2,500	12	2,400	47	4,700	321	6,420	717	7,170	6,255	25,030	7,357	48,220	...	...	48,220	7,804
	24-Pergunnahs ...	1	500	2	400	10	1,010	191	3,826	677	6,795	8,038	32,166	8,919	44,697	...	...	44,697	10,256
	Total ...	201	92,083	550	93,159	1,233	99,686	6,218	95,730	6,575	48,615	34,883	1,29,699	49,660	5,58,972	47	68,526	6,27,498	42,316
Rajshahye ...	Bograh	...	...	8	1,600	11	1,100	155	3,100	400	4,000	1,872	7,488	2,446	17,288	...	...	17,288	2,885
	Dinagepore ...	...	...	1	200	11	1,080	136	2,716	294	2,936	2,142	8,568	2,584	15,500	...	...	15,500	4,921
	Malda	1	500	3	600	16	1,600	84	1,670	337	3,379	2,229	8,916	2,670	16,665	...	...	16,665	2,401
	Moorshedabad ...	1	500	5	1,000	30	2,885	235	4,700	396	3,948	3,920	15,688	4,593	28,721	...	...	28,721	7,131
	Pubna	4	2,000	8	1,587	20	1,963	170	3,400	312	3,120	2,249	8,996	2,763	21,066	...	...	21,066	5,329
	Rajshahye	1	500	8	1,600	39	3,800	217	4,080	507	4,590	2,862	9,744	3,634	24,314	...	...	24,314	5,090
	Rungpore	...	...	4	800	35	3,500	228	4,560	513	5,130	4,704	18,816	5,484	32,806	...	...	32,806	6,989
	Total ...	7	3,500	37	7,387	162	15,928	1,225	24,226	2,759	27,103	19,984	78,216	24,174	1,56,360	...	...	1,56,360	34,746
	Grand Total ...	354	1,66,563	929	1,67,896	2,473	2,22,418	14,151	2,51,693	24,486	2,23.244	1,45,781	5,50,162	1,88,174	15,90,976	49	71,526	16,62,502	1,73,987

L 1.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lower Provinces for 1867-68.

Heads of Service.		1685-66. As per Books.	1866-67. As per Books.	1867-68. Approximate.
RECEIPTS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue		3,82,01,951	3,68,28,251	3,79,74,411
Forest		38,659	45,590	52,798
Abkaree		67,63,584	56,00,956	68,13,486
Income Tax...In 1867-68 License Tax ...		18,67,736	32,163	17,73,856
Customs ...	Imports	67,27,467	68,22,248	86,57,642
	Exports	26,50,927	17,48,775	24,72,[illegible]69
	Warehouse Rent	47,446	60,531	63,153
	Miscellaneous	50,988	39,037	38,672
Salt ...	Customs Duty	1,96,49,357	1,78,01,536	2,05,49,384
	Excise Duty	1,92,361	15,300	29,120
	Proceeds of Government Salt ...	43,59,189	73,76,587	62,28,712
	Rent of Golahs	67,822	23,296	39,639
	Miscellaneous	48,722	41,053	37,964
Opium		6,39,02,388	4,91,80,171	6,54,36,983
Stamps		60,58,986	56,25,465	69,29,915
Mint		13	......	....
Law and Justice		17,96.717	16,77,563	17,97,160
Police		1,09,503	3,31,205	5,49,324
Marine		9,11.380	16,18,646	16,64,4[illegible]
Education		2,81,178	3,32,995	3,34,534
Interest		8,858	14,927	62,576
Miscellaneous Services		7,41,595	2,36,874	1,67,893
Local Taxes		824	82	268
Service Funds		3,32,552	1,08,435	1,03,381
Local Funds		45,21,658	64,57,585	43,84,872
Nizamut Stipend Fund		99,108	5,48,619	94,188
Total ...		15,94,60,972	14,28,67,890	16,62,56,724

Heads of Service.	1865-66. As per Books.	1866-67. As per Books.	1867-68. Approximate.
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ...	73,828	50,749	21,446
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks ...	14,92,050	10,69,260	14,29,432
Land Revenue	30,13,257	27,80,862	34,20,711
Forest	45,292	1,05,215	1,66,914
Abkaree	11,29,433	12,02,187	14,44,358
Income Tax...In 1867-68 License Tax ...	68,789	2,987	1,73,179
Customs	6,11,409	5,39,553	5,86,632
Salt	1,81,516	1,28,333	1,17,051
Opium	1,89,10,117	1,07,42,629	1,86,99,950
Stamps	2,91,809	5,29,188	2,51,514
Mint	20,796	......	......
Administration and Public Departments ...	14,77,850	14,33,503	15,07,952
Law and Justice	60,38,046	62,77,997	61,51,011
Police	51,29,065	52,36,280	59,06,327
Marine	25,46,604	38,17,128	33,02,981
Education, Science, and Art	18,01,575	18,04,260	21,80,203
Ecclesiastical	2,49,577	2,44,592	2,76,384
Medical Services	6,09,233	5,87,130	7,73,803
Stationery and Printing	5,39,544	13,15,065	2,79,171
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ...	54,247	38,199	31,927
Allowances and Assessments, &c.	18,66,228	23,98,661	19,17,055
Miscellaneous Services	1,89,844	36,80,529	2,81,594
Superannuations	5,89,866	5,17,215	6,08,894
Service Funds	2,40,156	15,499	6,979
Local Taxes	......	514	......
Local Funds	61,93,885	55,95,605	41,76,831
Nizamut Stipend Fund	2,16,260	2,38,703	2,56,831
Total	5,38,90,186	5,03,51,843	5,39,69,250
Surplus	10,55,70,786	9,25,16,047	11,22,87,474

L 2.

Statement showing the Circulation of Government Currency Notes during 1867-68.

Items.	Number of Notes of each value. 1,000 Rs.	500 Rs.	100 Rs.	50 Rs.	20 Rs.	10 Rs.	Total. Number.	Value.
								Rs.
				Receipts.				
In store at date of last Return ...	410	484	5,268	4,998	8,703	12,501	32,454	17,29,570
Received from Bank of Bengal, Calcutta ...	281	577	14,705	17,152	18,196	20,978	71,889	34,71,300
„ from other Treasuries ...	72	87	3,913	2,843	7,951	12,180	27,046	9,29,770
„ from the public in payment of Government dues ...	4,961	3,220	25,372	16,366	47,010	76,667	1,73,596	1,16,33,370
„ in exchange for Notes of the same circle ...	39	36	156	95	109	220	655	81,730
„ from the public in exchange for Silver ...	1,926	1,559	7,404	3,773	6,094	7,846	28,692	38,43,890
Total Receipts ...	7,279	5,479	51,640	40,229	79,360	117,891	301,878	1,99,60,060
Total to be accounted for ...	7,689	5,963	56,908	45,227	88,153	130,392	334,332	2,16,89,630
				Issues.				
To the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta ...	4,422	2,365	5,859	3,887	15,806	26,241	58,580	69,63,280
To other Treasuries ...	77	83	3,892	2,836	8,369	13,297	28,554	9,49,8[illegible]
To the public in payment of Government dues ...	1,569	1,391	19,797	15,771	25,702	38,090	102,320	59,27,090
To the public in exchange for Notes of the same circle ...	7	44	353	184	231	659	1,478	84,710
To the public in exchange for Silver	1,087	1,663	21,091	17,835	28,418	37,168	107,262	58,59,390
Total Issues ...	7,162	5,546	50,392	40,513	78,526	115,455	298,194	1,97,84,920
Remaining in store ...	527	417	5,916	4,714	9,627	14,937	36,138	19,04,710

M

Statement showing the progress made on the several

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road. From	Road. To	Length of Road in miles.	Estimated Cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.
1	L	Kissengunge Road...	Kotechandpore ...	Kissengunge ...	20½	1,60,626	May 1861
2	"	Kallygunge " ...	Ditto ...	Kallygunge ...	8	64,483	Nov. 1863
3	"	Meherpore " ...	Chooadangah ...	Meherpore ...	18	1,06,413	Jan. 1864
4	"	Jenidah " ...	Ditto ...	Jenidah ...	22	2,00,131	Dec. 1862
5	"	Dadapore " ...	Kooshtea ...	Dadapore ...	7½	74,109	Nov. 1863
6	"	Salgamoodee " ...	Ditto ...	Salgamoodee ...	10	1,00,058	Mar. 1864
7	I	Calcutta and Jessore Road ...	Bongong ...	Jhingergatchee ...	19	1,45,722	Jan. 1865
8	L	Synthea Feeder No. I. ...	Synthea ...	Moheswa ...	9¼	27,438	Nil
			Moheswa ...	Andee ...	6	14,188	Mar. 1866
			Andee ...	Koolee ..	3¼	26,053	Dec. 1864
9	"	Amedpore Feeder No. I. ..	Amedpore ...	Sooree ...	13	12,130	April 1864
10	"	Amedpore Feeder No. II. ..	Amedpore ...	Laghatta ...	8¼	12,879	Aug. 1866
11	"	Bhulpore Feeder No. II. ...	Bhulpore ...	Elambazar ...	12¼	7,059	
12	"	Panaghur Feeder No. I. ..	Panaghur ...	Ditto ..	14	17,763	May 1866
13	"	Panaghur Feeder No. II. ...	Panaghur ...	Joyrampore ...	21	....	......
14	"	Burdwan Feeder ...	Burdwan ...	Shooshundiggy ...	15	19,167	
			Shooshundiggy ..	Cutwa ...	19	71,611	June 1866
15	"	Mymaree Feeder No. I. ...	Mymaree ...	Jamalpore ...	11	32,024	Dec. 1864
16	"	Pandooa Feeder ...	Pandooa ..	Culna ...	17	45,286	May 1864
17	"	Biddabatty and Bholah Feeder ...	1st mile	3rd mile ...	3	36,852	April 1866
			3rd mile ...	10th mile ...	7	38,574	Nil
18	"	Muddehpoorah Road	Ganges ...	Muddehpoorah ..	45	71,056	Oct. 1865
19	"	2nd Section, Sooltangunge Road ...	Arjusgunge ...	Luckimpore ...	1¼	6,384	Dec. 1867
20	"	3rd Section of ditto	Luckimpore ...	Rampore ...	8	7,580	Not yet ...
21	"	Burriarpore Road...	Burriarpore ...	Khurruckpore ...	11	25,225	April 1864

1.

Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal during 1867-68.

Total Work required in each Road.				Proportion of Work done up to 31st March 1868.			Proportion of Work still to be carried out.			Expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1868.	Remarks.
	Bridges.										
Earthwork.	In Number.	Running feet of Waterway.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.		
Lks. of C. Ft.			Lks. of C. Ft.							Rupees.	
93	20	106	10	1·	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	1,80,329	Completed.
44	12	129	4	1·	1·	1.	·0	·0	·0	95,084	Ditto.
89·5	23	329	8	1·	1·	·95	·0	·0	·05	1,68,064	
179	21	326	10·5	1·	1·	·75	·0	·0	·25	2,02,829	
50·75	10	214	3·5	1·	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	86,910	Ditto.
86·75	19	218	6·5	1·	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	1,12,930	Ditto.
12·25	0	0	9·25	1·	·0	·9	·0	·0	·1	1,37,135	
53½	23	385	3¾	·0	·0	.	1·	1·	...	......	Not commenced this year for want of funds.
29½	7	119	2¼	·5	12	..	·5	·88	.	2,583	Metalling and bridges not yet sanctioned.
24¾	9	210	1½	·9	·8	·33	·1	·2	·66	42,928	Including value of materials for bridges Nos. 6 and 7.
17¼	11	57	1¾	·8	·16	·43	·2	·81	·57	6,242	
62	20	298	2¼	·8	.	..	·2	.	..	7,174	Estimates for metalling and bridges under preparation.
Completed.				1·	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	.. ...	Completed, with exception of platforms to bridges Nos. 6 and 7.
26½	22	509	1	·11	(a) 1·	·87	·56	·0	·13	12,642	Including manufacture of bricks Rs. 593. (a) Except bridge No. 19.
...	.	.	..	1·	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	. . . .	The extension of this line from Joyrampore to Bishenpore, 8 miles, is pending the provision of funds.
Completed.				1·	1·	·5	·0	·0	·5	......	Except metalling from Kurjunah to Shoosundiggy.
51¼	11	178	7¼	·1	·0	·0	·9	1·	1·	810	Work is at a stand still for want of funds.
15½	11	60	3	·9	·5	·5	·1	·5	·5	26,764	Including manufacture of ballast bricks.
18¾	7	58	4½	1·	·02	·5	·0	·88	·5	36,670	Ditto ditto.
5¾	1	3	1¼	1·	·25	·9	·0	·75	·1	27,776	Ditto ditto.
31¾	4	18	1¾	·0	·0	·0	1·	1·	1·	Nil.	Not commenced for want of funds.
...	20	1,692	..	1·	·15		·0	·85	...	38,256	Work stopped for want of Timber.
	Culverts.										
6·5	8	...	.	·9	·33	..	·1	·66	...	2,800	
1·04	9	...	...	·0	·0	...	1·	1·	...	......	Not yet commenced.
...	...	...	11	.	..	1·	...	...	·0	24,617	10½ miles done in 1866-67, and the remaining ½ mile in 1867-68.

M 1.—

Statement showing the progress made on the several

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road — From	Road — To	Length of Road in miles.	Estimated cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.
22	L	Kujrah Road ...	Kujrah ...	Soorujghurra ...	6	9,313	Feb. 1868
23	„	Amraparah „ ...	Mooradoi ...	Amraparah ...	21	21,021	July 1866
24	„	Bridges and Culverts on ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	71,868	Mar. 1868
25	„	Pakour Road ...	Pakour ...	Heeranpore ...	13	16,582	Mar. 1866
26	„	Bahawa „ ...	Bahawa ...	Burhait ..	12	56,805	Jan. 1868
27	„	Teenpahar „ ..	Teenpahar ...	Burio .	12	49,275	Feb. 1868
28	I	Bhaugulpore and	Soory Road.				
29	„	Bridges on ditto ...	Bowsee ...	River More .	70	1,35,256	Jan. 1866
30	„	Culverts on ditto ...	Hansdiah ...	Ditto .	48	84,993	Oct. 1864
31	„	Darjeeling Road ...	Caragolah ..	Silligooree ..	124	6,29,300	Jan. 1864
32	„	Jullapahar Hill Cart Road ...	Saddle ...	Jullapahar ...	2·36	30,335	March 1867
33	„	Lower Section Darjeeling Hill Cart Road ...	Gyabaree ...	Kurseong ...	6	2,52,355	—— 1862
34	„	Terai Road ...	Mahanuddy ...	Panchkheela ...	8	79,094	—— 1865
35	„	Patna Branch Road	Poon-Poon .	Johanabad ...	22	10,29,007	Dec. 1862
36		Behar Roads ...	Nowadah ..	Rajowlee ..	16·25	95,868	Feb. 1863
37	L	Behar Roads ...	Rajowlee ...	Burhee ...	...	......	Mar. 1864
38		Behar Roads ...	Girieek ...	Luckeeserai ...	37·5	1,07,402	Mar. 1863
39		Burrakhur and Cheybassa Road	Burrakhur ...	Rughoonathpore ...	21	1,83,264	—— 1863
40	„	Burrakhur and Cheybassa Road	Rughoonathpore ..	Poorroolea ...	24	58,891	—— 1866
41		Burrakhur and Cheybassa Road	Pooroolea ...	Cheybassa ...	25	38,359	June 1867
42	„	Baroon and Bitah Road ...	Baroon ...	34th mile ...	34	Not yet sanctioned.	Feb. 1867
43	I	Ballyghye Road ...	Ballyghye ...	Jellasore ...	22½	1,2[illegible],000	Ditto ...

(Continued)

Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal during 1867-68.

Total Work required in each Road.				Proportion of Work done up to 31st March 1868.			Proportion of Work still to be carried out.			Expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1868.	Remarks.
	Bridges.										
Earthwork.	In Number.	Running feet of Waterway.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.		
Lks. of C. Ft. ...	...	...	Lks. of C. Ft. 1·25	...	...	·20	...	...	·80	No payments made yet.	
750·34	..	...	...	·9	...	...	·1	...	..	20,990	
...	Bridges. 6 Culverts. 14	303	...	...	·0	...	...	1·	...	......	Brick-making in progress.
29·85	9	...	...	·0	·0	·0	1·	1·	...	......	Work just commenced.
24·08	53	...	...	·1	·0	..	·9	1·	.	812	Ditto.
21·35	44 Bridges.	...	..	·1	·0	...	·9	1·	.	458	Ditto.
...	23	1,680	..	...	·33	..	...	·66	...	80,969	
...	124	...	..	..	·66	...	..	·33	...	79,324	
...	...	...	46	...	...	1·	...	...	·0	6,07,869	Completed.
32	27	...	...	·8	·2	...	·2	·0	...	10,392	
..	113	602	...	1·	1·	...	·0	.0	..	2,06,306	A little rock blasting only remaining to be done.
13	8	818	6	·9	1·	·7	·1	·0	·3	56,018	
361	26	5,810	16·5	·86	·6	*	·13	·4	*	5,47,590	* Very little metal has yet been consolidated, but 563,113 cubic feet have been collected and stacked on side of road ready for spreading.
66	14	226	9	1·	1·	1·	·0	·0	·0	74,385	Completed.
..	..	...	...	·5	..	...	·5	...	..	60,307	
37·5	(Work in abeyance.)									75,946	
200	58	889	...	·89	·2	..	·11	·8	.	83,097	Of the 58 bridges and culverts, 7 of 166 feet waterway have been destroyed by flood; and in their places 7 more of increased waterway, *viz.*, 539 feet estimated for.
198	...	..	...	·75	..		·25	..	..	38,953	The estimate is for earthwork only.
18	..	..	..	·25	.	...	·75	..	...	5,279	Ditto ditto.
10·02	34	...	..	·04	·09	..	·96	·91	..	3,097	Work postponed.
180	27	740	...	·73	·0	..	·27	1·	.	27,873	Materials for culverts and bridges are under preparation. Culverts not commenced. No progress could be made in the culverts and bridges before, owing to the reduction on them not being decided until about the close of the year.

M 1.

Statement showing the progress made on the several

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road — From	Road — To	Length of Road in miles.	Estimated cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.
44	I	East Assam Trunk Road ...	Gowhatty ...	Kullung ...	15¼	2,64,885	Dec. 1865
45	"	West Assam Trunk Road ...	Ditto ...	Salmarah ...	27¾	2,87,584	Feb. 1863
46	"	Bridges and Culverts on ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	27¾	1,11,939	Ditto ...
47	"	Extension of the West Trunk Road	Salmarah ...	Dhoopdhara ...	22½	3,65,604	Nov. 1867
48	"	Nowgong and Bograh Hill Road ...	Nowgong ...	Bograh Hill ...	27½	4,01,024	— 1866
49	"	Lowkaghaut Road ..	Ditto ...	Lowkaghaut ...	17	1,21,506	Dec. 1863
50	"	Durrungah Road ...	Gowhatty ...	Durrungah ...	44	1,22,330	Oct. 1864
51	"	Metalling Assam Trunk Road ..	Iron Suspension Bridge ..	1st mile ...	1	6,837	April 1865
52	"	Assam Trunk Road	Debrooghur ...	Jorehaut ...	80	4,31,131	May 1862
53	"	Jeypore Road ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore ...	36	1,30,938	Feb. 1867
54	"	Suddyah Road ..	Ditto ...	Suddyah ...	65½	1,37,100	Ditto ...
55	"	Dibroomookh Road...	Ditto ...	Dibroomookh ...	7	31,772	Oct. 1863
56	"	Dikrung Road ...	Suddyah ...	Dikrung ...	7	2,903	Ditto ...
57	"	Sylhet and Cachar Road ...	Sylhet ...	Cachar ...	72	13,82,773	Nov. 1863
58	L	Hylakandy Road ...	Hylakandy ..	Panchgaon ...	13	1,30,600	Mar. 1865
59	I	Lailankote Road ..	Lacut ...	Lailankote ...	30	Not yet estimated.	Jan. 1864
60			Shillong ..	Ditto ...	14	2,400	Nov. 1864
61	"	Shillong Station Road ..	Yeodo ...	Shillong ...	13	24,3[illegible]3	Feb. 1864
62	"	Shillong Cart Road ..	Marbusoo ..	Gowhatty ...	93	4,38,159	Mar. 1863
63	"	Oomean Road ..	Shillong ..	Nungrun Chilla ...	15	3,400	Jan. 1865
64	"	Numcklow and Gowhatty Road ...	Gowhatty ...	Mofllong ...	84	12,137	Mar. 186[illegible]

(Continued.)

Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal during 1867-68.

Total Work required in each Road.				Proportion of Work done up to 31st March 1868.			Proportion of Work still to be carried out.			Expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1868.	Remarks.
	Bridges.										
Earthwork.	In Number.	Running feet of Waterway.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.		
Lks. of C. Ft.											
223	440	...	...	·6	·0	..	·4	1·	...	1,88,540	
505	...	...	...	·3	...	...	·7	...	...	2,35,517	
..	30	...	...	...	·0	.	..	1·	...	64,840	
31	67	...	...	·1	·0	...	·9	1·	...	19,133	
464	13	...	...	·2	·0	...	·8	1·	...	38,887	
377	8	...	...	·2	·0	...	·8	1·	...	65,895	
40	288	...	...	·3	·0	...	·7	1·	...	9,690	
...	...	...	·40	...	...	·15	...	...	·25	2,635	No metalling has been done, merely some indifferent metal collected and a little good stone broken.
329·26	78	1,398	...	·6	·5	...	·4	·5	..	3,69,654	
190·08	...	...	...	·25	...	..	·75	.	...	29,511	
172·92	47	1,108	...	·1	·5	..	·9	·5	...	13,021	
29·5		...	8·16	·9	...	·26	·1	.	·74	25,674	
6·81	..	450	...	1·	1·	.	·0	·0	.	3,071	Completed.
575·93	107	1,949	...	·8	·04	...	·2	·96	.	3,28,411	
73·82	15	236	...	·5	·0	..	·5	1·	..	18,962	
Not known.	...	...	...	About 28 miles of the road opened out.						27,664	Impracticability and uselessness of making this road any thing more than a track has been reported and work stopped.
5·	7	100	...	·76	·5	.	·24	·5	...	2,845	
19·9	23	66	...	·04	·05	...	·96	·95	..	13,546	
214·3	484	5,219	...	·7	·25	...	·3	·75	...	1,28,174	
Not known.	14	300	..	·5	·25	...	·5	·75	.	2,213	
Ditto	146	1,468	...	1·	1·	.	·0	·0	...	11,451	

M 1.—

Statement showing the progress made in the several

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road — From	Road — To	Length of Road in miles.	Estimated Cost of Road.	Date of commencement of Work.
65	I	Cuttack Trunk Road	Rajghaut ...	Byturnee ...	86½	10,02,945	Jan. 1862
66			Cuttack ...	Ditto ...	45½	1,11,795	Dec. 1864
67	„	Sumbulpore Road ...	Ditto ...	Sumbulpore ...	113	15,989	April 1863
68	„	Madras Trunk Road	Ditto ...	Madras Frontier ...	72	4,55,810	Feb. 1866
69	„	Branch Road to ditto ...	Tanghy ...	Kaleparrah on the Chilka Lake ...	3¾	21,417	May 1867
70	„	Taldandah Road ...	Cuttack ...	Taldandah ...	43	Not yet estimated.	April 1867
71	„	Paradeep Road ...	Taldandah ...	Paradeep ...	12	Ditto.	......
72	„	Aul Road ...	44 miles of the Pattomoondy Road	Khursooa River ...	11	38,639	Dec. 1866
73	L	Matchgaon Road ...	5th mile of the Taldandah Road	Matchgaon ...	41	Not yet estimated.	Mar. 1867
74			Katjooree River ...	Beerprotabpore ...	42½	2,84,412	Mar. 1866
75	I	Pooree Trunk Road	Beerprotabpore ...	Uttaronullah ...	6	59,956	Jan. 1868
76			Uttaronullah ...	Pooree Station ...	2	18,513	May 1867
77	L	Phoolnacra and Madhubpore Road..	Phoolnacra ...	Kakutpore ...	33	Not yet known.	Ditto ...

(Concluded.)

Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal during 1867-68.

Total Work required in each Road.						Proportion of Work done up to 31st March 1868.				Proportion of Work still to be carried out.				Expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1868.	Remarks.
	Bridges.			*Causeways.*											
Earthwork.	In Number.	Running feet of Waterway.	Metalling.	In Number.	Running feet of Bed.	Earthwork	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Causeways.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Causeways.		
Lks. of C. Ft.			Lks. of C. Ft.												
710·21	50	2,543	53·25	...	3,350	1·	·9	·8	·0	·0	·1	·2	1·	8,53,450	
23·27	...	...	26·26	...	...	1·	1·	1·	...	·0	·0	·0	...	1,15,965	Only 3 furlongs remaining to complete.
6	...	...	...	58	5,020	1·	·0	·9	·9	·0	...	·1	·1	13,335	No work done during the year.
298·10	26	418	44·78	...	..	·8	·1	·1	.	·2	·9	·9	...	1,38,668	
13·46	7	610	1·31	...	...	1·	·1	·0	...	·0	·9	1·	...	6,145	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	. .	...	...	3,878	Six lakhs of earthwork done.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	222	Survey and level completed.
72½	2	...	...	...	..	Earthwork exceeded.	·0	...	...	...	1·	...	...	20,564	Revised Estimate being checked in Superintending Engineer's Office.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,925	58¼ lakhs of earthwork done.
383·16	40	...	23·66	...	...	1·	·0	·25	...	·0	1·	·75	...	1,63,838	
63·33	4	...	3·21	...	...	1·	1·	·33	...	·0	·0	·66	...	42,080	
16·97	...	...	1·02	...	...	1·	...	·0	...	·0	...	1·	...	7,645	
...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	...	...	...	·4	...	...	...	29,190	

M 2.

Account of appropriation and outlay for Public Works, Imperial, in the Bengal Presidency for 1867-68.

Service Heads.	Grants as per Budget Orders.	Expenditure.	Difference.	
			Less than Grant.	More than Grant.
Original Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	22,50,000	9,67,340	12,82,660	......
Civil Buildings	19,23,000	12,50,661	6,72,339	......
Agricultural	8,80,000	2,29,600	6,50,400	......
Communications ...	11,67,000	17,50,926	......	5,83,926
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	10,000	29,707	......	19,707
Total ...	62,30,000	42,28,234	26,05,399	6,03,633
Repairs.				
Military	4,50,000	3,74,886	75,114	......
Civil Buildings	4,65,000	3,94,205	70,795	......
Agricultural	2,75,000	4,05,303	......	1,30,303
Communications ...	7,70,000	7,05,331	64,669	......
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,000	2,617	2,383	......
Total ...	19,65,000	18,82,342	2,12,961	1,30,303
Establishment.				
Salaries	16,20,000	14,34,086	......	63,891
Travelling Allowances ...		1,79,596		
Contingencies		70,209		
Total ...	16,20,000	16,83,891	......	63,891
Tools and Plant	85,000	1,45,019	......	60,019
Profit and Loss	....	20,148	......	20,148
Total ...	99,00,000	79,59,634	28,18,360	8,77,994
Deduct net decrease from original grants as per Statement annexed ...	1,91,000	....	......	1,91,000
	97,09,000	79,59,634	28,18,360	
Increase in Stock Balance ...	....	58,928	......	58,928
Grand Total ...	97,09,000	80,18,562	28,18,360	11,27,922
Deduct expenditure from grant, and more than grant from less than grant ...	80,18,562	....	11,27,922	......
Net Saving ...	16,90,438	....	16,90,438	......
Contributions	33,000	90,113	......	57,113

M 3.

Abstract of Expenditure of the several Local Funds in Bengal during 1867-68.

FUNDS.	CHARGES.				
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
GENERAL FUND.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nuddea or Presidency Division ...	1,21,458	34,347	32,540	1,168	1,89,513
Burdwan Division	23,829	8,830	6,802	156	39,617
Bhaugulpore "	17,141	7,630	5,207	350	30,328
Patna "	1,965	98	427	...	2,490
Dacca "	132	...	27	...	159
Total, GENERAL FUND ...	1,64,525	50,905	45,003	1,674	2,62,107
LOCAL FUND.					
Calcutta District	1,330	17,655	3,935	...	22,920
Purneah "	137	448	120	...	705
Total, LOCAL FUND ...	1,467	18,103	4,055	...	23,625
Income Tax Fund	2,52,262	88	52,312	...	3,04,662
Calcutta Canal Toll Collection ...	886	83,745	17,568	118	1,02,317
Buxee " " " ..	253	...	52	...	305
Nuddea Rivers " " ...	...	1,43,637	30,006	1,112	1,74,755
Ferry " " ...	596	15,254	8,222	...	24,072
Strand Bank Fund	5,316	20,583	5,368	...	31,267
Staging Bungalow Fund	1,143	2,163	2,980	...	6,286
Convict Labor "	63,994	...	13,264	...	77,258
Calcutta Port "	490	5,124	1,163	...	6,777
Chittagong Port "	63	215	57	...	335
Khas Mehal "	5,407	...	1,120	...	6,527
Unna Chutter "	...	434	89	...	523
Mitford Hospital "	5,870	...	1,216	...	7,086
Khoorda Estate "	...	267	55	...	322
Kally Prosaud Roy's Donation Fund	1,338	202	319	...	1,859
Pubna School Fund	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	5,03,610	3,40,720	1,82,849	2,904	10,30,083

N.

General Return of imported laborers employed in the Tea Districts in 1867.

Division of Province, or District.	Number of laborers remaining at the end of 1866.	Imported during 1867.	Re-engaged.	Received from other districts.	Returned from desertion.	Returned from imprisonment.	Engaged in the Province.	Total.	Transferred under Section 6 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1865.	Released by permanent unfitness.	Released by completion of service.	Released by purchase.	Transferred to other districts.	Released by cancelment of engagement.	Total.	Died during the year.	Deserted.	Imprisoned.	Total.	Total number of laborers remaining at the end of 1867.
Upper Assam ...	19,930	4,095	404	519	36	47	1,052	26,083	1,481	74	3,437	1	533	844	4,889	1,991	733	42	2,766	16,947
Kamroop	269	99	...	4	...	...	...	372	...	...	23	...	1	35	59	23	17	2	42	271
Durrung	921	415	...	...	...	...	...	1,336	...	...	153	...	...	...	153	202	18	...	220	963
Nowgong	409	129	...	66	30	16	...	650	1	13	15	...	...	79	107	27	93	24	144	398
Mungledye ...	124	150	...	...	...	...	3	277	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	8	3	26	250
Sooteah	1,147	361	...	74	8	8	...	1,598	...	...	125	...	10	96	231	230	45	9	284	1,083
Cachar	18,965	6,425	...	322	28	27	396	26,163	432	14	6,359	44	160	225	6,802	1,319	941	60	2,320	16,609
Sylhet	817	352	...	...	3	...	...	1,172	...	1	112	...	...	10	123	121	163	3	287	762
Total ...	42,582	12,026	404	985	105	98	1,451	57,651	1,914	102	10,224	45	704	1,290	12,365	3,928	2,018	143	6,089	37,283

O 1.

Statement showing the number of patients treated in each Charitable Hospital and Dispensary during 1867, the total income and expenditure of the year, the cost incurred for each institution by the Government, and the amount expended on the dieting of house-patients.

Dispensary.	Total Number of Patients treated during the year.	Total Income of Dispensary for the year (including balance in hand.)			Expenditure of the year (exclusive of the cost of European Medicines.)			Cost to Government of the Dispensary in salaries and special allowances.			Cost to Government for European Medicines supplied free of charge.			Amount spent in the dieting of Patients.			Average cost of each diet supplied (calculated on the average of the last six months.)		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Sukeas' Street ...	8,568	5,004	0	3	4,916	6	9	4,870	11	0	140	12	3¼	264	13	6	0	2	3¼
N. Subn. Hospital	879	10,055	0	4	6,682	4	5	1,200	0	0	138	15	3	1,611	7	1	0	2	1
Bhowanipore ...	6,864	3,380	8	9	3,379	0	9	3,380	8	9	95	4	2	18	9	9	0	1	7
Alipore ...	5,119	4,993	0	8	3,209	11	0	3,145	3	0	163	12	7	124	8	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Baraset ...	6,358	1,117	8	10	1,117	8	10	360	0	0	108	14	1¾	156	1	4	0	0	8
Rajarhaut ...	2,958	469	7	9	469	7	9	469	7	9	60	13	3½	......			..		
Russeerhaut ...	370	368	0	0	220	11	0	160	0	0	28	3	3	......					
Satkhira ...	1,963	3,529	7	3	2,144	0	6	1,260	0	0	68	4	9¾	24	1	4	0	1	6
Takee ...	1,132	1,145	2	6	808	2	3	504	8	0	62	15	7¼	......			.		
Goburdangah ...	926	3,011	14	9	2,121	3	6	747	0	0	48	6	11¼	... ..			.		
Deygunge ...	4,853	400	3	0	400	3	0	400	3	0	26	6	5¼	....					
Howrah ...	13,589	38,388	9	10	37,058	13	3	7,141	0	0	794	0	9	7,945	7	10	0	5	6
Ooterparah ...	4,376	3,998	3	6	3,719	1	6	2,070	0	0	128	11	4	422	15	6	0	1	3
Serampore ...	5,756	2,059	7	7	2,001	11	0	960	0	0	......			262	13	0	0	1	3
Hooghly ...	6,591	7,403	4	9	6,567	12	8	240	0	0	......			802	3	3	0	1	3
Dwarbasiny ...	1,240	3,232	7	4½	726	7	2	480	0	0	74	0	3	......			.		
Buddibatty ...	2,577	3,169	14	8	784	4	9	480	0	0	38	0	2	......			.		
Halishuhur ...	1,515	484	4	6	484	4	6	332	9	0	60	12	6	......			..		
Nyehatty .	1,143	... .			... .			......			......			......			.		
Burdwan ..	6,847	5,761	12	1	4,887	1	6	3,300	0	0	122	8	1	560	7	0	0	1	1
Cutwa .	2,853	3,526	6	11	2,886	9	2½	1,440	0	0	52	13	10	228	0	2½	0	1	5
Chuckdiggee ...	2,818	2,503	15	0	2,503	15	0	... . ..			115	3	10	318	10	0	0	2	2
Boodhood ...	673	791	13	0	516	8	6	315	0	0	38	8	1	6	2	0	..		
Bancoorah ...	722	2,665	14	9	1,113	6	3	747	0	0	59	6	2	206	10	0	0	1	1
Raneegunge ...	432	907	2	1	750	0	3	320	0	0	148	9	11	125	12	6	0	0	9
Purulia ...	2,278	2,425	13	0	2,419	3	5	773	8	5	24	8	10¾	191	7	9	0	1	0
Beerbhoom ...	1,476	2,202	12	9½	1,482	7	9	108	4	0	58	6	10	102	10	6	0	1	7
Rajmehal ...	666	329	13	1½	273	12	9	.. .. .			20	5	7½	54	9	4½	0	1	5
Jessore ..	4,008	2,920	7	6	2,620	3	4½	1,680	0	0	75	0	3½	125	5	10½	0	1	6
Jenidah .	508	548	[illegible]	6	196	1	11½	....			50	2	9½	......			.		
Khoolnah ..	987	910	3	3	583	12	5½	362	1	6	62	6	5½	30	1	6	0	2	9
Magoorah ...	1,065	1,347	13	2	911	0	11	480	0	0	102	7	3½	78	[illegible]	6	0	1	3
Kotechandpore..	1,707	1,163	8	3	820	9	0	480	0	0	36	15	9	......			..		
Dowlutpore ..	852	960	0	0	631	9	1	480	0	0	31	2	0½	0	4	[illegible]	...		
Nebootollah ...	1,616	971	14	6	739	5	6	480	0	0	28	10	9¾	......			..		
Omrita Bazaar .	759	960	0	0	879	9	9	480	0	0	31	2	10½	34	11	4	0	9	9
Nuldanga ...	3,290	920	0	0	858	8	4	440	0	0	65	13	2½	......			.		
Bagirhaut ...	479	316	15	3	118	10	6	. ....			31	8	9½	......			...		
Kaitparah ..	1,445	474	13	4	457	11	5	314	13	4	40	14	1	......			.		
Kalliah ...	678	414	3	11	208	10	10	254	3	11	32	15	9¾	......			...		
Sreedhurpore ...	1,681	407	1	9	302	0	7	207	1	9	37	10	11¾	......			...		
Kooshtea ...	1,949	2,651	11	3	2,554	4	6	1,258	0	0	57	3	1¼	280	[illegible]	6	0	1	10
Kishnaghur ...	4,618	4,675	10	1	3,4[illegible]8	12	1	3,058	4	2	70	15	8	120	0	6	0	0	5
Woolah ...	2,447	411	3	3	411	3	3	411	3	3	53	13	3	......			..		
Chooadanga ...	1,309	880	0	6	832	12	7½	390	5	3	46	9	8	111	6	10½	0	0	8
Ranaghat ...	829	290	4	9	186	13	0	...'.....			22	4	6	....			...		
Berhampore ..	7,267	4,374	9	4	3,293	2	8	2,052	6	8	......			205	5	4	0	1	1
Jamooakandy ...	1,585	521	14	1½	211	11	9	....			... ..			. ....			...		
Moorshedabad ...	8,279	4,216	12	1	3,267	4	8	3,189	6	8	84	15	0	194	13	0	0	1	2
Jungypore ...	289	93	4	9	93	4	9	....			4	4	0	......			...		
Batashim ...	1,475	375	9	6	375	9	6	....			24	10	8¼	......			..		
Azimgunge ...	3,242	1,693	8	6	1,693	8	6	....			69	15	3	28	0	0	0	0	6
Rajshahye ...	2,788	1,865	9	0	1,865	0	0	903	11	3	22	12	9	205	13	0	0	1	0
Nattore ...	3,414	1,216	15	9	1,216	15	9	120	0	0	33	7	5	7	9	6	0	1	0
Pooteah ...	1,844	967	1	9	967	1	9	15	15	6	23	14	5	......			...		
Parlay ...	... ..	609	15	0	609	15	0	....			25	12	1	6	7	10	...		
Surda ...	.. ...	....			... .			....			......			......			...		
Lalpore ...	1,105	508	0	7	508	0	7	. . ..			23	8	0	. ...			...		
Malda ...	3,119	800	0	0	749	8	9	240	0	0	98	9	5	129	9	0	0	1	2
Dinagepore ...	1,423	1,786	11	11	1,786	11	11	980	0	0	98	7	11½	159	7	2	0	1	1
Carried over .	161,716	1,53,580	15	2	1,27,114	6	11½	53,485	8	2	4,067	0	3¾	15,143	6	6	...		

Dispensary.	Total Number of Patients treated during the year.	Total Income of Dispensary for the year (including balance in hand.)	Expenditure of the year (exclusive of the cost of European Medicines.)	Cost to Government of the Dispensary in salaries and special allowance.	Cost to Government for European Medicines supplied free of charge.	Amount spent in the dieting of Patients.	Average cost of each diet supplied (calculated on the average of the last six months.)
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	R. A. P.
Brought forward	161,716	1,53,580 15 2	1,27,114 6 11½	53,485 8 7	4,067 0 3¾	15,143 6 6	...
Rungpore ...	5,544	3,838 2 0	2,510 11 3	840 0 0	73 12 10	714 2 3	0 1 10
Oleepore ...	961	122 5 4	122 5 4	....	67 12 1¾	......	...
Mehegunge ...	......	....	....	....	......	......	...
Bhowanigunge ...	189	556 2 6	132 13 5	....	6 15 6	......	...
Bogra ...	2,466	5,245 15 0½	1,606 6 6	827 11 10	55 4 6	141 1 8½	0 1 6
Mymensing ...	3,229	6,833 8 1	2,014 15 10	960 0 0	24 5 11	173 3 7	0 1 9
Sherpore ...	761	464 8 3	362 12 9	224 8 3	21 5 0¾	......	...
Ramgopalpore ...	......	....	....	....	......	......	...
Pubna ...	1,743	4,[illegible] 7 8½	4,405 4 9	727 8 0	78 3 5½	145 0 6	0 0 7
Puddumdhee ...	1,985	311 0 4	311 0 4	....	62 5 6	......	...
Comercolly ...	1,428	314 7 2	195 8 2	....	26 7 9	......	...
Doolye ...	1,836	....	....	....	57 1 1½	......	...
Serajgunge ...	1,392	2,563 5 9	2,439 8 0	1,440 0 0	56 0 0	221 9 3	0 1 10
Dacca ...	13,256	21,519 15 2	12,090 13 9	5,128 13 3	......	2,536 12 9	0 2 0
Joydebpore ...	524	1,104 0 3	1,037 7 9	330 0 0	4 14 4	209 14 9	0 2 5
Jonsher ...	2,324	880 0 6	856 13 6	480 0 0	8 10 4	......	...
Manickgunge ...	664	554 2 10	238 9 1	....	2 2 4	......	...
Tipperah ...	2,546	2,927 9 7	1,703 15 0	795 0 0	85 10 0	161 14 9	0 1 6
Nasscernugger ...	556	322 2 6	194 4 0	....	19 9 6	......	...
Backergunge ...	4,791	3,381 6 10	2,852 9 10	1,440 0 0	86 14 9	462 0 6½	0 1 9
Perozepore ...	1,039	345 12 9	294 8 4	....	18 0 8	......	...
Noakhally ...	2,090	2,479 15 7	2,357 5 4	503 0 0	68 6 1½	79 6 6	0 1 6
Chittagong ...	5,089	4,976 2 8	2,123 1 3	1,944 11 9	190 5 2	55 0 6	0 1 3
Sylhet ...	2,499	1,305 1 0	1,228 15 4	900 0 0	16 3 6	55 7 0	0 4 8
Cachar ...	454	2,536 7 4	2,536 7 4	1,373 0 0	69 9 5	955 4 1	0 2 0
Gowalparah ...	190	1,323 11 5	926 7 4	659 11 5	27 15 1¾	140 11 1	0 1 9
Gowhatty ...	1,481	2,175 15 11	2,032 0 7	912 0 0	113 3 5	313 4 0	0 2 0
Nowgong ...	783	851 7 1	836 6 2½	462 0 11	46 13 6½	13 8 9	0 1 0
Tezpore ...	262	628 6 0	606 11 0	300 0 0	17 4 5½	72 13 3	0 1 3
Debrooghur ...	337	1,645 9 0	1,645 9 0	840 0 0	60 10 10	88 5 4	0 3 4
Midnapore ...	5,859	5,249 13 7	3,754 6 10	2,664 0 0	179 14 1	675 12 10	0 1 0
Tumlook ...	3,105	1,230 12 6	1,024 1 6	519 10 3	70 14 0	31 15 6	0 1 0
Balasore ...	1,473	3,148 7 6	2,910 14 5½	537 4 11	92 14 10½	1,064 0 0¼	0 1 0
Bhuddruck ...	778	1,203 7 2½	1,066 11 8	720 0 0	23 15 3	50 2 0	0 1 1
Cuttack ...	4,321	11,166 12 9	5,434 3 4	3,573 0 0	76 14 8½	1,584 13 1	0 1 0
Jajepore ...	2,247	715 2 0	685 11 0	330 0 0	26 4 4	6 0 0	...
Ungool ...	482	399 14 4	399 14 4	399 14 4	14 4 9	......	...
Khoond Mehal ...	453	333 8 7	333 8 7	333 8 7	5 5 7	......	...
Pooree ...	3,843	2,949 4 8½	2,949 4 8½	2,085 9 9	110 3 1½	886 5 8	0 0 6
Koordah ...	2,104	1,442 5 3	1,442 5 3	....	22 12 0¼	846 13 8	0 0 8
Darjeeling ...	1,330	2,738 5 4	2,385 3 10	1,538 5 4	85 8 5½	15[illegible] 1 3	0 2 7
Julpigoree ...	1,250	1,584 9 2	1,338 0 10	840 0 0	38 8 9	65 13 10	0 0 8
Purneah ...	2,746	2,369 15 3	1,854 3 1	879 8 3	37 13 3	94 0 0	0 1 6
Titalyah ...	1,549	606 12 8	579 6 4	446 12 8	80 7 0	......	...
Boda ...	......	....	....	....	......	......	...
Bhaugulpore ...	4,196	8,596 3 3	7,948 8 0	1,460 0 0	17 12 1	138 5 6	0 1 1
Banka ...	187	....	....	....	......	......	...
Mudheepoora ...	404	1,395 9 0	479 3 10	300 0 0	12 10 7½	20 14 9	0 1 1
Monghyr ...	5,257	3,399 3 0	2,598 0 5	240 2 0	81 6 3	280 3 7	0 1 1
Deoghur ...	1,601	1,769 10 8	854 4 7½	400 0 0	33 13 6½	72 13 9	0 1 0
Nya Doomka ...	99	153 8 6	50 0 0	....	4 1 1½	4 5 0	...
Godda ...	199	743 9 4½	290 4 4½	....	7 0 8¾	53 4 0	0 1 6
Hazareebaugh ...	1,275	2,163 13 6	1,752 15 9	600 0 0	31 10 0	272 5 5	0 2 1
Burheo ...	347	710 3 3	77 14 6	....	3 14 6	25 11 6	0 1 3
Chyebassa ...	1,278	291 9 5	290 9 5	291 9 5	14 13 7¾	59 13 7½	0 1 4
Ranchee ...	2,671	1,230 15 8	1,229 14 7	480 0 0	62 0 0	174 3 8	0 1 4
Palamow ...	252	649 9 6	606 14 3	398 5 4	15 8 0	7 15 9	0 1 3
Gya ...	6,361	7,718 7 0	3,977 0 5	3,649 2 10	97 5 3	23[illegible] 5 7	0 0 10
Sherghotty ...	1,024	278 14 5	163 12 4	....	3 2 0½	......	...
Nowadah ...	506	1,793 1 [illegible]	142 13 6	....	......	18 1 0	...
Patna ...	8,635	5,587 11 5	5,069 5 2	3,920 2 5	102 2 10	233 4 6	0 2 1
Bankipore ...	9,25[illegible]	1,029 5 5	460 14 3	....	......	......	...
Dinapore ...	4,172	2,032 13 0	1,272 9 10	510 0 0	134 14 11	150 9 0	0 1 0
Arrah ...	6,702	15,645 6 6	13,600 6 0	2,216 0 0	77 10 0	105 11 5	0 1 1
Sasseram ...	3,440	239 13 6	239 13 6	....	21 4 7	......	...
Jugdespore ...	1,948	1,023 0 6	1,023 0 6	480 0 0	26 6 6	25 14 4	0 0 8
Buxar ...	2,827	8,532 12 2	961 7 11	515 0 0	98 7 3	......	...
Sarun ...	4,913	5,670 14 3	4,824 1 0	2,880 0 0	61 4 6½	336 9 0	0 1 3
Tirhoot ...	11,060	6,059 3 1	3,873 3 7	2,206 7 2	76 14 9	550 6 1	0 1 3
Chumparun ...	3,670	2,073 4 2½	757 14 6	420 0 0	13 8 6½	103 8 6	0 2 8
Total ...	335,949	3,36,227 8 3¾	2,52,980 13 11	1,10,408 0 10	7,296 7 6½	30,017 2 10½	0 1 6

O 2.

General Return of Vaccination for 1867.

Station or District.	Number of Vaccinators employed.		Number of Cases in 1866.			Number of Cases in 1867.		
	In 1866.	In 1867.	Successful Cases.	Doubtful and unsuccessful Cases.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful Cases.	Doubtful and unsuccessful Cases.	Total number vaccinated.
Central Depôt, Calcutta ...	2	2	1,289	173	1,462	934	131	1,065
Park Street Dispensary ...	1	1	59	14	73	97	3	100
Medical College Dispensary	1	1	895	158	1,053	318	197	515
North Division, Calcutta	29	28	25,378	3,492	28,870	37,580	1,191	38,771
Middle " "	21	23	39,783	12,120	51,903	27,938	6,530	34,168
South " "	27	27	42,779	2,562	45,341	49,975	1,238	51,213
Total ...	81	82	110,183	18,519	128,702	116,842	9,290	126,132
Balasore	1	2	731	206	937	691	342	1,033
Bhuddruck	...	...	27	12	39	63	21	84
Bancoorah	1	1	259	418	677	1,201	1,192	2,393
Baraset	1	1	1,098	35	1,133	641	22	663
Beerbhoom	1	1	1,684	772	2,456	1,570	757	2,327
Burdwan	3	2	973	86	1,059	1,576	48	1,624
Cuttack	2	1	1,399	478	1,877	1,765	545	2,310
Darjeeling	3	...	3,080	845	3,925	......	......	......
Dinagepore	...	2	52	23	75	262	2	264
Hooghly	3	3	3,722	102	3,824	6,143	207	6,350
Howrah	1	2	2,200	105	2,305	3,364	127	3,491
Jessore	1	1	251	222	473	313	[illegible]	510
Kishnaghur	1	1	1,244	31	1,275	968	49	1,017
Malda	...	...	32	7	39	11	5	16
Maunbhoom	...	...	87	14	101	630	103	733
Midnapore	2	2	11,882	760	12,642	13,150	709	13,859
Moorshedabad ...	2	2	801	416	1,217	740	323	1,063
Nattore	1	1	849	42	891	561	35	596
Ooterparah	2	1	2,734	47	2,781	2,150	59	2,209
Pooree	1	1	395	119	514	537	416	953
Rajshahye	1	1	2,879	71	2,950	982	84	1,066
Rungpore	2	1	2,025	253	2,278	647	53	700
Rajmehal	...	...	47	36	83	1,180	422	1,602
Serampore	1	1	1,120	138	1,258	155	41	196
Total ...	30	27	39,571	5,238	44,809	39,300	5,759	45,059

Station or District.	Number of Vaccinators employed. In 1866.	Number of Vaccinators employed. In 1867.	Number of Cases in 1866. Successful Cases.	Number of Cases in 1866. Doubtful and unsuccessful Cases.	Number of Cases in 1866. Total number vaccinated.	Number of Cases in 1867. Successful Cases.	Number of Cases in 1867. Doubtful and unsuccessful Cases.	Number of Cases in 1867. Total number vaccinated.
Backergunge	1	1	432	150	582	357	260	617
Bograh	1	...	540	28	568	1,066	79	1,145
Chittagong	1	1	382	160	542	12	30	42
Cherrapoonjee ...	...	...	28	4	32	......	......	......
Cachar	1	1	315	63	378	511	186	697
Dacca	6	6	1,385	709	2,094	2,071	1,181	3,252
Debrooghur	1	1	203	70	273	515	87	602
Furreedpore	...	...	235	78	313	245	79	324
Gowhatty	1	1	394	190	584	447	119	566
Mymensing	1	1	638	159	797	774	121	895
Noakhally	1	...	33	12	45	8	7	15
Pubna	1	1	42	69	111	29	78	107
Seebsagur	1	1	488	125	613	1 129	477	1,606
Shillong	1	1	21	11	32	......	......	......
Sylhet	1	1	183	81	264	113	48	161
Tezpore	...	...	10	26	36	52	10	62
Tipperah	1	1	238	74	312	373	38	411
Total ...	19	17	5,567	2,009	7,576	7,702	2,800	10,502
Arrah	1	2	278	136	414	523	158	681
Bhaugulpore	1	...	81	48	129	192	83	275
Buxar	1	...	104	38	142	154	28	182
Chumparun	1	1	331	220	551	311	214	525
Chyebassa	...	...	32	1	33	19	83	102
Deoghur	1	...	1,606	40	1,646	686	39	725
Dinapore	1	1	95	36	131	211	65	276
Gya	1	1	234	123	357	230	166	396
Hazareebaugh ...	2	3	844	648	1,492	686	519	1,205
Monghyr	2	2	287	120	407	921	282	1,203
Patna	5	8	2,751	411	3,162	4,608	390	4,998
Purneah	...	1	198	60	258	99	129	228
Ranchee	3	4	1,104	1,774	2,878	1,351	855	2,206
Sarun	3	1	288	75	363	1,136	338	1,474
Tirhoot	2	2	834	221	1,055	1,645	300	1,945
Total ...	24	26	9,067	3,951	13,018	12,772	3,649	13,421
Grand Total ...	154	152	164,388	29,717	194,105	176,616	21,498	198,114

O 3.

Return of Vaccination in the Darjeeling and Ranchee Circles, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during 1867.

District.	Number of Vaccinators employed.	Number of Cases in 1867.			Number vaccinated.
		Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown Cases.	Total.	
Darjeeling Circle.					
Western Dooars and Terai ...	4	3,471	374	3,845	271
Dinagepore	7	5,395	616	6,011	335
Rungpore	4	4,828	555	5,383	227
Bograh	4	3,778	794	4,572	597
Rajshahye	5	5,189	438	5,627	217
Total ...	24	22,661	2,777	25,438	1,647
Ranchee Circle.					
Ranchee	5	966	623	1,589	...
Hazareebaugh	9	879	478	1,357	...
Purulia	1	415	91	506	...
Chyebassa	4	2,858	137	2,995	...
Total ...	19	5,118	1,329	6,447	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs.					
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6	7,092	657	7,749	...

P 1.

Approximate Return of Field work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower Provinces from October 1867 to September 1868.

Division.	District under Survey.	Number of Pergunnahs: Completed.	Number of Pergunnahs: Partially completed.	Number of Hulkas or Village Circuits.	Average size of Village Circuits in acres.	Approximate area in square miles of work performed.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies for Survey season 1867-68, or from October 1867 to September 1868.	Probable rate per square mile on surveyed area.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
First Division	Kamroop ...	......	....	400	2,059	1,287	62,288 0 2	48 6 4
Second Division	Luckimpore ...	......	Khowang Debroogurh	150	2,560	600	64,806 10 3	108 0 2
Third Division	Cachar ...	......	Vernerpore, Davidsonabad, Bundraj, Roopailbattee, &c. ...	38	6,737 / Topographical	400 / 600	52,290 0 4	52 4 8
Fourth Division	Moorshedabad.	......	Goas, Chandpoor, and other Pergunnahs adjoining the Ganges River	957	570	1,336	45,483 12 10	34 0 9
	Malda ...	......	Pergunnah adjoining the Ganges River					
	Rajshahye ...	......	Lushkurpore, Gururhaut, Chapeela, &c.					
	Nuddea ...	......	Rajapoor, Muhumud Shahee, Sohoojul					
	Pubna... ...	......	Bajonas, Mohulpoor, Berhampoor					
Fifth Division...	West Dooars...	......	....	154	5,469	1,316	71,891 0 0	54 10 1
Sixth Division...	Lohardugga ...	......	Palamow	229	1,621	580	47,784 9 5	82 6 2
Upper Assam, Revenue and Topographical Survey, detached party	Seebsaugor ...	......	....	Allotments 45 / Mouzahs 21	5,689	400	27,463 0 4	68 10 6
Total ...	......	......	Mouzahwar ... ... / Topographical ...	1,928 and 45 allotments ... /	1,920 /	5,919 / 600	3,72,007 1 4	57 1 0
				Grand Total ...	....	6.519		

Statement of work done by Non-Professional Survey Parties from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868.

Division.	District in which Demarcation is going on.	Number of Villages demarcated.	Estimated area demarcated in square miles.	Number of Thakbust maps made over to Surveyors.	Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of other description of cases disposed of.	Number of duplicate maps prepared.	NUMBER OF REGISTERS COMPLETED.				Estimated expenditure from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868.	Rate per square mile on area demarcated.
								ENGLISH.		VERNACULAR.			
								Village.	Estate.	Village.	Estate.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.
Second Division ...	Bullooah	......	......	......	..	184	.....	8	8	9	9	11,077	.....
Third ditto ...	... .	......	......	......	...	103	2,450	32	15	32	15	23,259	.....
Fourth ditto ...	....	.....	......	......	11	660	556	25	9	26	11	34,958	.....
Chota Nagpore ...	Maunbhoom ...	21	6	24	....	11	24	...	..	...	...	1,981	...
	Palamow	53	.....	354	1	9	......	..	..	...	..	5,462	......
Dooars	Eastern Dooars	140	1,100	140	......	.....	.....	...	..	...	...	15,106	13 11 9
Dearahs	Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Purneah	......	......	.	......	35	....	..	...	20	20	8,755	.
	Moorshedabad, Maldah, Ra[illegible]shahye, Pubna, Nuddea	989	1,012	733	72	69	507		..	...	...	19,119	13 14 3

Q.

Return of Presses worked and Newspapers or other Periodicals published in Bengal during 1867-68.

District.	Presses Worked.	Newspapers and other Periodical Works published.		When and how often published.	Number of Copies issued.	Remarks.
		Newspapers.	Other Periodical Works.			
Patna.						
Patna ...	F. Smyth & Co.'s Press	....	....	....	....	No Newspapers or Periodicals published.
Ditto ...	J. H. Dunne & Co.'s Press.	....	....	....	....	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	The General Ware-Room Press.	*The General Ware-room Gazette and Dinapore Advertizer.*	....	The 1st and 15th of each month.	300	
Ditto ...	Azeemool Matheb Press	....	....	....	....	
Ditto ...	Chashma-i-ilm Press ...	....	....	....	....	
Ditto ...	Patna Lithographic Press.	....	....	....	....	
Tirhoot ...	Tirhoot Mission Press	....	....	....	....	Nothing but religious tracts in the Vernacular, (Hindee and Urdu) which are gratuitously distributed, are printed in this Press, and also some job work. The Senior Missionary, Mr. Hoppner, is the Publisher.
Shahabad ...	Moonshee Imrit Pershad's Press.	....	....	....	....	This is a private Press at Arrah, in which no Periodicals or Newspapers are published. Forms, private books, &c., only are printed.
Cooch Behar.						
Darjeeling ...	Albion Press ...	*The Darjeeling Advertizer.*	....	Fortnightly at present.	200	
Bhaugulpore.						
Monghyr ...	Monghyr Jail Press ...	....	....	....	....	This Press is intended for the printing of the proceedings of the Ferry Fund and Municipal Committees, and is also open to the public.
Purneah ...	Purneah Press ...	....	....	....	....	This is a private Press, confined solely to the printing of forms of Zemindaree accounts, &c.

Assam.						
Seebsagur ...	American Baptist Mission Press.	*Oroonodoi*	....	Monthly ...	700	
Cossyah and Jynteah Hills.	Cherrapoonjee Mission Press.	....	... .	....	....	
Cuttack.						
Cuttack ...	Cuttack Printing Co.'s Press.	*Ootkul Deepeeka* ...	....	Weekly ...	150	
Ditto ...	Mission Press ...	....	*Government Gazette in Oorya.*	Ditto ...	120	
Dacca.						
Dacca ...	Dacca News and Planters' Journal Press.	*Dacca News and Planters' Journal.*	. ...	Every Saturday, weekly.	600	
Ditto ...	Bengalee Press ..	*Dacca Prokash* ...	....	Every Sunday, weekly.	300	
Ditto ...	Shoolob Press ...	*Hindoo Hitoishinee* ...	... .	Every Saturday, weekly.	275	
Mymensing ...	Bigyaponee Press ...		*Pollee Biggyan* ...	Once a month	300	
		Bigyaponee ..	....	Every Saturday, weekly.	350	
Rajshahye.						
Comercoolly, Pubna	Grish Chunder Bidhyaruttun's Press	*Gram Bartha Prokashika.*	....	Once at the beginning of each month.	250	
Moorshedabad ...	Dhunoosindhoo Press...	*Bharut-runjun*	....	Once a week ..	300	
Rajshahye ...	Beauleah Press ...	*Rajshahye Putrika Saral Sandarbha.*	....	Every month ..	About 300*	* Only 200 copies of this paper were published in August 1867. No more copies seem to have been published since.
Rungpore ...	Shumbhoo Chunder Press.	*Dik Prokash* ...	....	Every Thursday ...	240	
Burdwan.						
Burdwan ...	Aurjoma Press ...	....	*Burdwan Masick-puttrika.*	Monthly ...	....	This Periodical has ceased to issue since September 1867.
Ditto ...	Municipal Press ..	. . . .	.. .. ..	....	....	Worked on their own account.
Hooghly, Sudder Station.	Badhodoy Press ...	....	*Sikha Durpun* ...	Monthly ...	1,000	
Ditto, Serampore Sub-Division.	Friend of India Press. .	*1st Friend of India and 2nd Overland Friend of India.*	....	Every Thursday ... And every Mail day.	2,080 460	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	....	*Annals of Indian Administration.*	Half-yearly ...	1,050	
Howrah, Baloor in Bally Police Station.	Bengalee Press ...	*Bengalee* ...	....	Weekly ...	... .	
Ditto, Seebpore ...	Bishops' College Press	....	....	....	....	No Newspapers or Periodicals published.
Midnapore ...	Mission Press ...	....	....,	....	... .	Ditto ditto.

District.	Presses Worked.	Newspapers and other Periodical Works published.		When and how often published.	Number of Copies issued.	Remarks.
		Newspapers.	Other Periodical Works.			
Presidency.						
Jessore ...	Amritta Prabahini Press.	*Amritta Bazar Patrika.*	....	Weekly, from 24th February 1868.	About 400	
24-Perghs., Rajpore	Shom Prokash Press ...	*Shom Prokash* ...	......	Every Monday ...	About 500	
Entally Suburbs ...	Indian Press ...	....	......	....	.....	
Dum-Dum ...	Outram Institution Press	....	......	....	......	
Sealdah ...	Kadirya Press ...	....	......	....	......	
Ditto ...	Ahmadi Press ...	....	......	....	......	
Ditto ...	Sheragi Press ...	....	......	....	......	
Ditto ...	Satarya Press ...	....	......	....	......	
Ditto ...	Katun Press ...	....	......	....	......	
Bahir Mirzapore ...	Sucharie Press ...	....	......	....	......	
Alipore ...	Alipore Jail Press ...	....	......	....	......	
Suburbs of Calcutta.	Suburban Municipal Press.	....	......	....	......	
Puddo Pookur, Entally.	Mutway Nabibi Press.	....	......	....	......	
Mateahbrooz ...	Sultan Press ...	....	......	....	......	

*** This statement does not include the Presses worked, and newspapers published in Calcutta.

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.